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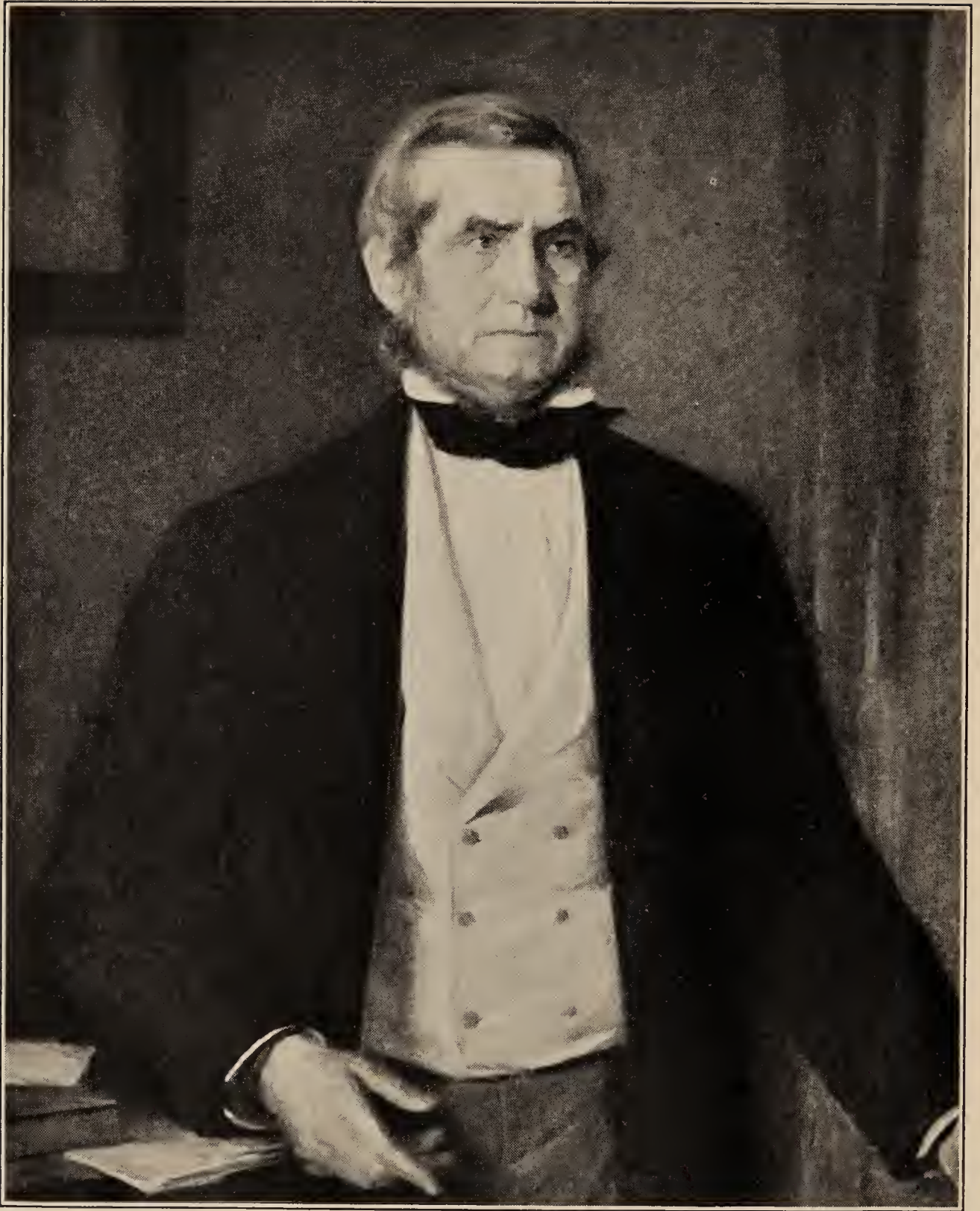
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A CENTENNIAL HISTORY

COLBY ACADEMY
COLBY JUNIOR COLLEGE



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GOVERNOR ANTHONY COLBY

A CENTENNIAL HISTORY

1837-1937

COLBY ACADEMY
COLBY JUNIOR COLLEGE

BY

HENRY K. ROWE



NEW LONDON : NEW HAMPSHIRE
COLBY JUNIOR COLLEGE

1937

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To

BERTHA HOWARD ROWE

WHO SHARED WITH ME THE FRIENDSHIPS OF FOUR YEARS
WHILE I SERVED MY APPRENTICESHIP IN TEACHING
AT THE EXPENSE OF THE BOYS AND GIRLS
OF COLBY ACADEMY

PREFACE

COLBY ACADEMY was one of the numerous experiments in secondary education that marked the nineteenth century in the United States. High up among the hills it drew like a magnet the boys and girls of New Hampshire, as to a mountain spring where they might slake their thirst. The modern high schools have brought the decline of many of the old academies and some of those that remain have changed their character, but their story is interesting as a chapter in American history and to their alumni as a tale of an institution dearly beloved.

Colby Academy has owed much to the faith and foresight of its promoters and trustees, to its numerous principals and teachers who have come and gone, and to its benefactors through the years. To the Colby and Colgate families it is deeply indebted, particularly to Susan Colby Colgate and her daughter Mary L. Colgate, who again and again came to the rescue in a time of financial difficulty. They were worthy representatives of an age of princely generosity to educational institutions. To the Baptists of New Hampshire Colby has always held an intimate relation and owes a debt of gratitude to individual benefactors. To the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention is due the gratitude of all who use the gymnasium which so amply meets the needs of the students of today. To the students of the past century the new Colby may well pay its meed of respect and honor for the record that they made and the traditions which they established and held dear.

That record speaks for itself. I have written it from pages yellow with age, from manuscripts whose writing

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is fading with the lapse of time. Letters and diaries, records of trustees and of literary societies, programmes of Commencements and of open meetings of the literary societies, files of *Colby Life*, the *Colby Voice*, the *Colbyan*, and the recent *Bulletins* of the college, have all yielded their treasures. School catalogues have supplied names and dates and a variety of other information. I am indebted deeply to individual trustees, to members of the faculty, to alumni, and to friends of the school, who, often with arduous labor, have lightened my task. The people of New London have helped to make the summer of my research both pleasant and profitable. I cannot mention them all and it would be invidious to name a few. Nothing shows better the loyalty to the institution than the willingness to gather information. I am grateful for it all.

I have tried to write something more than a chronicle, to make it seem as if the Colby of the past really lived, and to put it in its setting in the midst of the town of which it has been a part. Girded by mountain ramparts, with a vision far over the hills, Colby stands like a mediaeval castle looking out upon a changing world. It must adapt itself to those changes, even though its alumni regret the passing of the old. We may all well believe that the best is yet to be.

H. K. R.

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A CENTENNIAL HISTORY

1837-1937

I

THE PIONEERS OF NEW LONDON

IT IS twilight on New London hill. The breeze that has blown all the afternoon is gone. A bird twitters as it settles for the night on a friendly bough and the tinkle of a cow bell comes from a pasture farther afield. It is curfew time with nature. For a few minutes time itself seems to stand still betwixt the dark and the daylight. The distant mountains that guard the highland country are veiled. Ascutney, which was burnished with gold at sunset, and the sharp peak of Cardigan which glistened white in last winter snows, have vanished. The forests of Sunapee and Ragged mountains are dark against the evening sky. Kearsarge looms gray and old against the nearer horizon, standing like a sentinel keeping his eternal watch above the plain.

It is a time for memories and whimsies, a time when ghosts may walk and spirits of the past flit by, a time for the chronicler to weave his tale and for the philosopher to muse over its meaning. And Kearsarge is there to give it perspective. How pygmy is the palaver of a century of human history compared with the saga that the mountain might tell if it found voice. Ages have passed since it pushed its shoulders above the plain. Lashed by primeval storms, swept by mighty glaciers, denuded of vegetation by ice and snow, if not by fire, cracked and fretted and scarred, it stands as a symbol of unchanging time. A hundred years are but as yesterday in its calendar. A hundred years more will but deepen the furrows in its face.

For uncounted centuries the mountain felt the streamlets trickle down its flanks. For centuries more

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it saw the flower in the crannied cliff and smelled the fragrance wasted on the desert air. Then birds nested in its tree growth and deer browsed in its coverts. Years came and went and after long ages the Indian arrived. He picked wild berries on the hillside, scared the rabbit in the forest, and tracked the lynx to his den. He roamed the hills and valleys and made his hut by lake and stream. He lived at Keyser Lake and left stone hearths behind him as evidence that he was there. He followed the trail to the big lake and called it Soo-ni-pi because it meant goose and geese stopped there on their migrations. He had camps at Little Sunapee and Pleasant Lake for summer hunting and fishing, and passed on moccasined feet from one to the other across the height of land that separates them.

At last the white man came. His axe felled the trees that stood in his way. His gun took toll of the forest creatures. His plow turned the sod and his hoe heaped the soil about the hills of corn and beans. For his first cabins he rolled up logs and thatched the roof, but in later days his saw and plane and hammer made frame houses for families to live in. Thus the highland village was born. Through all the years of change stood the changeless mountain, lone sentinel of the highlands.

While Mount Kearsarge tells its tale, the night advances. Stars prick through the canopy of heaven and lights flash out in the houses of the village. They beckon from Cemetery Hill across the valley and there are points of light in the farm houses beyond the fields. Every house has its own history, every grave in the old cemetery its record of life and death. When daylight is all gone and dusk has changed to dark, then it is easy to ignore the present and to live again the life of this country one hundred and fifty years ago.

The trees on the lower slopes of old Kearsarge were growing green when the pioneer settlers of New London

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arrived in the spring of 1775. It was a year of stirring events in the older settlements. Colonial Americans, vexed by taxes and annoying regulations enacted by the mother country, were seething with political discontent, and in April war broke out at Lexington and Concord. Independent in spirit and conscious of their increasing strength, the people were determined not to submit to foreign control.

The same spirit that fired the enthusiasm of the minute men on Lexington Green burned in many a youth who felt the restraint of the settlements and longed for the freedom of the wilderness. He felt it when he went hunting and fishing, for forest and stream beckoned him far afield. He fretted against social distinctions in the community and against the dogma and discipline of the meeting-house. He was aware of the economic pressure of large families and the lack of sufficient acreage to earn a good living. Without money to buy land that was increasing steadily in value he never could hope for a large place in the sun.

Many a younger son in Massachusetts with these things in mind felt the pull that has lured young people to the frontier through three centuries of American history, and he turned his thoughts to the undeveloped country farther north. He infected his sweetheart with his desire, presently they were at the manse for the blessing of the minister, and then with an ox-load of personal and family belongings they fared forth to plant their homestead in the highlands of another state. They were joined in the new location by older men who had failed to make good in the older settlements, and who drifted where land was cheap and economic and social demands were few. Sometimes a whole family down country would pull up stakes and a farmer with stalwart sons would secure a large holding where land was cheap and divide it as the young men grew up and married.

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The highland country of central New Hampshire was attractive. It was heavily forested with pine and spruce and fir, and maple, beech and birch among the hard woods. Green were the hills and blue the crystal lakes. Floating clouds cast their vagrant shadows on the slopes, or mists drifted off over the crests after rain. The mountains that rose here and there to a height of two thousand feet or more seemed less like frowning enemies than friendly wardens.

Three men visited the region west of the Merrimack River in 1774 and where they took a fancy they cleared a patch of woods and planted corn, expecting to return and harvest a crop. But the Revolutionary war came on, only one came back, and he left an arm at Bunker Hill. Nevertheless Moses Trussell carved a farm out of the wilderness and lived until 1843. A Lamb and a Lyon were among the earliest settlers, but Ebenezer Hunting and Samuel Messer were the first to gain local distinction. The first families to come settled on the Sutton side of town, but they soon spread out where the best opportunity presented itself. Hunting went to Low Plain, Messer and his descendants gave his name to Messer Hill, because his farm was there, until the name was changed to Knight's. Asa Burpee and his two brothers were the first to locate on the hill that bears their name. Nathan Goodwin settled at Pike's Landing on Sunapee Lake. Ensign Nathaniel Everett camped down near the Sutton line.

The tract of land on which these settlements were made was known as Alexandria Addition, but the early settlers called it Heidelberg, blueberry land. The land was owned by proprietors whose claim rested on the royal grant made to John Mason in the seventeenth century. The pioneers bought their farms from the proprietors, finding it inexpensive and fairly fertile after it had been cleared.

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Individuals came scouting on snowshoes while it was still winter. Others brought in their families before spring was far advanced. For a few weeks they put up with an open camp of saplings and brush, but a log cabin must be ready before the snow came. It was necessary to clear the land of trees and rocks before much farming could be attempted. The miles upon miles of stone walls in all parts of the town are the silent memorials of the pioneers. Unbroken forest stretched from Crockett's Corner over Colby Hill to the present Hospital. Men and women alike worked persistently from sun-up to sun-down to build their homes. The logs that were cut were used for cabin construction and firewood. Brush was burned to get rid of it and many a giant trunk rotted where it fell. The soil exposed to the sunshine responded to the seed corn, though it was sown among the stumps. As soon as he could attend to it the settler rolled up the logs that he needed for his cabin, fitted them together at the corners, chinked them with mud and roofed the cabin over with a roof of bark. With his own axe he hewed out planks for a floor. He collected stones and made a fireplace, and in its mammoth mouth hung an iron kettle. When winter approached he piled up brush and leaves around the house to make it warm.

The furniture of the family was scanty and home made. A few chairs, a rude table, and a settle by the fireplace were necessities. A few dishes and cooking utensils there must be, and the large spinning wheel that demanded so much time from the housewife.

Near neighbors were scarce and there were no roads. It was necessary to tramp through the woods guided by blazes on the trees. Some of the first comers of a roving nature did not remain but fared on to more attractive fields. Those who settled down prepared to make their tenure permanent. It was no easy task to clear the land or break the sod and cultivate the soil those first years.

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The soil of the New Hampshire highlands is not over-fertile. Tools and farm implements were as crude as household utensils; farm machinery was unknown. The pioneers were compelled to fall back on their own ingenuity if they did not have what they needed, or if a plow or ox-yoke broke. The farmer must be up early and work late. He must keep the crows and squirrels from the corn and set his traps for skunks and foxes. At one time the farmers were so annoyed that the town voted bounties for the killing of crows and grackles, squirrels and hedgehogs. Bears prowled in the thickets, wildcats stole stealthily through the woods, and even wolves in winter lurked on the frontiers of the settlements.

It took courage to face the winter in the highland country. Illness was likely in large families of children crowded into the small cabins and accidents were frequent. The only physician was Solomon Flagg, an itinerant vendor of medicine, who visited the hill towns two or three times a year when he was sober. He tramped afoot through the woods with saddle-bags over his shoulder, and stopped long enough to deal out pills to those who preferred his medicaments to their own home remedies. He possessed a modicum of skill but a maximum capacity for hard liquor, and one day he was found dead in a mud hole. The first resident physician, John Cushing, won the affection of a New London girl, but when all was ready for the wedding he failed to appear. She consoled herself with another man, but he lost his practice as well as his bride, and left town to drown his sorrows in strong drink.

The pioneers were poor. They lacked money to pay taxes or the salary of teacher or minister. In 1779 the sixteen farm owners of Heidelberg petitioned the General Court of New Hampshire that they might be set off from Alexandria as a separate town so that they might

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vote their own taxes and make their own roads. They were self-reliant and confident and they wanted their own way. The Legislature voted favorably and the petitioners proceeded to organize. They called the new town New London; whether from a desire to reflect greatness or from an expectation that this community among the hills would become the metropolis of the region is not clear. In its enabling act the Legislature authorized Samuel Messer, whose name headed the list of petitioners, to call a town meeting for the election of the first town officers. The townsmen met at the Messer house on Knight's Hill, and with due respect to what was proper named their host moderator of the meeting and then elected him their first selectman. A century and a half has passed since then, but rarely, if ever, has a year passed without one or more Messers on the list of town officers. There were three Messer families among the pioneers.

The political organization of the community implied certain definite responsibilities. There was no street department since there were no roads. There was no need of a water department when every farm had its spring and there were lakes on every side. There was no fire department, though occasionally the woods caught fire. Pioneers got along with a few essentials, but they knew the value of social institutions. Some conveniences no community can long do without. As yet there was no store, no tavern, no blacksmith shop. There was neither school nor church. All these might wait, but two things they must have, roads and mills. Grain must be ground if people would eat, and lumber must be sawed as soon as frame houses were to be built. But roads were required to get to the mill.

The first appropriation of the new town was for the construction of roads; no action was taken about a mill. Levi Harvey built a grist mill at Hominy Pot, where a

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stream brought the outflow from Clark's Pond, and farther down he constructed a saw mill. The grist mill had an open shed where a team might be hitched, and the miller advertised with a posted notice that he would do custom grinding on Tuesdays and Fridays, taking two quarts out of every bushel to pay for the grinding. Levi Harvey reared a family of ten children on the profits of his mills and the produce of his farm. The mill remained in use for seventy years and the first highways radiated from there.

Harvey's Mills became the first community center. There the isolated farmers met one another. A man who was building a log cabin could get help there for rolling up the logs for his cabin walls. He could exchange an axe or a pig. He could convey a message for a lone woman who had no telephone in time of need. He could talk politics or remark on the weather. If the farmer was too busy to go to mill he would send his small boy with a sack of corn on horseback.

John Harvey, a cousin of Levi, built a carding and fulling mill below the first mills, but he sold it and went west. Matthew, a younger brother, owned five hundred acres in Sutton from the New London line to Keyser Lake. This pioneer had two sons who reflected honor on the family name. One of them was president of the New Hampshire Senate and went to Congress, the other became speaker of the House, later was chosen governor, and was appointed by President Jackson a judge of the United States District Court.

Four years after the town was incorporated the war came to an end. As soon as it was over the population of New London was increased by the advent of a number of Revolutionary soldiers with their families. They had learned to like the freedom of open air life and they were glad to settle among the hills where land was cheap and to grow old with the North country folk. Most of

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them came from towns in Massachusetts. Among them was Captain Thomas Currier, who must have been martially-minded; in the War of 1812 he joined the regular army and led away nine other men of the town. Several families came from Attleboro. Ephraim Gay brought with him three sons. Eliphalet, who had fought for his country, settled down towards Wilmot. His brother William bought from him two hundred and twenty acres of land, which included a large part of the present hamlet of Elkins. Another brother, Seth, married and settled at the upper end of the town near the site of Twin Lake Villa. Anyone who knows New London history understands how large a part the Gays have played in town and church. Lieutenant Levi Everett came to town after he had served three years and a quarter in the army of the Revolution. Jonathan Everett settled not far from the Four Corners and his wife, an educated woman, taught the first school in that section in her own house.

Zebedee Hayes was another old soldier. Lieutenant Ebenezer Shepard, one of the minute men of Dedham, Massachusetts, came with his wife Jane and settled at Low Plain. Nine children and their families rose up to do them honor. The record of the Shepards in New London is an open book for all to read. Joseph Colby and his young wife occupied a log cabin beside Pleasant Lake hard by an Indian maize field. He moved shortly up the hill to the neighborhood of the Four Corners, then down the back road towards Low Plain, and later built the Colby mansion on the summit of Colby Hill. There he became the most prominent citizen of his generation. He was a farmer and tavern keeper, and was much occupied with real estate, since he was the agent of one of the original proprietors, who owned a large amount of land in the town. Peter Sargent came up from Amesbury with thirteen children, twelve of whom

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made their own homes in New London. As Oren D. Crockett wrote in the *New London News*: "On every hill and in every shaded nook some Sargent pitched his tent and reared his family altar. Sixty-six grandchildren of Peter could be called home on great occasions." John Adams brought five sons from Rowley, and his relatives, Captain Samuel and James Brocklebank, owned from Morgan Hill to Squire Messer's and from Jonathan Everett's to Little Sunapee. A number of families lived in the King Hill section and others in the West Part; several were between Harvey's Mills and Crockett's Corner. Other families with familiar names which date from the pioneer days are Bunker, Dole, Dow, Fales, Gile, Herrick, Hutchins, Jewett, Knowlton, Pillsbury, Pingree, Putney, Whittier, Woodman, Woodbury and Woodward.

The bed rock of an agricultural community is the land and the people who make their living from it. Ten years from the incorporation of the town the seeds of settlement had been sown in every part of the town, and in every home boys and girls were growing up to take their place in its future activities. On the continent of Europe in those days they would have been peasants with no social standing, no education, and no political privileges. Not so in America, even on the frontier. In New London every man was as good as his neighbor if he was good for anything. There were a few social gradations. A deacon was especially honored in church and community, and he had a privileged seat in the meeting-house. A military title, if only in the local militia, was a proud distinction. But in the wear and tear of country life it was what a man was in himself that counted most, and integrity and ability were the qualities that gave a man town office.

The people of New London had respect for the intangibles, even if they spent their time and money on

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material things. They wanted their children to grow up intelligent and upright, and to that end they knew that the school and the church were essential. At the first town meeting when they made their first appropriation for roads, it was voted that schooling should be provided for three months in the year and a schoolhouse was erected near Harvey's Mills. The question was raised whether any provision should be made for religious purposes, but the decision was in the negative. For the time being the people would blaze their own trail to Heaven.

As the Massachusetts people came and took up land the town felt able to do more for roads and schools, and before long they made provision for religion. It was voted to spend twelve "hard dollars" for school purposes and "to do something towards the support of a preacher." In those days of Continental paper currency twelve dollars in coin was a considerable sum.

There was no church as yet but there were townspeople who prized religion and they wanted regular preaching. After some hesitation the town voted to build a meeting house fifty feet long. Up to that time religious services had been held in private houses and in the schoolhouse near the mills. The new building was to be located near Hutchins' Road, which connected the new road at the Four Corners with the parallel highway on the other side of the valley, which later was to be known as Cemetery Street. Samuel Messer and two others were appointed a committee to select the exact site for the meeting-house, to conduct an advance sale of pews, and to use the money as far as it would go for construction. It was provided that payment might be made in corn or rye, since coin was scarce.

Preachers were as scarce as hard dollars in the hill country, but Reverend Mr. Ambrose of Plymouth settled at Sutton and New London agreed to pay him

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twenty-five dollars as a year's salary if he would preach in town part of the time. The next year the town must have felt poorer or the sermons were not popular, and the appropriation was reduced to twenty dollars.

The selection of a resident minister was determined mainly by those who had come from Attleboro. There they had been parishioners of Reverend Job Seamans, a Baptist minister from Swansea who for fifteen years had led his Attleboro flock along the way to Zion. Soon after the Attleboro emigrants had left for New London Seamans was commissioned by the Warren Association of Baptist churches in southeastern New England to visit the outlying settlements in the northern part of the region in order to preach the Gospel. He itinerated up the Connecticut Valley, stopping on both sides of the river as opportunity offered. He was induced to pay a visit to New London in the summer of 1787, that historic summer when the delegates of the enfranchised states were meeting in constitutional convention in Philadelphia. The next spring Seamans returned and preached from house to house until the people had time enough to judge his homiletical abilities. He was liked so well that an official call was voted by the town inviting him to become its minister. It was agreed that he should be paid a salary of forty pounds a year, three of them to be in cash and the other thirty-seven in labor and food products, besides the use of the farm set aside for the first minister whom the town should call. Payments of corn were to be reckoned as worth three shillings a bushel and rye as worth four.

It was not long before the minister was able to organize a church of those who gave evidence that they were qualified by a work of grace in their hearts. Eleven men and women thus qualified. According to Baptist procedure a council of neighboring churches was called,

and after careful examination ecclesiastical sanction was given.

The coming of a minister to an eighteenth century New England town was a notable event. He was tested thoroughly as a candidate, and when he accepted a call it was expected that he would remain for a long time, if not for life. If there was only one church in town he was responsible for the whole community, and the town might give him an official call, as in the New London case. No man in the community as a rule surpassed the minister in education, in dignity, and in importance. His opinions on all subjects were respected, he usually was a member of the local school committee, and at times he acted as the spokesman of the community in public affairs as well as in religion.

Elder Seamans, to give him the title that ministers usually had in those days, was a man of no commanding height, but he had distinctive features and in later life was looked upon as of distinguished appearance. He was diligent in business, thinking out his sermons as he turned the furrows in his field, and preaching without manuscript twice on Sunday and often during the week besides. Baptists were believers in the separation of church and state and it was not enough that the town had called the minister. The church itself went through the form of giving Seamans a call, and then the town ratified the action of the church and the minister was installed properly with an impressive service in the half-built church, at which neighboring ministers were present and took part. There were only temporary seats in the meeting-house and the floor was only partly laid, but the people were accustomed to hardships and the occasion was all that it should have been.

The town was dilatory about completing the meeting-house, which was a plain building without a steeple or a bell. It was a rather nice question whether the town

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should build it, if religion was a voluntary affair, as the Baptists held. It would seem as if the church members should make that their own obligation. A revival of religion swept the hill, absorbing the attention even of the children. The membership of the church increased to one hundred and fifteen members, among whom were thirty-seven men and their wives. It was not beyond their ability to complete the building of the meeting-house. Yet it was a town institution, the only religious organization in town, and the town had taken the initiative in calling the minister. In 1793 the town voted to build the pulpit and pews of the meeting-house and to finish the aisles, but the singing pew must be built by subscription, and if Lieutenant Hutchins wanted a window near his pew he must meet the expense himself. By such compromises the construction of the church went on slowly.

By 1795 the meeting-house had reached the stage of construction when it was feasible to hold the regular church services there, but the town was in arrears with the salary of the minister. It was a delicate matter to hint that he might resign or to the church that it might assume the responsibility of the salary, but Seamans took the initiative in the matter. He offered the town three options. First, he would move away from town, if desired. Second, he was willing to depend on voluntary contributions. Third, he would be willing to have a council of neighboring churches to advise in the matter. The town accepted the second choice, which relieved it of the responsibility and retained the minister. The church did not object and from that time Seamans had no legal claim on the town and the church supported him.

Since the town had built the meeting-house it was under obligation to provide a janitor. Jesse Dow, who had a blacksmith shop near the meeting-house and was poundkeeper, received the appointment to be janitor

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with a salary of eight shillings a year, to be forfeited if he did not "open and shut the doors." Later on the canny voters decided to give the appointment to the lowest bidder. Captain John Woodman by that time was keeping store nearby and it was an easy matter for him to keep the key and open and shut the door, so that he obtained the job at a salary of thirty-five cents a year. Some years later he agreed to do it for nothing if his sheep might graze in the unused part of the graveyard.

Thus in the central highlands the town of New London prospered, Thus the pioneers fared as their acres broadened and bourgeoned.

II

IN THE DAYS OF THE DISTRICT SCHOOL

BY THE time New London was eleven years old it was as vigorous as one of the boys who walked a mile or two to school and did the chores morning and night. The first census of the United States taken in 1790 gave the official population of New London as three hundred and eleven. The time had come when it was profitable to open a general store. Woodman and Macfarland were the proprietors, throwing open their doors close by the meeting-house. The stock was not large but it presented a great variety of goods. The proprietors sold tea and molasses and rum, pins and stationery and sheeting. They took in exchange butter and eggs, meats and potatoes, and carried the balance on their books. They charged the blacksmith one dollar and thirty-four cents for a pair of shoes, while they gave him credit for only one dollar and twenty cents for shoeing two horses. Before the store came the shoes were a town product. The tannery down Pleasant Street, or elsewhere in town, produced all but the sole leather, the shoemaker took orders from the customer and ascertained his measure, and then the shoes were made. It was a convenience to patronize the store, even if it cost a little more. It took thirty-three pounds of chicken to pay for one pound of green tea and a pocket handkerchief. It was much cheaper to drink brandy at five cents a glass. A woman must weave twenty yards of cloth to pay for two gallons of molasses. It cost the better part of a day's labor for a man to buy two pounds of wrought nails. A bushel of

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salt was valued at nearly four days of unskilled labor. Truly if a man would be worth his salt he must be a worker.

It was some time before there was much hay to cut, but when that time came a man would have to work ten days to make five dollars. It is easy to understand that a family must raise its own food and provide for most of its other necessities. The hard manual labor on the farm made men hungry and thirsty. They ate heartily of corn bread and pork, potatoes and cabbages. They drank quantities of cider and hard liquor. As soon as they had apple orchards it was easy to get cider but brandy and rum they must buy. The sale of liquor was the most profitable part of the trade of the general store, and it drew men to its precincts for sociability and good cheer. Woodman and Macfarland had a license to sell liquors and they were well patronized. The cracker barrel has a reputation in American history as a public forum, but it is reasonable to suppose that if the men munched crackers at the expense of the firm, they washed them down to the profit of the proprietors.

The time came when a road was needed from Kearsarge Gore over Colby Hill to Springfield, and the town voted ten gallons of rum for the workmen. Rum was the lubricant for every kind of social action before the days of prohibition and the motor car, when oxen were the gear shifts and men must sweat and swear. It was on tap at barn raisings and log rollings. It was indispensable at church conventions and ordinations. Liquid refreshment was offered to the minister when he went about among his people, and when Reverend Oren Tracy, the second minister of the church, refused such hospitality and preached against the evil of intemperance his popularity waned.

The tavern was soon one of the public institutions of New London. The tavern keeper had a license to sell

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liquor, and he put up travelers overnight, and he sometimes kept store in a room of the tavern or of his own house. Before long the town had three taverns. Captain Woodman had tavern as well as store near the cemetery. Benjamin Woodbury, who owned the farm property at Crockett's Corner and paid fourteen dollars and fifty-four cents annual tax, the largest in town, kept another; and after Joseph Colby moved to the summit of Colby Hill he too had a tavern and kept a store in his house.

In view of the prevalence of drinking and the increase in the number of stores and taverns, one wonders if there is any special significance in certain items of town action about that time. Why should it have been necessary to erect green signboards at the junctions of the town roads, well known as they were, unless those who were going home from the store needed to be reminded of the direction in which their homes lay? Why should the town have voted to put a stone wall about the cemetery if it was not to keep out stragglers who might inadvertently wander in there before their time? It was an expensive matter to put a wall of faced stone on the front, of rough stones on the sides, and a fence of logs in the rear, as was voted at first; on reconsideration it was decided with New England thrift to make use of the horse sheds which adjoined the cemetery for two sides of the fence and to have a stone wall only on the front.

If Harvey's Mills was the first nucleus of the town, Woodman's tavern and store, the meeting-house and the cemetery, and Dow's blacksmith shop, provided a second center. Men might carry their corn to Harvey's Mills on Tuesday and Friday, but they went to store or meeting-house every day in the week, and when they could do neither they were carried to the cemetery. The school at Harvey's Mills was replaced by a school on Cemetery Hill. The large number of children made it necessary to open several schools in different parts of

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the town. The West District schoolhouse provided for those in the West Part, the dame's school of Mary Everett took care of the children of the North District, while those in the east section of the community were grouped in the East District. Each district formed a little community for educational purposes, determining its own policy, usually by the personal force of one man, and vying in friendly rivalry with one another. The teachers were commonly the young men and women of the community, who had enjoyed no more than a district school education themselves. Very soon it became necessary to delimit other districts until there were seven altogether.

The schoolhouses were rude in construction. The teacher was provided with a small platform, and the pupils sat at hand-hewn desks, richly carved by knives, the boys on one side of the room and the girls on the other. A fireplace provided the only heat in the schoolhouse as in the houses of the town. The meeting-house lacked even that provision for the comfort of the people, making it necessary to bring their own foot-stoves. They endured the chill of winter with Puritan stoicism, thawing out between morning and afternoon service in a convenient house, since they had no nooning house as in the older settlements. It was not until 1809 that the first stove was provided for the New London meeting-house, and then only because Elder Seamans was in impaired health, but it broke the rigorous custom of former days. Enough of that rigor remained so that three days later the minister and seven of his young people broke the ice in the lake to observe the ordinance of baptism.

Elder Seamans continued to preach until 1824 and remained the minister of the church for forty years, living on his farm on Pleasant Street. He was a faithful shepherd of his flock, encouraging church discipline and expelling backsliders at the same time that he was welcoming newcomers into the fold. He brought his aged

mother to his home, where she lived until her death. His wife died and his children married, and he brought Widow Mary Everett to the parsonage as the wife of his declining years.

The Baptists were not the only people in town to use the meeting-house. Since it had been built by the town, it seemed proper that it should be open to all for religious services, and the town voted to permit those who were not regular Baptists to invite preachers of their doctrines to speak in the meeting-house in proportion to their share in its ownership. In 1780 Reverend Benjamin Randall of New Durham had reacted against the Calvinism of the Baptist pulpits and had organized the Freewill Baptists. There were less than thirty of these in town. Others in New England had reacted against the customary preaching of eternal punishment and believed in a universal salvation. The Universalists in New London numbered about the same as the Freewill Baptists. It happened therefore that the same sounding board echoed to quite opposite declamations of religious faith, yet the old meeting-house stood intact. Throughout most of its history New London has been a town of one church, Baptist in faith and polity, but generous enough in spirit to invite all others to worship with its own members.

At the end of the eighteenth century two events occurred which give glimpses of the place which minister and church occupied in the community. The first was a forest fire. In a wooded country such as New London was then a forest fire was as terrible as a prairie fire in the West. An unprecedented drought had made the woods as dry as tinder by the last of August. Even the minister had to join the fire fighters all day Saturday when ordinarily he would have been meditating on his Sunday sermon. On Sunday the fire had come so near that the Elder's buildings were threatened and the neighbors had

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to plow furrows around the place to protect it while the Elder rode across the valley to the meeting-house and preached from the text: "When thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants will learn righteousness."

The second event was a memorial service for George Washington soon after his death in December, 1799. Far away as they were from the center of political affairs, the people of New London were lovers of their country. Some of them had served under Washington during the trying years of the Revolutionary conflict. They had followed with interest the fashioning of the federal Constitution, and New Hampshire had been the ninth state to ratify it. They had acclaimed Washington as the first president of the republic and sorrowfully they heard the news of his passing. The memorial service in the church was made an occasion of unusual ceremony.

The event furnished an opportunity for a display of the militia. The parade was led by the cavalry with muffled drums and mournful fifes. After them came the infantry, followed by the Masons. When the official bodies had passed the unadorned male part of the population marched, and the small boys brought up the rear. According to the usual custom of the times this would have completed the procession, but on this occasion after the men and boys had entered the meeting-house in due form, the women approached with music under the direction of Captain Gay and they too entered the portals. When all were seated in their proper places Elder Seamans preached a sermon worthy of the occasion. Doubtless he had the whole town in his audience, and with a subject deserving his highest efforts he must have risen to heights of eloquence. He seems to have had a knack in choosing appropriate texts, as in the case of the forest fire. This time it was: "And he died and was buried in one of the sepulchres of his fathers." He addressed himself in turn to the Masons, the soldiers, and the civil-

ians, and when he went home and reviewed it all in his diary he wrote: "Everything was performed with decency and solemnity, and I believe everything to satisfaction if my performances were so." Let us hope that they were, since he never had a better opportunity to display his gifts.

One wonders how the people felt when the Federalist administration was overturned and Jefferson entered the White House in the new capital on the Potomac. Were they thrilled at the purchase of Louisiana, which doubled the territory of the republic? Were they as disgusted as Massachusetts when the President placed an embargo on all shipping and Madison carried the nation once more into war with England? Or were they absorbed in their own affairs, oblivious to the broader stage on which national events were being played? Oblivious now of both alike they sleep their silent sleep in the graveyard on the farther hill.

As the nineteenth century advanced the community continued to expand. Formerly a single mill served the settlers and one blacksmith could shoe all their horses, but now each section of the town must have these local conveniences. At the outlet of Pleasant Lake a saw mill was built in 1800. Levi Harvey, Junior, and his brother Jonathan constructed a grist mill and a fulling mill on the site of the Elkins post office. Anthony Colby, son of Joseph, bought the property after a time and operated the saw mill, the grist mill, the fulling mill, and the blacksmith shop. There were several dwellings near by when the scythe works were started in 1835.

Pleasant Street had enough Sargents, Everetts, Pingrees, and others to support two saw mills, a brick kiln, a blacksmith shop, and a cider mill. Though the climb was steep to the top of the hill and ox or horse power was the only means of traction, men built their houses on the side of the hill and plowed their furrows along

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its slope. Morgan Hill did not deter the Morgans, Messers, and Doles from claiming it as their own and working over its acres. At the foot of Morgan Hill Joseph Putney had a tannery and sold leather to the shoemakers of Pleasant Street and Burpee Hill.

Amasa Sargent built a saw and grist mill at Otterville, though after three years it was moved to Hanover. Jedediah P. Sabin started manufacturing cloth at Harvey's Mills when the embargo and the War of 1812 shut off British goods and stimulated American manufacturing. Eight years after the Otterville mill was moved away Sabin took his factory there and put up a boarding house for the workers. Otterville was a thriving hamlet for a time. In the West Part of the town lived the Knowlton, Davis and Herrick families, and the Bunkers were on Bunker Hill. Benjamin Bunker was the strong man of the town. When he built his house he carried the lumber up the hill on his back, and when it was time to bring home his grist from the mill near Sunapee he slung two hundred pounds over his shoulder and trudged home. There were giants in those days.

The nineteenth century was marked in New London by more than physical prowess and material growth. It was an evidence that pioneer days were past when a few citizens of the community organized the New London Social Library in 1801, and it was incorporated with the Governor's signature. An earlier subscription library had existed in Sutton and several New London men belonged, but they wished to have a distinctly local institution. The books, which were non-fiction, were kept in the house of Josiah Brown, and could be exchanged once a month on Monday afternoons. The share-holders paid two dollars each for a share and a small annual assessment. A century passed before New London had a public library for all its citizens, but the Social Library was an indication of the appreciation of education which has

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characterized the town. The collection is now in the town library.

Josiah Brown, in whose house the Library was kept, became one of the leaders of the community. He came to town when the meeting-house was being constructed, found employment as a carpenter, and was allowed to sleep in the gallery because he was a single man and had no home. He wooed and won Sarah, the daughter of Elder Seamans. She must have stirred his ambition, because by and by he purchased a farm and built a house on the site of the present college buildings on Colby Hill, his farm extending on both sides of the road. After the Academy bought the hilltop for a new building the Brown house was moved to another site, and after renovation it was made into the present Rest House. Josiah Brown gained special distinction from the invention of a winnowing mill, which was adopted quickly in town and was sold widely through the country.

The year 1802 was before the days of women's clubs but not of men's fraternal orders. The Freemasons organized a lodge in New London in the old red house. It was a popular fraternity, with many of the prominent townsmen enrolled as members. Unfortunately it was caught in the wave of unpopularity which created the Anti-Masonic Party and its antipathy to secret societies, and after a time the local lodge was transferred to Wilmot and later to Scytheville.

Through such an organization as the Masons townsmen were brought into touch with the outside world. Politics served as another bond. New London had a representative to the state legislature with Sutton and Newbury, but early in the century the town had become large enough to send its own representative. Joseph Colby was chosen for the honor and played his part for thirteen years to the satisfaction of his fellow townsmen. But the old political party of Federalists to which he

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belonged was losing favor throughout the nation. Outside of New England it had yielded precedence to the Jeffersonian Republicans, and the time came when the Republicans erected a liberty pole by the meeting-house and a political overturn retired Colby to private life. Still representatives continued to go and come to the state capital at Concord. Once in four years the town was drawn into the excitement of a presidential election and showed itself truly American in its fervor.

The Post Office was still another reminder that the town on the hill had national connections. It was not until fifteen years after the century began that the first New London mail carrier brought up a few letters and newspapers from Andover on the regular mail route, and a Post Office was established in one of the general stores. In the early days of the settlement people had to depend on somebody's going to the city, and the minister announced from the pulpit when such an occasion happened.

Among the innovations of the times were chaises which began to be seen on the streets. The first of these was owned by Joseph Colby, who drove with his family to church in style. The chaise was sent in recent years to Detroit and was repaired by Henry Ford's mechanics. It is preserved for future time in the old carriage house of the Colby mansion. Merino sheep grazed on the hill-sides. Three or four of the progressive men of the community, including Josiah Brown on the hilltop, saw the profit of supplying raw wool of particularly fine quality to the manufacturers and they pastured hundreds of the sheep where now education has supplanted stock raising. While the thrifty farmers were making an honest profit from their flocks, certain of the lawless members of the community dishonestly plundered one of the stores, which provoked "Squire" Colby to denounce the marauders in print. After calling them Jacobins

and requesting the newspapers to broadcast the news, he ended his preachment with a flourish, declaring: "A generous public, having a proper knowledge of their characters, frowns on the authors and their abettors in that nefarious affair, and unanimously loads them with detestation." Thus crime made its entrance into the highland Eden.

New London's winters are stern and more than once snow has lingered into May, but the year 1816 was distinguished throughout the settled country as the year without a summer. The diary of Elder Seamans recorded a snow storm on the sixth of June and on the eighth of July a killing frost. August brought severe drought and cold, and September reminded everybody that winter was ahead, as well as behind. But nature was more violently hostile five years later when she swooped down in a tornado and left ruin in her path.

It was on the ninth of September, 1821, after a sultry day that a summer tempest approached from the northwest. It played freaks with the obstacles that it found in its path across country from Vermont; swept across Cornish and Croydon to Sunapee Lake, where the waters of the storm and lake met and mingled. It entered New London on the west shore of the lake, uprooting trees in woods and orchards, smiting houses and leveling them to the ground, destroying harvests that were the fruit of weeks of toil, and threatening the lives of the people. The course of the storm took it through the south part of the town, across the slope of Kearsarge Mountain and down the valley to Salisbury and Boscawen. In New London it leveled everything in its path, leaving in its wake a damage to property of as much as nine thousand dollars but exacting little toll of life. It carried heavy articles across country which were found miles away from the place where they belonged. It struck terror to man and beast. Some time afterward a

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fire starting near Harvey's Mills burned over the devastated tract to Sunapee Lake, consuming the debris of the storm. People built again their ruined homes, repaired the damage to orchards and woodlands as best they could, and resumed their customary ways in the community. Nearly a thousand persons were resident in New London according to the census of 1820, and the great storm only interrupted a period of prosperity which lasted for the next thirty years.

Meantime two matters that had been long delayed were brought to a conclusion. One was a controversy over the mill rights at Harvey's Mills. Levi Harvey had built the buildings on the land of a non-resident with an agreement signed by certain individuals that they would buy the land and protect him against any suits for damages that might arise from the flow of water from the millpond. After a few years the town had assumed the responsibility for Harvey's protection. Harvey at that time was one of the three selectmen and the other two men, Captain Samuel Brocklebank and Deacon Ebenezer Hunting, acting for the town, gave a bond to Harvey for his protection. Trouble arose eventually over the ownership of the land and the flow of water and the matter was taken to the courts. Harvey called upon the town for protection but it declined to take the responsibility. Compromise proved impossible and the burden fell upon the two selectmen who had signed the bond in behalf of the town. Brocklebank was too poor to mulct for damages and Hunting received the full force of the action. His responsibility was only that of an agent of the town, and when Harvey had him arrested he refused to pay the amount demanded and went to jail. Those were the days when men languished in prison for debt, and though Hunting was an honored citizen and a deacon of the church he suffered from the technicality of the law and was kept in jail for twelve

months. At the end of that time he despaired of justice, paid the bill and was discharged. Then he sued the town and when the case came before the New Hampshire Supreme Court in 1812 he won judgment and compelled the town to raise fifteen hundred dollars to meet his claim.

The second matter is another instance of the reluctance of the town to meet its reasonable obligations. New England towns have been proverbially penurious, and town fathers slow to undertake abnormal expenditures for the good of the town. In this particular instance the issue was over the completion of the meeting-house, which the town had voted to build but which after twenty-five years was still unfinished though in use. From time to time voluntary labor had been spent upon it. It had been plastered and a stove had been put in. Though there was little to steal a lock had been put on the door. It was a subject for prolonged discussion whether the town was under obligation to complete the structure. Not until 1818 was it decided to put an end to the discussion. At that time the town voted to entrust three hundred dollars to Joseph Colby that he might attend to what was necessary. Thus after the lapse of thirty years the citizens of New London could take satisfaction in their first meeting-house.

Meantime, since the town had shifted the responsibility of the minister's salary to the Baptist church, a Baptist "society" had been organized to assume the responsibility of church finances. Public-spirited men might belong to the society even if they did not qualify for church membership. After the completion of the meeting-house certain members of the Baptist society at a special town meeting tried to get full control of the building for the society, and when they failed they began to talk about building a new meeting-house of their own. The village was shifting its location from Summer,

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or Cemetery Street, to Colby Hill, and there would be an advantage in having the meeting-house there. The Baptists soon came to a decision to build where they still worship.

Anthony Colby and David Everett became responsible for the new construction. The pews were sold in advance according to the old custom, in the year 1826 the corner-stone was laid, and building went on through the summer. At Christmas time the church accepted the new meeting-house from Colby and Everett. Early in January, 1827, dedicatory exercises were held, and the one hundred and seventeen members of the church had the satisfaction of exclusive possession. After the completion of the new meeting-house Josiah Brown, who owned the land on which it stood, gave a deed to Colby and Everett for one hundred and ten rods of land in consideration of seventy-five dollars, with the proviso that it should be under the control of the society as long as it should be used as a meeting-house. The society continued to function until near the end of the nineteenth century, when by legislative act the society was abolished and the church was enabled to take over the real estate and invested funds.

Some of the older members had an affection for the old building across the valley. In the early days people had even crossed Lake Sunapee and walked to the meeting-house in order to participate in the worship. For five years, therefore, Sunday services were held alternately in both buildings until the old bonds were loosed and the people were content with the new.

The new meeting-house had box pews like the old building, but instead of seats on all four sides all the seats faced the pulpit and the choir towards the street. New pews, which are still in use, were substituted of a modern orthodox sort when the auditorium had to be lengthened to accommodate Academy students, and the

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pulpit was placed at the opposite end from the choir. For many years thereafter the audience faced the minister respectfully during most of the period of worship, but turned its back upon him during the hymns out of respect to the choir.

A month after the dedication of the new meeting-house Reverend Oren Tracy of Randolph, Massachusetts, was called to be the second pastor of the church. Elder Seamans had become unable to continue as pastor, and he died at his home in New London in 1830. Reverend Joseph Davis, a resident preacher, had acted as stated supply for several years, but now that a new building was available it was thought best to settle a new minister. Elder Tracy was a recent graduate of Waterville College, reputed to have pulpit ability and an agreeable personality. He was duly examined by a council and installed in the fall of that year. He gave himself enthusiastically to the business of getting acquainted with the people of his parish and before long found himself in the midst of a revival which added about eighty new members to the church. This event made an impression upon the town and Tracy's ministry was regarded as a decided success, except for his temperance activity. After nine years he resigned the pulpit at New London and settled at Newport.

The most influential member of the Baptist church was Anthony Colby, the son of Joseph Colby, who had made his home on Colby Hill when the boy was eight years old. Receiving a common school education in the New London schools, he lacked the advantages of college training, but he was endowed with native ability and he soon became successful in business and a leader in town and church. He was instrumental in bringing about a number of improvements in the town. One of these was better means of transportation. A stage line was planned to connect Hanover, where Dartmouth

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College was located, with Lowell in Massachusetts, and on a day in 1832 the whole town was excited to see the coach pass through New London on its one hundred mile journey. From that time it served daily the needs of the community for travel and the mails until the railroad was built through Potter Place in 1846. Had it not been for engineering difficulties a railroad would have been constructed to enter the town from Sunapee, but the plan was abandoned.

Another enterprise in which Anthony Colby was the silent partner was the organization in 1835 of the manufacturing firm of Phillips, Messer and Colby. This company laid the foundation of the scythe manufacturing works, which at a later date under the efficient management of Nahum T. Greenwood gave employment to scores of workers and built up the hamlet of Scytheville. By 1880 the company, from which Colby and Messer had withdrawn, was selling ten thousand dozen scythes a year besides five thousand dozen axes and one thousand dozen hay knives, a business worth one hundred thousand dollars a year. Scytheville grew slowly from the time when Farmer Gay constructed a dam at the outlet of Pleasant Lake. In 1836 a road was put through from Scytheville to Wilmot Flat. Through the middle of the century the village prospered with the activity of the scythe works, but transportation costs led to the abandonment of the enterprise in 1888.

So passed the first fifty years of the town's existence. It had grown from an uninhabited country to a population about as large as at any time since then. It was an agricultural community with no large manufacturing enterprise except the scythe works at a time when lower New England was coming to depend for its prosperity on its factories. It shared in the business depression of the 'thirties; the citizens discussed warmly whether President Jackson was to be charged fairly with the blame. Democ-

racy had come to the chief seat of authority in a whirlwind of power and the people were to have their reign for good or ill. Meantime the population of the nation was increasing fast. New Englanders were moving west and the hill towns of New Hampshire and Vermont were losing those who still possessed the spirit of adventure and independence. The East, which had represented the bulk of the nation in 1820, was losing something of its pre-eminence in politics and in agriculture, the staple industry of the country.

Although public attention was being attracted more and more to the West it was the East that still possessed the social institutions that had been developed in colonial days. The forge and the factory, the bank and the business office, the church and the school, flourished in the East. In the West they were small and scarce. Even a town like New London had most of these. Primitive though its beginnings had been and limited its resources, its people knew the value of the culture of the mind and spirit. It had provided for religious needs in the old and new meeting-house. It had laid the foundation of an educational system in its district schools. It was now to become the laboratory of an educational experiment which would improve the means of education for its own boys and girls, and would place New London on the educational map of the state of New Hampshire.

III

NEW LONDON ACADEMY.

1837-1853

A HILL town in New Hampshire in the year 1835 was a small world in itself and it lived to itself. It was local in its interests, if not provincial. People lived on their ancestral acres, which hard labor had won from the wilderness, and they never went far from home. Their children grew up in town, went to the district school together, fell in love with one another and were married. Most of them made their homes on neighboring farms, raised such crops and animals as they needed for themselves, and exchanged their produce for the few things that they could not provide for themselves. Their interests were limited almost entirely to family and neighborhood affairs. If they lived back on a hillside farm two or three miles from a village, they might not get to store or mill oftener than once in a fortnight, especially in the winter.

In spite of such isolation few persons in New London lived like hermits. Though their intercourse was almost entirely with neighbors, chatting by the fireplace or over the stone wall, swapping recipes, and sometimes nursing one another or a quarrel, they could not get away from the community in which they lived. Everybody had to pay taxes, to send their children to school, to serve as hog reeve or fence viewer or poundkeeper if the townsmen should so elect. Many of them belonged to the church or the Masonic lodge. Their children were in the same schools. They met on special occasions, such as weddings and funerals, school exhibitions and church conferences.

Nor were the people of New London unrelated to the

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world outside. From time to time young men went down to one of the larger towns or cities to engage in business, for not all the boys were content with agriculture. Young women married and went away to homes in other states, perhaps to the beckoning West, and their letters home gave their parents an interest in distant happenings. Individuals rode out of town on the stage-coach on business errands to Concord or even farther away, and came back after a few days with news from outside. Those who stayed in New London heard or saw the stage-coach bustle in daily with mail and passengers and drive away to make connections elsewhere. The Dartmouth boys rode through to and from Hanover, making the small boys envious of the big fellows. Once a year the town voters felt themselves a part of the whole state when they cast their votes for governor and for the man who should go as their representative to Concord, and every two years they expressed their preferences for a state representative in Congress. On such occasions as these citizens were aware that they were Americans as well as townsmen.

Through the voluntary fellowship of the church people were helped to be less provincial. Their main interest naturally was in the concerns of the local church, like the building of the new meeting-house and calling a successor to Elder Seamans, but there was the kinship of a common faith with other churches of the same denomination. The New London church was one of ten or twelve Baptist churches grouped in the Newport Baptist Association, which held an annual meeting of delegates from the various churches of the Association. There they listened to reports from other churches, their gains and losses, successes and failures, hopes and fears. They listened to reports from foreign missionaries in Asia, since American Baptists had organized a foreign mission society in 1814, which was operating in Burma

and was about to expand into Assam and the Telugu country of India. The delegates brought back to the church on the hill the additional news that was told them about the evangelists of the Baptist Home Mission Society, which had been founded recently in 1832. They thrilled over tales of such men as Peck and Rodgers who were keeping pace with the Methodist circuit riders in the new West, riding all day, putting up overnight at a frontier cabin, gathering a few neighbors to preach to them, stopping long enough to form a tiny church or Sunday school, if there were a few who would sustain it, doing their best to plant the Gospel before paganism or Catholicism should get a grip on the interior country. The Baptists of New London could appreciate the need of such evangelism out there in those river bottoms and on those broad prairies where so many of the rural folk of New Hampshire were going in the decade of the 'thirties. And their imagination was stirred by those dusky hill folk of faraway Burma who were welcoming the Christian Gospel. The women of the New London church organized a missionary society of their own in 1814, which celebrated its long history when the church observed its centennial in 1888. When a collection was made in the church for missions, men and women gave their bit to help the good work along. So knowledge and sympathy were enlisted and broadened.

The Newport Association was not the only tie that bound New Hampshire Baptists together. Just as every town was included in the political organization of the state, so every church was a part of a religious organization that was statewide. The Baptists formed their state organization at first for missionary purposes. Because of the need of evangelists in the newer and unchurched parts of New Hampshire they organized the New Hampshire Baptist Domestic Missionary Society in 1819 to

send out itinerant preachers, as Seamans had journeyed up the Connecticut Valley before he settled at New London. Five years later the Missionary Society was broadened in scope and transformed into the New Hampshire Baptist Convention. Such state conventions included other interests of the churches besides missions, though their primary purpose was a missionary one. The second session of the Convention in 1826 was held at New London, where it was organized completely with a constitution and duly elected officers.

Imagine then a number of delegates from sixteen churches wending their way to New London hill, some in chaises, some on horseback, a few perhaps by stage-coach; see them alight at the hospitable door of the Colby mansion and receive a cordial welcome from Joseph Colby as they pass within. Listen to the presiding officer as he calls the company to order, and a business session is held with all the decorum that those leisurely times could afford. Share in fancy the viands and the liquid refreshments that dinner afforded, and look in again on the afternoon session when the committee reported articles of incorporation which were adopted, and Joseph Colby, Esquire, was elected president of the reorganized Convention for the ensuing year. Then bid them good-bye as they take horse and carriage and meander down from the hill where they had enjoyed congenial fellowship for a day.

Such an occasion brought home to the members of the local church a sense of their connection with a denomination which reached out in its endeavors to the far corners of the earth. Thus the New London church found itself at the center of a series of concentric circles, the Newport Association of churches in the near-by district for the inner circle, the New Hampshire Baptist Convention for the regional circle, and the Home and Foreign Missionary societies for the outer circle.

Unfortunately these broadening influences that came through the church did not reach a majority of the people in town. Some other connection was needed, some means that would stir the imaginations and whet the ambitions of the young people especially to know more of the world in which they lived but of which they knew so little. No agency could do so much to relate every boy and girl to the world outside the community as could the school. The local district school was elementary and limited in its influence, but if it did no more than teach pupils how to read, it opened up to them the pages of books and magazines and newspapers, and through these they made contact with the lives and thoughts of other people. Education was the door to an understanding and appreciation of the world about them. The majority of the pupils in the schoolhouses at Low Plain, Burpee Hill, and the rest may have droned through their lessons and most of them may never have looked into a book after they left school, but always there were a few who were eager to know more. But the modern high school was not yet. This situation explains why it happened that educated men and thoughtful women in the towns of New Hampshire became interested in the academies that were springing up here and there, and why churches and associations were willing to contribute to their support. These academies supplied the need of a higher education than the district schools could give.

Among these academies was the New Hampton Literary and Theological Institution. It originated in 1821 as a local school with George Richardson, a Dartmouth graduate, as the first principal. Although he remained only four years, he gave the school its start, gathered sixty pupils, and then turned over the reins to a Congregational minister. The local farmers did not show much interest in the school but there were persons in

other towns who appreciated its value and wished it to succeed. One of its patrons suggested to the New Hampshire Baptists that they give it backing, and since the leaders of the State Convention were sympathetic they approved the suggestion. In 1825 the Convention turned over to New Hampton one hundred and thirty dollars and seventy-five cents, which was half of all the money that it raised during the year. At its New London meeting the next year the Convention adopted a resolution that it considered "the education of pious young men for the ministry to be an object of great importance," and recommended the matter to the churches. Article Four of the by-laws which were adopted read: "At each annual meeting the Convention shall elect by ballot five trustees and five overseers of the New Hampton Institution to act in connection with others appointed by the proprietors of said Institution." In order to reinforce the claims of the school upon the churches the Convention inserted a paragraph in an Address to the churches, reminding them of their obligation to contribute to this charity and congratulating them on the opportunity. "Confidently relying on your aid," said the Address, "students will here be prepared by an acquaintance with the learned languages and the elementary parts of science to enter other literary or theological institutions with advantage. We are happy to say that this Institution is now in operation, and under the care of one whose qualifications are known and approved. We cannot at present form an estimate of the good which may result from it. But relying on the faithfulness of Him whose glory we wish to promote, we recommend it to your vigilant and unremitting attention." The churches were the more inclined to contribute as a consequence of a revival in the school which brought nineteen students into church membership and led two of them to continue their studies at Waterville

College. Reverend B. F. Farnsworth, editor of the *Christian Watchman* of Boston and a Baptist, became principal of the school. New academy buildings were erected and the attendance increased. A "female department" was started in 1829 with Martha Hazeltine as lady principal, who served in that capacity for nine years until she was succeeded by Sarah Sleeper.

New Hampton Institution was intended as an academy for both sexes, and it grew rapidly in numbers and influence. By 1831 three hundred and twenty-six students were swarming in the village, many of them boarding with the families of the town. Many boys and girls on New Hampshire farms were hungry for an education. They were willing to put up with poor accommodations, to work for their schooling, if necessary, and to study hard. New Hampton was located centrally and they flocked in from the villages round about. Although boys and girls were accustomed to study together in the district schools, it seemed best to the directors of the early New England academies that boarding halls at least should not be too near together. At New Hampton the two sexes were properly segregated in buildings some distance apart, as Dwight L. Moody separated Mount Hermon School and Northfield Seminary by the Connecticut River.

It was the thought of the leaders of the Baptist State Convention that the school at New Hampton might become a training school for students for the ministry who could not go to college. During the colonial period of American history theology had been studied in college, where it was regarded as the queen of the sciences. Then for their technical training ministerial students studied with an eminent minister in his home, observed his methods of pastoral service, and incidentally wooed one of his daughters. Times had changed, theology had lost its pre-eminence, and a few theological seminaries

had been founded, like Newton Theological Institution, as professional training schools. But Newton required a college course before admission to the Seminary. It was desirable that high educational standards should be set for the Baptist ministry, but not a few young men of worthy ambitions and fair ability could not afford the time or expense of four years at college and three years in the seminary. It was to provide for such students that the Baptists of New Hampshire decided to establish a theological department at New Hampton.

Several students looking forward to the ministry were in the academy as early as 1829. Four years later the theological department was organized, a separate endowment was planned and a library was started that should be distinct from that of the academic department, and two agents were appointed to raise money. Reverend Eli Smith, D.D., a graduate of Newton Theological Institution, was put in charge of the whole school, with the responsibility of giving instruction in the field of biblical theology and pastoral duties. He was assisted in sacred literature and ecclesiastical history first by Reverend J. Newton Brown, D.D., subsequently by Reverend James Upham, D.D., both men of standing and ability. Thus New Hampton occupied a prominent place as a conservator of the educational and religious interests of New Hampshire Baptists.

In spite of the popularity of New Hampton it was impossible for many young people to go so far away from home. For such as these similar schools nearer by were talked about and three of the associations of Baptist churches undertook to found or foster such schools. When the Portsmouth Association met in 1835 it was urged by several citizens of Hampton to establish an academy in that town. The result was Rockingham Academy at Hampton Falls. The Association appointed annually a board of trustees of nineteen men, built a

building, which was dedicated with an address by Reverend Baron Stow, D.D., pastor of the Portsmouth church, and elected Reverend Oliver Thayer the first principal. The response was immediate. One hundred and fifty-one boys and girls poured in from the farms and villages the first year. The school flourished for several years under the leadership of different principals, but the gifts of the churches declined and after a career of twenty years it was compelled to close its doors. Eventually the building was sold for a factory.

A similar history must be told of the attempt to establish the Hancock Literary and Scientific Institution. In the same year 1835, which saw the origin of Rockingham Academy, the Milford and Dublin Associations of Baptist churches planned to provide for the needs of the young people in the southern part of the state. The charter makes it plain that moral and religious instruction was regarded as indispensable, but it was announced distinctly that no sectarian designs were involved. The charter read: "It shall be the primary object of this institution to furnish the means of a thorough elementary education in science and literature," and "It shall be the duty of the instructors to inculcate and to endeavor to impress upon the minds of the youths who may here resort from time to time such moral and religious principles as shall, by the blessing of God, prepare them for usefulness and respectability in the various departments of life, and for happiness in the world to come." The high purpose of the founders unfortunately did not prop the finances of the school. It opened with two hundred and seventy-nine students in attendance during the first year and struggled for existence until 1851, when like the school at Hampton Falls it surrendered to the inevitable.

In the Newport Association the same question of academic education was a subject of frequent discussion,

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and New London was the town proposed for the location of a school. The New London ministers were believers in education. Reverend Oren Tracy was a graduate of Waterville College and a friend of the district schools in his own town. He urged upon the Association to found an academy which would be worthy of comparison with Rockingham and Hancock and New Hampton. When Reverend Reuben Sawyer succeeded Mr. Tracy at New London he was assiduous in encouraging the experiment. He was a graduate of Hamilton Theological Seminary, and knew the value of a good education for the young people of his parish. In New London Anthony Colby, who succeeded his father, Joseph Colby, as the leading man of the town, was not only friendly to the idea of locating the academy at New London on general principles, but he had a personal interest in securing a teaching position for his daughter Susan, who had attended the academy at New Hampton, supplemented later by a course at the Emma Willard Seminary at Troy, New York. Martha and Mary Greenwood and Sarah Burpee of New London also attended the academy at New Hampton.

The convergence of these interests brought about the organization of the New London Academy in 1837. The Legislature was asked for a charter and it was granted to eleven citizens of New London as incorporators. Their names deserve to be recorded for their interest in the new experiment. Squire Joseph Colby and his son Anthony were of course on the list. Captain Perley Burpee, whose wife was Judith Colby, Squire Jonathan Greeley, who married Polly Shepard and lived on the site of the Prescott farm at Crockett's Corner, John Brown, son-in-law of Josiah Brown and Sarah Seamans, Captain Jonathan Herrick, who kept a tavern opposite the Colby house for many years and married Sarah, daughter of Joseph Colby, Deacon David Everett,

who was a deacon of the Baptist church for twenty-five years, Captain Samuel Carr, who married Nancy, daughter of Squire Greeley, and made his home on the land later owned by Alvin F. Messer on the crest of the hill, were all men respected in the town and living near enough to the center to assist in the establishment of the academy close by. Walter P. Flanders was a young graduate of Dartmouth College, who married Susan Greeley and became a well known lawyer in New Hampshire, and after 1850 was a prominent man of affairs in Wisconsin, his later home. Jonathan R. Addison of Bucklin's Corner represented the north end of the town, and Captain Marshall Trayne the earlier center on Cemetery Hill.

The charter bore the date of the fourth of July, 1837. It read as follows:

CHARTER

"An Act to incorporate the New London Academy

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened* That Joseph Colby, Jonathan Greeley, Walter P. Flanders, Anthony Colby, David Everett, Samuel Carr, John Brown, Marshall Train, Perley Burpee, Jonathan Herrick and Jonathan R. Addison and their associates, successors and assigns be, and hereby are incorporated and made a body politic and corporate, by the name of the New London Academy, and by that name may sue and be sued, prosecute and defend to final judgment and execution, and shall have and enjoy all the powers and privileges and be subject to all the liabilities incident to corporations, for the purpose of promoting and improving the means of education and instruction in morality, science and literature.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation may establish an institution in the town of New London in the county of Merrimack, for the education and instruction of youth in useful knowledge, may erect, own, and maintain suitable buildings therefor, and may hold real and personal estate to any amount not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, and that all gifts, donations, bequests or legacies that may from time to time be given or

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bequeathed to said institution may be received, held and possessed, or be sold and disposed of by said corporation for the use and benefit of said institution, and the interests, rents and profits of the same applied by the corporation in such a manner, as will best promote the object of said institution.

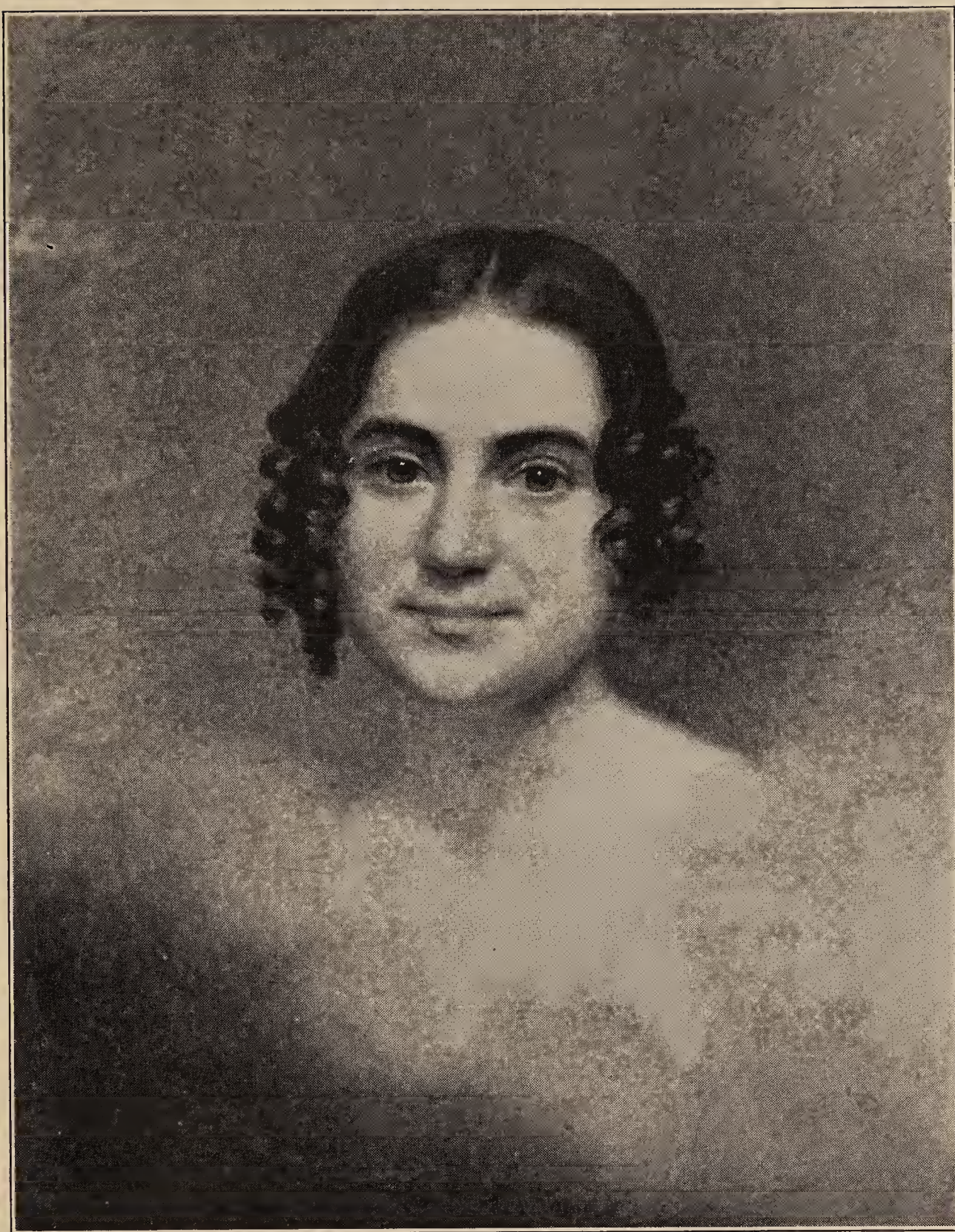
Section 3. *And be it further enacted*, that Joseph Colby, Jonathan Greeley, Walter P. Flanders or any two of them, may call the first meeting of said corporation to be holden at some suitable time and place in said town of New London, by notifying the members thereof, by public advertisement in any newspaper printed in Concord in said county, two weeks successively before the day of meeting, or by posting up written notifications at least seven days prior to said meeting, at two or more public places in said town of New London, stating the object of said meeting, when the manner of holding future meetings may be regulated and any business relating to said corporation transacted.

Section 4. *And be it further enacted*, that said corporation may hold any sum, not exceeding four thousand dollars in real estate, actually in the use and solely for the benefit of said institution, free from taxation. *Provided*, the town of New London consent to the exemption of said taxation.

Section 5. *And be it further enacted*, That said corporation at any meeting duly notified and holden, may make rules, regulations and by-laws, not repugnant to the constitution and laws of the state, for the management of the interests and concerns of said corporation and may appoint such and so many officers and teachers as they may think proper, and prescribe their powers and duty.

Section 6. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent this or any future Legislature, altering, amending or repealing the same when the public good may require it."

Those who were responsible for the school proceeded promptly to exercise the powers granted by the charter. In anticipation of the founding of the academy Anthony Colby, Perley Burpee, John Brown, and Walter P. Flanders had purchased the tract of land lying along Main Street from Seamans Road to the Four Corners. The price paid was three thousand dollars. In 1840 five acres of this property were turned over to The New London Academy in consideration of the payment of fourteen



MISS SUSAN COLBY

Juley & Son

Daughter of Gov. Anthony Colby
First Teacher of New London Academy

hundred dollars, with the proviso that the land should be retained by the school in perpetuity. A public subscription for an academy building was opened and the people of New London responded promptly and generously.

The Academy building which was erected was unpretentious, as befitted a village whose dwellings were modest. The education that the school would give was far more important than the external equipment. Yet the building rose two stories high and was crowned with a belfry, which gave it distinction. It has stood for a century in its humble place, meeting the emergency when its more elegant successor fell a prey to smoke and flame, a reminder of those who taught and studied in its classrooms in the first years of the school.

The school was opened for instruction in the early summer of 1838. At first it was organized for girls only. Susan F. Colby was principal and Martha E. Greenwood was her assistant. Miss Colby was at that time only twenty years old, but she realized the responsibilities of her position and with seriousness and courage she undertook her task. She believed that life was good, that useful service and happiness were open for everyone. Her spirit is revealed in a few sentences published by the Young Ladies Literary and Missionary Society of New Hampton, of which she was at one time secretary: "Every object by which man is surrounded, and which composes the vast extent of nature, is fitted to yield, in some way, its share to human happiness . . . Every faculty of the mind is a source of extensive pleasure . . . In the sublime pleasures of morality, in the full exercise of all the social affections, and in the performances of all the social duties which arise in society, is felt a delight intense and exquisite, such as no one can realize who has not felt its influences in the depths of the heart . . . From the lowest pleasures of the senses to the lofty pleasures of re-

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ligion, may be traced a succession of enjoyments to the soul of man, and accessible to all; and were it not that the soul is immortal and unlimited in its capacities, our cup of happiness would constantly overflow."

It was her privilege, like that of Mary Lyon at Mount Holyoke Seminary that same year, to be the inspiration in a school of higher learning to young women who longed for the advantages that their brothers and friends enjoyed in college and academy. Mary Lyon was more experienced and her particular interest was in a college where rich and poor together could receive physical and intellectual and moral training which would fit them for a life of service and happiness. Susan Colby's enterprise was only an academy, but her purpose for her girls was the same. Both believed that young women should be given an opportunity to study English and modern languages as well as Latin and mathematics, that they should learn the secrets of science and delve into the profundities of philosophy. Both did what they could to establish high standards in curriculum and classroom.

In the New London Academy the first year's course was intentionally simple, for the pupils who came from the district schools must not find the transition to the Academy too difficult. English grammar, mental and written arithmetic, drawing, and United States history, constituted the major part of the course, but to test their mettle they were introduced to Wayland's Elements of Moral Science, Natural Philosophy, and Watts on the Mind. In the second year students completed the study of arithmetic and commenced algebra, substituted ancient for American history, continued their drawing, and extended their adventures into the fields of chemistry, "the geography of the heavens," "the philosophy of natural history," and botany. They studied rhetoric and English composition, and undertook the mysteries of both the Latin and French languages. The curric-

ulum can easily be criticized as too diffuse in its introduction of subjects, but at least it opened up a wealth of educational opportunity to the girls, and it provokes to admiration of the ability of two girls of twenty to teach such a variety of subjects.

The outline of courses for the third year designated only nine instead of eleven subjects, but some of them sound rather formidable. Imagine a New London girl who has wakened to a temperature of twenty below zero and ice in her water pitcher, and who perhaps walks a mile and a half to school, sitting down to Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy, Elements of Criticism, and Examination of Language. For good measure she must wrestle with French idioms and the propositions of Euclid, the rational problems of natural theology, and a map of the heavens from Ursa Major to the Southern Cross. Triumph of mind over matter! They antedated Mary Baker Eddy by half a century. The fourth year brought back Latin and moral science into the curriculum, with a continuation of intellectual philosophy, English composition, and drawing. Italian, logic, and Butler's *Analogy* opened still larger realms of knowledge and thought.

The privileges of such a school as this were not restricted to young women. During even the first term one small boy of ten was admitted to sit at a desk in the face of twenty-six girls. This was Nahum T. Greenwood, brother of Martha Greenwood, the assistant teacher, who learned then the rudiments of arithmetic which he was to need during his thirty-two years of service as treasurer of Colby Academy. A "Male Department" was organized for the second term, beginning in September, 1838. Dyer H. Sanborn, who was announced in the catalogue as Dyer H. Sanborn, Esq., A.M., was recommended therein as a man of experience and fidelity in preparing students to teach or "pursue any of the more solid

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branches of education." He was approved to the trustees because he had had experience as the first principal of Hopkinton Academy, which was founded ten years earlier. He was assisted by Curtis C. Merserve. Fifty-four "gentlemen" responded to the invitation to enroll under their guidance, while sixty-five ladies were catalogued in the "Female Department." The curriculum for the young women was planned for two terms between May and December, but they might elect courses to be taken with the young men during the winter and spring terms.

The opening of the academy at New London was an event second to none in the history of the town. It provided better education for the boys and girls of the community. It brought to them a new appreciation of what people thought about who were interested in something besides their daily occupations. It linked the town up with the movement in education which was creating academies, normal schools, and colleges both East and West. It gave a tone to the community which it has not lost, and a reputation among the towns of the state.

Most of the students came from humble homes in New London and vicinity. They came from the district schools of the West Part and Low Plain and nearer at hand, from the farmsteads of Messer and Burpee and Morgan hills, some of them with the hay seeds in their hair and the smell of the barnyard on their clothes. The farms claimed most of the boys in the summer time and there were chores to do the year around. Sutton and Springfield, Bradford and Warner, sent their quotas, while others came from remoter New Hampshire towns. Nine were from outside of the state, including five from Massachusetts, one each from Maine and Ohio, and two brothers from as far away as Michigan. Their mother was Emily Maria Sargent of New London, who married John Quincy Adams Wood of Tecumseh, Michigan.

She founded a young ladies' seminary at Ann Arbor in the same state, but she sent her boys to the academy and herself returned to New London in later life.

The Burpee, Colby, Everett, Herrick, Sargent, Seamans, and Shepard families were represented among the New London students. Benjamin P. Burpee was a member of the first class. He stayed in New London, married Martha Jane Carr of the same class, and raised five children. He was honored with every town office, and was county commissioner and captain in the state militia. His later life was spent in Manchester. Robert L. Colby, whose name also is listed on the first page of the first catalogue, went to Dartmouth College and then to New York and Boston for his education in the law, and subsequently was prominent in both legal and business concerns in the metropolis. Artemas W. Sawyer, the minister's son, went to Dartmouth College and Newton Theological Institution, and after a term in the pastorate in Massachusetts and New York states returned to New London as principal of the Academy. After five years he was called to Acadia University in Nova Scotia, where as professor and president he made his mark on the college and on the graduates who scattered through the Maritime Provinces and over the border. Robert Stimson studied at Dartmouth and became a Universalist minister in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and was chaplain of the Sixth New Hampshire Volunteers in the Civil War. Sylvan S. Hunting was grandson of Deacon Ebenezer Hunting who went to jail for a principle. The young man went from New London Academy to Harvard Divinity School and became a Unitarian minister. He too served as chaplain in the Civil War, serving the Twenty-first Michigan Volunteers in that capacity. After the war he was minister of churches in Illinois and Iowa. Hezekiah C. Bickford was a New London boy, who was in the first class in the academy and fond of

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study resolved to be a physician. Besides private study in doctors' offices in Newport, Rhode Island, and New Hampton, New Hampshire, he spent some time in Hanover as a Dartmouth medical student and returned to his home town to practise. For six years he lived in the General Clough house, then sold his practice to Dr. S. M. Whipple and went to Massachusetts for twenty-five years of service in Billerica and Charlestown. His grandnieces, Florence and Elizabeth Bickford, attended Colby Academy a half century after Hezekiah.

William H. Shepard of the second year class in the Academy went to Nashville, Tennessee, to work on a city newspaper, and in the gold excitement of '49 traveled by wagon overland to California. In those days a covered wagon required one hundred days to cross the plains and mountains between Missouri and California, and William saw no house or woman in all that time. When Shepard went west, Chapin H. Carpenter, son of Reverend Mark Carpenter, who succeeded Reverend Reuben Sawyer as minister of the village church, was a boy of fourteen, who in his turn after preparatory, college, and seminary training went east to missionary service in Burma and Japan.

Thus widely did the influence of the school make itself felt from the very beginning. Young men went out to become teachers and ministers, physicians and business men, never quite the same in purpose and character as they would have been without the school. Nor was the stamp of the school impressed upon the boys alone. Among the young women of the first classes was Nancy Greeley Carr, daughter of Captain Samuel Carr of Colby Hill and granddaughter of Jonathan Greeley. When Martha Greenwood resigned from the teaching staff to marry Daniel E. Colby, Nancy Carr was promoted to fill her position while still a student in the Academy. Four years later she married Ebenezer Thompson and

had six children. It was a relative of her husband who left four hundred thousand dollars to found the state college at Durham and the Thompson family was prominent in New Hampshire. Mary T. Greenwood, sister of Martha and Nahum, was valedictorian of the second class in the Academy. Through the influence of Professor Calvin E. Stowe and his wife Harriet Beecher Stowe, in whose home she visited, she went to Ohio and taught school. In Kentucky she founded the Greenwood Seminary for young women before she married Reuben Runyon of that state. Later in life both Mrs. Daniel Colby and Mrs. Runyon resided again in New London in the Colby mansion.

The school life so auspiciously begun continued with a large attendance of students, but with a changing faculty. Miss Colby's service was transferred after a time to New Hampton where she had the satisfaction of being lady principal at her own alma mater. Dyer Sanborn gave place to Truman K. Wright of whom the Executive Committee of the Trustees felt able to say in the catalogue that it was confident that it ran no hazard in saying that he was "a thorough and popular teacher" for the situation that he occupied. After a year's experience they felt happy "in being able to state to the public that they have engaged the continued services of Truman K. Wright for the year to come, than whom we are confident there is not a better, either to watch over and give a proper bias to the hearts of the young, or in rearing the tender thought, and in aiding the youth in advancing through those sciences which they may see fit to prosecute." This statement was signed by Reuben Sawyer, Secretary of the Executive Committee, who must have known whereof he wrote.

It was the misfortune of the school that its principals remained so short a time. They averaged only two years each. They were Dyer Sanborn, Truman K. Wright,

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Curtis C. Meserve, Averill Comings, Alvah Hovey, Joseph B. Clark, V. J. Walker. Of them all Alvah Hovey is the best known. When he came to New London he was fresh from the classic halls of Dartmouth and expected to go on to Newton Seminary, but lacking funds he was constrained to pause along the way and impart some of the knowledge that he had acquired. He boarded at the Burpee homestead and came to feel an affection for the town. Before he came to New London the school had been closed for a time. He reorganized the courses, taught almost twice as much as was customary, and approved himself to pupils and trustees alike, but when he left after five terms no one dreamed that he would revisit the hill twenty-five years later the honored president of Newton Seminary.

In the main New London Academy was a town institution but it included many students from other towns. Four of its trustees were New London men, including president, secretary, and two of the three members of the executive committee. Six members of the Board represented other towns, Claremont and Newport, Warner and Salisbury, Cornish and Hanover. Six of the ten trustees were ministers, an evidence that the academy was under religious supervision. In 1840 the number of trustees was increased to eighteen, with a larger proportion of them residing outside of New London.

The inner life of the academy was regulated carefully. No one was admitted who was not prepared to stay at least six weeks. Tuition must be paid in advance and no rebate was given if a pupil left school within four weeks of the end of the term. Tuition for English and common branches was three dollars and sixty cents, but it cost fifty cents more for the "classical and ornamental" branches and for higher mathematics. One would like to know whether natural theology and the geography

of the heavens commanded a premium. Either sum seems ridiculously small, but it may be equated with the usual cost of board in those days and with the relatively low cost of everything. Attendance upon classes was compulsory and study hours were observed strictly, but there was time in between to run across the street to the store where Charles S. Sargent sold groceries, dry goods, and ready-made clothing, where doubtless school supplies could be purchased, and where it is not impossible that boys and girls might meet. All students were subject to "moral requisitions." This probably included a prohibition of all meetings at the store. All students were required to be present at the daily devotional exercises of the school and to attend church on Sunday. Bible study was optional once a week, and as often composition and declamation were on the programme.

The ancient classics enjoyed a prestige over science and English branches, as they did in American colleges at the middle of the nineteenth century. They were prerequisite to admission into the colleges. In the annual catalogue of the school the name of every person who took Latin was followed by an asterisk and every name on the Greek list was marked with a double dagger. In the catalogue of 1842 seven boys and eleven girls studied Latin during the winter term, and nineteen boys and nine girls in the spring term. Four boys and three girls studied Greek in the winter, and eight boys and six girls in the spring.

If it were possible to draw aside the curtain of the years and call the roll of names printed in the annual catalogues of those first years, it would be surprising to find how many towns sent their quota of eager students. Boys and girls were housed all along the main street and in the neighboring farm houses. They sawed wood, scrubbed clothes, and washed dishes in their struggle to

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meet expenses. The charges for board and tuition were insignificant as compared with the present day, but there was little ready money in the homes from which they came and apples and potatoes were not acceptable in payment of tuition.

Little time could be spared for social gatherings and recreation was seldom given a thought. The landmarks of the school year were examinations and literary anniversaries. Most students did not complete a definite course. When they became pupils in the school it was quite uncertain how long they would be able to attend, and they stayed as long as their funds lasted or until they had exhausted the educational opportunities that were offered. Then they left without any formalities.

The catalogue was little more than a list of students and a brief statement of the courses of study and the textbooks used. A few pages with a dark blue paper cover were all that was necessary. It is only as one reads between the lines that he comes to realize the hopes and fears and sacrifices that were embodied in the enrollment of the names of boys and girls who came from the hill farms and village homes of central New Hampshire, and who from New London went out to take their places as adult citizens in that and other states.

It is the unofficial life of a school that interprets it best, and New London Academy was no exception. It was customary in the academies of a century ago to organize literary societies and accumulate libraries for the use of the members. At the meetings of the societies debates and declamations were delivered and papers were read. At least once a year a more elaborate public exhibition would be attempted. In the New London Academy the annual exhibition was held in November. Then students exhibited their intellectual prowess and their parents and friends glowed with pride.

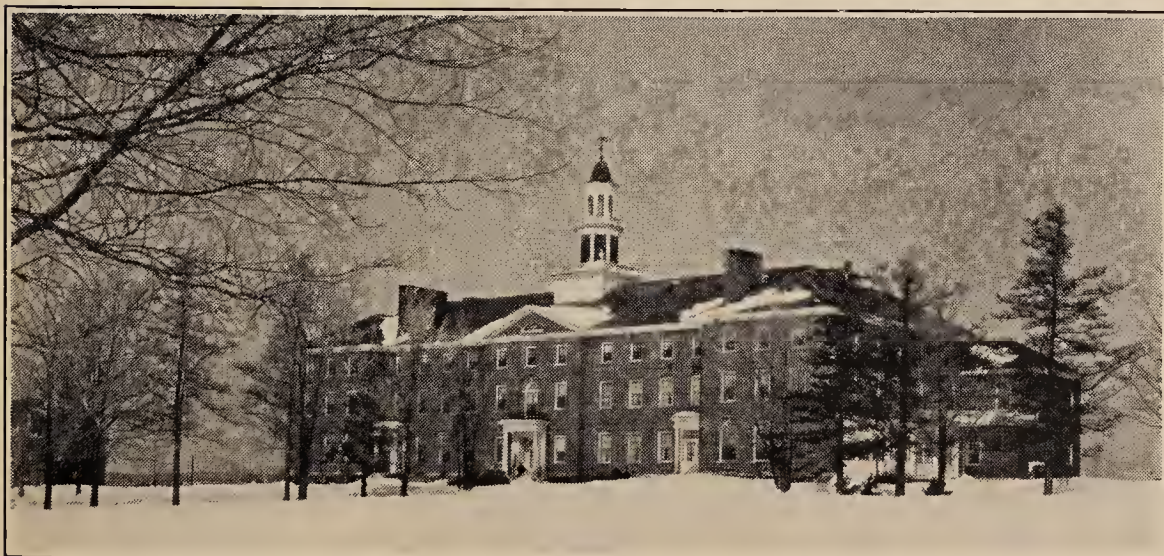
A programme of the annual exhibition in 1850 is



ORIGINAL ACADEMY BUILDING
1837-



NEW ACADEMY BUILDING
1872-1892



COLGATE HALL
1912-

among the archives of the Academy. The white paper cover was decorated elaborately with a flowery pattern in green, and four inside pages of delicate blue contained the lengthy programme of exercises. After music and prayer with which all such exercises were decorously introduced a "Latin Extract" was recited by M. P. Page. This was followed by a declamation on "Education" by H. M. Fales. Then came a feature which seems from its frequent use to have been the most popular form of entertainment. This was a dialogue entitled "The Yankee's Trip to Boston." Nine characters endeavored to visualize a scene which included as participants a Yankee, a dandy, — none other than Andrew J. Sargent, known to many generations of Colby students as "Captain Jack," who in the course of the evening performed manfully in a variety of parts — a keeper of a hotel, a trader, a lawyer, a judge, and the necessary police. One would like to be able to move aside the curtain of the years and join in the applause which must have followed the Yankee's arrest and summons before the police court. But the dialogue was only the beginning of the programme, which must have kept the good people of New London out of bed far beyond their usual hour.

After music D. F. Stevens declaimed on "The Eloquence of James Otis," O. K. Russell on "The Impression of American Seamen," and W. E. Davis on "National Glory," and then the audience was ready for a second dialogue. This time two principals and two seconds, keyed up to pitch by the martial declamations, participated in a duel, and when that was over "Jack" Sargent electrified the audience with an original declamation entitled "The Threat of the Indian Chief."

Following these melodramatics and a relief of surcharged feelings by music two less disturbing recitations were given on "Founders of Boston" and "Mount Auburn." Then the audience was invited to listen to an-

other dialogue, this time on "A Few Phases in the Life of a Young Politician," an original composition. No less than twelve young men participated in this drama. Then after more music M. P. Page again had his innings, displaying his versatility by discussing "The Character of Washington" after he had played the part of a priest in the third dialogue.

The evening wore on with entertainments of similar character. A dialogue between King James and Rhoderick Dhu, a lament on "The Fate of the Indians," a dialogue with the suggestive title of "The Gamblers," in which a Shepard and a Todd took the parts of a servant and a widow, two more declamations and two more dialogues, brought the programme near its end, and then after a flourish of music and a valedictory address the audience went home and the lights went out.

Only one who has been through school exercises like these can know how much they meant to those who participated in them and those who constituted the audience. To many an alumnus who reads the story come thronging memories of platform efforts and shaking knees, and after the evening was over the walk arm in arm with some attractive fellow student by the farthest way around to the fair one's abiding place.

The young women of the Academy enjoyed the meetings of the Ladies Literary and Missionary Association. Less boisterous in spirit than the men who participated in the Exhibition, they wrote thoughtful papers for the literary organ of the Association called *The Clematis*. The name of the paper was indicative of those graceful, clinging natures which were the ideal of gentility even in the North before the Civil War. Young women were inclined to plaintive expression when they wrote seriously and they sometimes became lost in their imaginings. An unknown author, who signed herself Cato, thus soliloquized for *The Clematis*: "Methinks I embark once

more upon the fickle voyage of life, starting upon the babbling brook of youth over whose sparkling ripples of prosperity I sped . . . I grasp at unperjured flowers as they blossom upon the moss-clad banks of youth . . . Fancy wafts the youthful bark by fairies lavating breath to the shaded waters of childhood . . . Here these lovely flowers seem withered, as withers the human form when consumption's sallow hand fastens with unyielding grip on the slender fibrils of the heart, and their fragrance lost in the broiling caves of maturity gather around the freighted bark, and scatter the seeds of twilight, whose dying gleams impart these softening influences to the heart . . . With the stencil of happiness dipped in its own light it traces upon the missing heart the indelible inscription that we are passing with its own dying light from the raging fires of sin and wrath and raging demons.

“Ah! yes, I love thee, twilight,
For thy softening gleams impart
Thy dear, thy dying influence
To the depths of the musing heart.”

Students of those days took life seriously because of the training of home and church, and because they shared early in life the family responsibilities. Most of them were reared on farms and had definite chores daily. They had not learned to think and act independently of their elders and they did not question the standards that were taught them. They hardly knew the meaning of recreation, so that their diversions were mainly literary or religious. Academy life as they knew it had none of the frills such as the twentieth century has added, but it was prized as the means of admission to a career of greater opportunity than they could possibly have if the school did not exist. When New London Academy seemed in failing health many a boy and girl saw a door closing in their faces.

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In those years of the middle of the century it began to seem as if the twilight was descending upon New London Academy, as if its life was a "fickle voyage upon the stream of time." It was feeling the same blight that had overtaken Hampton and Hancock academies. Although it had enjoyed the patronage of the Newport Association, the churches were not supplying the contributions that were needed. They were hampered by the loss of many families which were going west continually. The novelty of the enterprise, which had helped during the early years, had passed. The town of New London alone could hardly be expected to meet the growing expenses of a large school. It had granted exemption from taxes on the property of the academy, and many of the citizens had contributed to the academy building, but these were not enough. The insignificant charges for tuition were not sufficient to meet the cost of teachers' salaries and provide for the upkeep of the building, and there was no endowment. When the gifts from the churches failed it seemed as if the days of the school were numbered. The friends of New London Academy faced the second half of the century with many misgivings.

IV

THE NEW LONDON LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

1853-1861

THE educational experiments at New Hampton, Hampton Falls, Hancock, and New London had made two things very plain. There was a demand for such schools and there were teachers capable of giving a high grade of instruction, but an academy could have only a precarious existence without the security of permanent funds. The New Hampton Institution had had the longest existence, a period of thirty years, but it had a debt of twenty-four hundred dollars resting upon it in 1852, and only four thousand dollars had been subscribed towards an endowment of twenty thousand dollars. Although the academy had the moral support of the Baptist State Convention, the contributions of all the churches were insufficient to meet the needs of the school. A sense of frustration seemed to paralyze the trustees of the Institution.

It was at this juncture that the Baptists of Vermont put their hands in their pockets and promised an endowment fund of twenty thousand dollars and suitable buildings, if the Academy would remove to their state. The trustees, seeing no prospect of a secure future in New Hampshire, were favorable to such action, and in 1852 the Baptist State Convention of New Hampshire voted reluctantly "that it is necessary and desirable that the real and personal estate belonging to the Academical and Theological Institution at New Hampton be sold and the avails of the sale be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said corporation and that the

trustees of such institution are hereby requested to do so." The New Hampshire Baptists transferred their interest in the school to the Northern Educational Union, which had been formed in Vermont.

As a consequence of the action taken the Baptists of New Hampshire were bereft of an academy distinctly their own, since the schools at Hampton, Hancock, and New London had either ceased to function or were on the point of extinction. New Hampton Institution seemed to be assured of a future at least for a time, but it would be somewhere in Vermont. Reverend L. A. Dunn, a graduate of the theological department at New Hampton and pastor of the church at Fairfax for more than twenty-five years, exerted every effort to have it moved to that town and was successful. The school reopened at Fairfax, Vermont, on the thirtieth of August, 1853, with fourteen theological students and one hundred and twenty-six others. Dr. Smith, who had continued as head of the New Hampton school since 1833, and Dr. Upham, who had been connected with it since 1846, continued with the school in its new location. Dr. Smith remained in his position until 1861 and was succeeded by Dr. Upham as principal for five or six years longer, but the same lack of money that had blighted the academies in New Hampshire led in time to a decline in the fortunes of the old school. After the Civil War most Vermont Baptists transferred their interest and support to Vermont Academy at Saxton's River, which opened in 1876 with an endowment of one hundred thousand dollars. It had no theological department, but that part of the school at New Hampton had been discontinued in 1870. The people of Fairfax sustained their school as a town academy until 1893, and four years later the buildings and their contents went up in flames.

The New Hampton Institution had had a worthy

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career. In its halcyon days as a school of New Hampshire Baptists it enrolled as many as three hundred students a year. As late as 1847 it had twenty-eight young men studying for the ministry, thirty-two young men in the classical department, and sixty-three in the English department, making a total of one hundred and twenty-three; with one hundred and fifty young women this meant a grand total of two hundred and seventy-seven. The courses were ample. The theological preparation was four years long, though only the last two years were exclusively in theological subjects. The classical department prepared students for college, and a normal course of two years was offered to young women.

More than six thousand students passed through the New Hampton classrooms during the administration of Dr. Smith. A school with such a record as that cannot be called a failure. Who can estimate the sum of impressions made upon the lives of six thousand students? If the mental virility and stimulated ambition and added usefulness of even the undistinguished alumni could register themselves, the worth of the Smith administration, which lasted for more than a quarter of a century, would have been highly appreciated. Certain of the theological students became leaders in the Baptist denomination. Ezekiel Robinson went to Brown University and Newton Theological Institution and after a term in the pastorate became president of Rochester Theological Seminary and professor of theology. Later he was called to Brown to be president of the college and professor of philosophy. He was honored by both Brown and Harvard with the degree of doctor of laws. Elias L. Magoon was born in Lebanon, New Hampshire, went to New Hampton for his academic education, to Waterville for college, and to Newton for his theological training. Then Richmond, Cincinnati, New York, Al-

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bany, and Philadelphia claimed him as pastor of churches. Joseph C. Foster filled several pastorates and then became one of the editorial staff of the *Watchman*. Daniel C. Eddy held important city pastorates, was editor and writer, and for a time served in the Massachusetts legislature and was speaker for one term. William H. Eaton held a distinguished position in the New Hampshire Baptist Convention, was pastor at Nashua and Keene, and as financial agent was successful in raising endowment funds for Colby Academy and Newton Theological Institution. With such human products as these, so useful in religion and education, it seemed a pity that the Baptists of New Hampshire would not maintain the school.

The failure, if such it was, could not be laid at the door of faculty or trustees. Eli Smith, Ephraim Knight, and Susan Colby made their mark on hundreds of young men and women. The school was under the oversight of two boards, trustees and overseers. The board of thirteen trustees included ten ministers, a local physician, and two laymen who could write "Honorable" before their names. The chairman of the Board was Reverend Ebenezer Cummings, D.D., who served later as chairman of the academy at New London for many years. A majority of the nine overseers were laymen.

After the departure of the Baptist school to Vermont the plant at New Hampton was bought by the Freewill Baptists. In 1854 their biblical training school was transferred thither from Whitestown, New York, and remained until it was removed to Lewiston, Maine, and made a part of Bates College in 1870. New Hampton Academy continued to exist as a Freewill Baptist school, a friendly rival of Colby Academy at New London.

Once it had been decided to relinquish the school at New Hampton it was a problem how to conserve the educational interests of Baptists in the state. The de-

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nominal leaders met at Concord to discuss what should be done. One can seem to see them wrestling with the problem. Some of them had been trustees of New Hampton, and they were disturbed over the lack of interest in Christian education. Yet one cannot wonder that men who farmed the cold acres of the Granite State, felled trees in the forest, and made their living with difficulty, did not sense the importance of an intellectual training which they never had enjoyed. One or two individuals must have been there who recalled the high hopes with which the New London Academy started only a few years before and thought of the Academy building idly waiting for visitors to its classic halls.

The conclusion was reached that the need of a school was unquestionable and that a resolute effort must be made to provide it. When the question of location was considered the decision was made in favor of New London. There were several reasons for such a decision. New London was centrally located. It was among beautiful and healthful surroundings, one of the high hill towns of the state. It was eight miles from the railroad, but that meant that the vices of the cities would be less likely to reach the hills. The moral and religious reputation of New London was enviable, and it was understood that there were no disreputable places in town. Besides these considerations an academy building and an abundant goodwill for education were available.

With all these advantages the case of New London was a strong one, yet the decision might not have been favorable without the strong influence of Anthony Colby, who had enjoyed the prestige of a term as governor of the state, and of Reverend Ebenezer Dodge, the successor of Reverend Mark Carpenter as the New London minister. Mr. Dodge was at that time a young man thirty-four years old. He had been educated at Brown

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and Newton, and after two years as a teacher of theology in a Kentucky seminary had spent two years as pastor of the Baptist church at New Hampton. In 1849 he had been called to New London. He came to the hill at a time when there was need of a constructive policy for a church that had been torn with dissension over the issue of slavery. One group in the church was very insistent that the church should take a strong anti-slavery position, and it made so much disturbance that an ecclesiastical council was called and advised the exclusion of the disturbers from the fellowship of the church. As a result of such action about forty of the former members organized a Free Church of the Baptist order and erected a meeting-house at the Four Corners where they persisted in their course for several years. It was a time when passions ran high, the Baptists of the nation had recently broken apart over the question of slavery into Northern and Southern divisions, and even a Free Baptist Missionary Society was formed and sent Reverend Jonathan Goble as a missionary to Japan, a man remembered as the inventor of the jin-rikisha.

Mr. Dodge had the qualities that were needed at such a juncture. He had a pleasing personality, an impressive figure, fully equipped, as the historian of the church expressed it, "by nature, by grace, and by education." "He at once commanded the attention and even the admiration, of the whole people, by his earnest and thoughtful utterances and by his dignity and simplicity of demeanor. He was the right man in the right place at the right time." As an educated man he appreciated the value of the Academy to the community, and as a former pastor at New Hampton, he realized fully what the loss of that school was to the denomination. As he called on several of his parishioners the subject must have been discussed, and the influence of the young

pastor was always for a solidly established school on New London hill. It is easy to understand the presence of Colby and Dodge at the Concord conference and the decision that was made in favor of New London. The active part played by Mr. Dodge was prophetic of his own future as well as that of New London Academy, because that same year he was invited to become professor of Biblical Criticism and Interpretation in Hamilton Theological Seminary and professor of Evidences of Christianity in Madison, later Colgate, University. After eight years in that duplex chair he was transferred to the chair of theology, retaining his university position, and in 1878 he was elected president of the university. From New London hill he rose steadily to an eminent position among the college teachers and administrators of the country.

The enterprise that Mr. Dodge had encouraged crystallized promptly. As soon as the conference at Concord had cast the weight of its opinion into the scales in favor of New London, the trustees of the New London Academy held a meeting. The old charter still held good, there was an academy building on the hill, and there were hundreds of young people eager to go to school. The trustees promptly reorganized by electing Reverend Ebenezer E. Cummings, D.D., of Concord as president. His experience as the executive head of the New Hampton board qualified him for the position and he continued to bear upon his heart and shoulders the interests of the academy at New London for a quarter of a century. Through him the Baptists of the state might be enlisted to aid in the support of the school. General Luther McCutchins of New London, representative of local interests, was chosen as treasurer, and Reverend Oren Tracy, formerly of New London and then of Concord, was made secretary. He could balance the local

and the state interests, and he had been one of the trustees of the New Hampton Institution.

The trustees appointed a committee of four to plan the course of study and to select teachers for the opening of the fall term. They instructed the committee to make a special effort to secure Professor Ephraim Knight of New Hampton for the department of mathematics, for his reputation was well known. They voted definitely to open the school on the last Monday in August, and appointed committees on building and boarding arrangements. To three of their number they gave the responsibility of selecting one or more agents to collect money for an endowment; without such an endowment the academy would probably meet the fate of the earlier schools. Dr. Cummings was asked to visit the associations of Baptist churches and present the needs of the school at New London.

These acts of the Board of Trustees mark the beginning of the new period of the academy's history. From the origin of the school the self-perpetuating incorporators of the academy constituted the legal corporation and were spoken of as corporators, but they did little more than meet once a year, choose trustees, and leave to them the executive direction of the school. They went so far as to instruct the trustees to take action looking toward a change of name for the school and an expansion of the Board itself so that it might represent properly the Baptists of the whole state. The incorporators voted "That the trustees be requested to apply to the next session of the Legislature for an amendment to the charter so as to provide: First, that the name of the corporation be the New London Literary and Scientific Institute; second, that the number of trustees to be chosen by the corporation should be twenty-four, seven of whom shall constitute a quorum, that three-fourths of said twenty-four shall be members of Baptist churches

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in regular standing, and shall reside in New Hampshire and without the limits of New London; third, that said trustees so elected from time to time shall be members of said corporation during the time they shall hold said office, entitled to vote and act as members thereof for said period." The provision for Baptists was to get the backing of that denomination, and the clause requiring a majority of the trustees to be residents outside of New London was to broaden the constituency of the academy.

As a consequence of this action of the corporators the trustees took the necessary steps to meet the request. The Legislature granted the change of name in 1854, and the next year changed it again from "Institute" to "Institution." In 1875 the number of trustees was enlarged to twenty-five, but fifteen years later the number twenty-four was restored, and at that time the charter was changed so that the trustees should be the corporation, with all the rights, duties, and functions of the corporators transferred to them. Since 1903 the trustees have been chosen in three classes for a three-year term, one class being chosen every year.

One can imagine the satisfaction with which the friends of education learned that the academy at New London was to be maintained, the anticipations of boys and girls who were athirst for an education, and in particular the gratification of the people of New London that the school on the hill was not to be permitted to die.

While the school had been in existence as New London Academy it had not been necessary to provide dormitory accommodations. A large proportion of the students were from the town and non-residents were boarded in New London families. The Academy building was therefore all that was needed. That building was at once put into repair and refitted for classrooms. Dormitory accommodations would certainly be needed

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if there should be a large influx of students from out of town. It was then that the townspeople expressed their appreciation of the decision to continue the school on the hill by contributing generously to the expense of construction of the Ladies' Boarding-house, later known as The Heidelberg. The new building was a frame structure, sitting back from the street in the midst of its own grounds with space enough in front for a lawn. It was large enough to accommodate forty students and the women teachers besides providing dining and kitchen quarters. In spite of its lack of modern conveniences the building served the purpose for which it was intended, and hundreds of alumnae can recall with pleasure the friendships that were enjoyed there and the pranks that were played in spite of the vigilance of the teachers. Construction was pushed through the summer and the building was ready when the school opened on the twenty-seventh of August. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hanaford were imported from New Hampton to be steward and matron of the new building.

Now that the girls were provided for it was a problem to know what to do with the boys. Anthony Colby solved it by buying at auction the old meeting-house by the cemetery and appropriating it for the school under the name of Colby Hall. It was already an historic structure, delayed in its building but used for years for religious and civic purposes by the whole town. There the first ministers had preached and made announcements of matters that affected the whole town. There the town meetings had been held and elections carried on. There gatherings of the townspeople took place for various purposes. But the time had come when it had served its original purpose. After a struggle between the Cemetery Hill faction and the Colby Hill faction the town had voted to erect a new town house on the present site, and to guard against any overt act of resentment had

voted that if anyone should break glass or do any injury to the town house he should spend a month in the House of Correction, in other words at the poor farm. The old pews were appraised at thirty-four cents each, and the building was knocked down to Anthony Colby for \$118.80. When it had been removed to a position between The Ladies' Boarding-house and the new town house and had been remodeled, it supplied twenty rooms for the boys and the men teachers, and on the first floor space enough remained to provide quarters for the Euphemian Association and the United Friends, the two literary societies of the men students. Each room was supplied with a double bed, a table, two chairs, washstand and mirror, and a box stove, but students must care for their own rooms and provide fuel. The danger of fire was great with red-hot stoves and whale oil lamps, but somehow the years went by without a conflagration. As among the girls study hours must be observed and other strict regulations must be respected, but Jack was not altogether a dull boy.

Colby Hall thus reconstructed was to be the home of hundreds of young men for the next seventy years. Here they found new associations and cemented ties of friendship that lasted for a lifetime. Here they learned habits of study that served them well when they went on to college and professional school or themselves became teachers in grade and district schools. Here their effervescent spirits found vent in pranks played upon one another, or in devising ways to get the better of the teachers. They learned how to outwit the lady principal and to communicate with the girls at the Ladies' Boarding-house by grapevine telegraph. They had their favorites among the teachers and they resorted sometimes to a specific method of showing their spite. On one occasion they constructed an effigy of an unpopular male teacher and strung it up on a tree on the front

campus. But the eagle eye of Professor Knight, who lived opposite, fastened upon it, his decisive action brought it down, and the public exhibition was nipped in the bud.

Professor Knight was a particularly difficult man to deal with. He had a way of leaving the students at the end of a limb from which they had to make an awkward descent. They expected to hear from their escapade of the effigy the next morning in chapel, but their instructor thought it better to keep it to himself. The students never knew when he might reveal it to their undoing.

Even worse than the effigy incident was the expedition of the town hearse. A number of the boys conspired to run the hearse down the hill on a certain evening and leave it for responsible parties to draw it up again. Without their knowledge Professor Knight discovered their intention and after dark he betook himself to the hearse, opened the rear doors and crawling in drew them nearly together. In due time the boys arrived and, ignorant of his occupancy, gleefully hauled the austere conveyance down the hill. Just as they were about to abandon it the bearded face of the instructor in mathematics was projected from the door and in genial tones he said: "Well, boys, you've given me a fine ride down the hill, now suppose you pull me back to the top." If they refused the consequences were unthinkable, if they consented the muscular effort was severe, but crestfallen they carried out the arduous labor and went home sadder but wiser young men. Professor Knight never referred to the matter again, but the story leaked out later on.

For such pranks as these and for acts of meanness a number of the boys were expelled from time to time. A certain boy who later was a national figure had a brother who was a freshman at Brown with whom he

corresponded. In one of the letters that went from New London the writer relates the sauciness of two or three of the students to the teachers and the insulting slurs in one of the society papers, and ends by saying: "There are a number of mean fellows in the United Friends." Allowance must be made for his point of view, since he was a member of the Euphemian Association, but it is undeniable that there were undesirable characters in school.

One of these incorrigibles found out that his father was being informed by mail that the boy must leave school and he diverted the message through a friend at home so that his own version of the story should reach home first, and he announced at the academy that he should stay in school as long as he pleased. The spirit of insubordination was felt even inside the literary societies to the detriment of their standards.

It would be a mistake to suppose that this spirit pervaded the school generally, but the senior who wrote the letters, who seems to have been of the right sort, wrote disparagingly about his teachers. "Prof —," he says, "is terrible lazy this term. I never knew him so much before. If there is a little wind or snow he seems to think that he is too weak to endure it." Of a lady teacher he says that he does not learn half the mathematics he could get from Professor Knight. He writes further: "I will tell you of the ladies what I can. You perhaps know that Miss Prescott is not here this term. Mrs. Eaton is principal but hears her old classes. A Miss Muzzey is associate principal and hears Miss Prescott's classes. I believe that Miss Prescott is to be back in the spring. Professors G—— and K—— inhabit a new house just this side of the tavern opposite Greenwood and Burpee's store. Therefore the ladies do not fear them much. They carry on pretty hard, I guess." He does not make it quite clear whether he means the girls in

the boarding-house or the aforementioned ladies of the faculty, since they all bore the label of "ladies."

The boy correspondent kept his brother informed of his progress in study. At times he groaned over his lessons as boys will. He blamed the Latin teacher for not giving enough attention to the subjunctive mood, but indicates that the matter was remedied later by saying: "By request 'Prof' is going to drill us on that till we know something about it."

The boy was not a New Englander and he complained frequently of the New London weather as well as of the teachers in the academy. He does not like the wind as it howls over the hill. Writing on a Sunday in mid-January he says: "Wednesday it *began to blow* in real earnest. It blew for two days and nights from the northwest. Last night the southeast wind set up opposition and all day it has continued with unabated fury. Since Wednesday then it has been

"Blow on blow,
And cover the face of the earth with snow."

Therefore we had no Bible class this morning, no service in the church forenoon or afternoon, and no meeting this evening. It has been very dull, but I have been reading and took a walk boldly facing the storm."

He liked to get his brother's letters and he thanked the "collegiate" for such advice as the older brother sent him. "I look with gladness," he writes, "to the time when your well-filled eight pages shall be borne by the rugged team over the hills of the granite state to this place, where undisturbed save by the rustling wind and the crackling of the good stout logs the student may pore over the musty pages of the Greek and Latin, and where the waterfowl may dip in the great Sunapee lake."

When April came and the softer winds began to melt the snow and the sap began to run, he felt better than

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in mid-January, and he writes to his brother how he "arose about 5 and after $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours study, in company with a few companions, went about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile through the woods to a sugar house. 'Twas a splendid morning and we had a grand time. The sap was frozen and after breaking the ice we had some of the most delicious sap I ever tasted. 'Twas thick and sweet. I wish I could send you some. I think they have not yet commenced to boil."

It was thoughts of the summer that led him to rhapsodize in anticipation even earlier in the season. "What a grand time we shall have," he writes, "if we shall be permitted to travel a little ways 'out West.' How old Niagara will roar with pleasure as it sees two new young travelers gazing upon its stupendous workmanship. How Saratoga will hold out its hands to welcome us to its delightful companionship. How will the bell that first boomed out when the Declaration of Independence was signed and sealed ring out its glad tones at the approach of a collegiate. How the days of William Penn will come up fresh before us as we tread the city streets laid out by him. How the old Alleghanies will resound as we go whirling and whizzing over its peaks and crags."

The committee of the trustees on the selection of teachers had gathered together a faculty which was believed to be a strong one. The engagement of Ephraim Knight was a master stroke. His selection inspired confidence in the wisdom of the committee and in the future of the academy. Recently he had received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Brown University and the trustees would have been glad to make him principal, but he preferred to remain in the ranks. His advice was given readily in the making of plans and purchase of equipment. The academy found a principal in George W. Gardner, a recent graduate of Dartmouth College and serving as principal of Black River Academy

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at Ludlow, Vermont. The committee believed that he possessed the qualities which would command the respect and esteem of both students and patrons of the school. A salary of six hundred dollars was voted for the Principal, who was to teach the ancient classics and English literature, and the same sum was voted to Professor Knight, whose department of instruction was mathematics and the natural sciences. Elegant penmanship was an art in those days and John P. Shattuck was engaged to teach it; he was still giving instruction in the Academy eighteen years later.

Miss Colby was no longer available as Lady Principal since she had become Mrs. James B. Colgate of New York. Mary J. Prescott, a member of a prominent Baptist family in Concord and a former student at New Hampton, was asked to take that position and to teach mental and moral philosophy. Her salary would be only three hundred dollars a year, but how could a woman expect more than half the wage of a man, even if she was worth more? It would pay for her clothes and for board at one dollar and seventy-five cents a week. Martha J. Carr of New London, younger sister of Nancy Carr, a student in the New London Academy in 1840, was chosen to be teacher of modern languages, painting and drawing, at the meagre salary of six dollars a week. She soon resigned to marry Benjamin P. Burpee, and her place was filled by Frances H. Chase, Preceptress of Pembroke Academy. Marion E. Burritt was the first teacher of French, Julia M. Dickinson was teacher of instrumental music, and Mrs. Gardner gave similar instruction for a year until her health broke, and taught the girls the popular art of making wax flowers. Those dear old wax flowers, which adorned the parlors of the period by the side of the family album on the center table or on the mantel or the what-not in the corner, have gone with the samplers and the wreaths of hair and

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the dried flowers and grasses to moulder in the attic or on some mid-Victorian scrap heap, but they were a marvel in their day.

It was unfortunate that the academy was compelled by lack of funds to pay such small salaries that it could not retain teachers and to refuse requests for small increases even for the principals. One music teacher was to have the tuition that was paid for music and the use of one piano as her sole compensation. She refused to continue long unless she were paid one hundred dollars a quarter, which was out of proportion to other salaries. Assistant women teachers had to start at two hundred and fifty dollars or even two hundred dollars a year. One teacher was dismissed because it was expected that her services would not be needed on account of declining attendance. The trustees voted that if the teacher of drawing and painting should find herself not fully occupied with her own department, she should give the remainder of her time to hearing recitations in other departments. Several of the teachers during this period resigned on account of ill health.

The school was divided as formerly into male and female departments. English and classical courses were provided for the men, each covering three years. For the young women a preparatory as well as a three years' discipline was provided; within a short time (1856) the trustees voted that the regular course for young women should extend over four years. It was expected that many students would be absent during a part of the year teaching district school, and that was taken into account in the arrangement of the courses. The young men took the classical course if they were preparing for college, with plenty of Latin and Greek. The English course was strong in mathematics and was designed to qualify for civil engineering, mechanics, or the scientific courses in college. Young women studied Latin, French, and

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Italian, a term of rhetoric and another of English literature, and the usual amount of mathematics. Their course also included several sciences, political economy, moral and mental philosophy, and natural theology. Then there were the "ornamental branches," music, painting, drawing, and wax flowers.

The trustees appointed an examining committee of nine to visit the hill and see that the students were getting what they came for, and the young women were given diplomas if the examinations were satisfactory and the full course of study was completed. A careful record was kept of individual attainment on a score of one to five, and reports were sent to the parents of the students.

Regulations were "strict but kind." It was announced in the catalogue that there would not be many of them, but that they must be observed. Both manners and morals were dealt with. The list of prohibited indulgences included smoking, drinking intoxicating liquors, carrying firearms or keeping gunpowder. Since they were accustomed to these practices at home, this was something of a hardship to some of the students. Relations between boys and girls were more strictly regulated than in their local villages and schools. Walking, riding, or visiting between them was forbidden except by special permission from the principals of both male and female departments. That was too formidable a hurdle to be faced unless courage was strong and ardor aflame. No young lady was to receive callers on Sunday, or visit away from her boarding place at any time during the term without a teacher's excuse obtained beforehand. When a girl must venture into the out-of-doors she must remember to be equipped with umbrella on rainy days and with overshoes for snow or slush.

It was required that students attend church both morning and afternoon on Sunday. Careful observance of Sunday was a part of the church tradition that was

not yet vitiated by Sunday movies and ball games, and students did not have a gasoline nag at the back door of Colby Hall or the Ladies' Boarding-house for a trip to Newport or Claremont or the White Hills. Chapel attendance on week days was compulsory and there were no cuts. While these externals did not constitute religion in the minds of those who formulated the resolutions, they were regarded as conducive to those inner attitudes of the soul which are vital to religion, and there was withal a certain propriety in maintaining traditions which were admitted generally to have value.

Students seemed genuinely interested in religion, judging from the events. For a time the Sunday evening meetings of the church were held at the Academy, and a school prayer meeting, which was voluntary, was held on Friday evenings. Once a week Principal Gardner held an inquiry meeting, which was well attended. Several of the students professed conversion and conducted themselves as if they meant it. So pervasive was the interest in personal religion that even class sessions were interrupted for prayer and conference, and twenty persons, most of them students, joined the church. This gladdened the heart of the new minister, Reverend Henry F. Lane, who had come recently to fill the place left vacant by Mr. Dodge. Church and school were in close accord, and pastor and teachers worked together cordially. The religious interest in the school was a part of a widespread revival of religion, which in 1857-58 swept over the country, when daily noon prayer meetings were held in the large cities, and people took time to consider the claims of their spiritual natures. Seventy-five persons were baptized and became members of the church in New London. Both Gardner and Knight were ordained while they were on the faculty of Colby Academy, and they preached frequently at North Sutton.

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Unfortunately school conduct did not always square with religious profession. Doubtless the boys and girls intended to be irreproachable, but regulations were still necessary. That no misdemeanor might have excuse it was decreed "that every departure from gentlemanly and ladylike deportment by any student in his or her intercourse with the teachers, fellow students, or students of the place, in school or out of school, in public or private, shall be considered actionable on the part of the Board of Teachers." It appears that some of the students were careless about becoming involved in petty debts. It was therefore stated expressly that "no minor shall be allowed to contract debts during his or her connection with the Institution, except by written permission from parents, guardians or teachers." The New London merchants were informed of these regulations, and the two principals acted as bankers when the students needed cash for purchases. The sting in the tail of the resolutions was a threat of expulsion, for it was announced that "offenders, after being dealt with kindly, and appeals to the better principles of their natures having failed, may distinctly understand that they cannot longer remain connected with the Institution."

After all it is only the few who are not law-abiding and most of these regulations were not needed for the large majority of students, but prohibitions were stressed in those days. Boys and girls were eager to come to school, because through the door of education lay the pathway to advancement. They were not in school because father paid the bills and a good education was a help towards social standing.

Three hundred and thirty-five different students attended classes during the first school year. Only one of them completed the course of study, George W. Emery, but he became distinguished enough as governor of

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Utah Territory to shed glory on the academy which he attended with the other three hundred and thirty-four. It had been the custom of the New London Academy to list student names by terms, since many did not remain throughout the year, but in the new catalogue classification was by the year, by departments and courses, then in a summary the total figures were given for each term. During the first full year the attendance was largest in the fall term, reaching two hundred and ten, the spring term was next in order with one hundred and thirty, while the summer term numbered only seventy-five and the winter term sixty-three. Many students remained out to teach in the winter and in the summer they were needed on the farms. The male department outnumbered the female department one hundred and ninety-five to one hundred and forty. Four times as many boys were in the English course as in the classical, while the proportion among the girls was three to one.

Expenses of students were not heavy. In private families they were able to get board, with wood and lights, and washing and ironing, for one dollar and seventy-five cents to two dollars a week. At the Ladies' Boarding-house everything was supplied for one dollar and seventy-five cents. Boys in Colby Hall paid four or five dollars a term for rooms, and washing and ironing was additional. The charge for regular tuition ranged from three dollars and a half to five dollars according to the grade of instruction. The ornamentals were charged extra from one dollar to ten. Music on the piano or the seraphine with use of the instrument was priced at ten dollars. Art was relatively less expensive. Polychromatic required an extra five dollars, monochromatic three, water colors and India ink two. Wax flowers were popular enough to demand three dollars, but penciling and penmanship were only one.

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Such small tuition charges made possible a large student body, but the aggregate income of the school was insufficient to permit of adequate salaries to teachers or even the expenses of maintenance.

Dr. Gardner in his historical address twenty-five years later said: "The first year was a hard and trying one for the teachers. Everything was new and crude. The number of students was large from the first. But the work of classifying, of arranging the courses of study, of establishing discipline, of founding the Literary Societies, of regulating the relations between the two departments — male and female, and generally of creating an *esprit de corps* among the students, and of diffusing around them something like an atmosphere of scholarship — in a word, *the right start*, — this was the distinctive labor of the first year."

The first few years were such as to try the mettle of the youthful principal. The school had been open about a month when Professor Knight was prostrated with a prolonged siege of rheumatic fever, and it became necessary to engage Horatio N. Twombly, a Dartmouth senior, to take his classes. This circumstance threw more responsibility on the Principal. Before the winter was over Miss Carr married, and that necessitated obtaining a new teacher in the middle of the year. The large attendance of students, the second largest in any New Hampshire academy, and the presence of rounders, who tried one academy after another to see where they could get the most for slight exertion, presented many problems of discipline and made it advisable to stiffen the requirements so as to get rid of the undesirables.

It is possible to visualize student life in the old town back in the days before the tocsin of war sounded on the hill and echoed down the valleys. Men and women toiled from sunrise to sunset on the farm, but the children were given time enough to go to school until their

labor was too valuable in summer. Villagers plied their trades and shopkeepers hunted in the nooks and corners of their shelves for half-forgotten goods that might satisfy the demands of a fussy customer. Students were everywhere about the community. Many of the homes gave them shelter, for the dormitories could not accommodate them all. Their presence gave a bustle to a community that without them would tend to become static.

The presence of the school supplied a tonic to the village and on occasion made colorful the appearance of the streets. Commencement Day was such an event. Democratic as is the American community, it is fond of display and Commencement supplied a fillip which the earlier training day gave. There were eight candidates for graduation in 1855. Those responsible for the programme were not content with a simple ceremony and the townspeople would have been disappointed without something more. There must be a procession of students and a band of martial music and oratorical fireworks from the graduation speakers. People moved happily along the streets, peddlers and hawkers were in evidence improving the opportunity to turn a penny. One would think to see it all that it must be a college Commencement at least, and the people were as well satisfied as if it had been. It was the gala day of the year.

Several of the graduates continued their studies farther. Butterfield, Cilley, and Gage went to Dartmouth. Cowles, Plumer, and Porter entered Brown. Wetherby was admitted to the University of Vermont, and Chapin commenced a ministerial course at Newton Theological Institution. The two young women graduates, Elizabeth H. Browne of New London and Susan M. Tracy of Concord, completed the regular course for women and received diplomas. During the first five years of the new regime in the academy the principal members of the faculty continued in their positions.

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This made possible a continuous policy and fixed the standards of scholarship and discipline. The number of teachers increased. Samuel K. Leavitt relieved Professor Knight of the natural sciences, leaving to him his specialty of mathematics. Caroline B. Eaton became associate principal of the Female Department, relieving Miss Prescott of the course in mental philosophy and assisting in mathematics. Miss Prescott relieved Principal Gardner of English literature and taught modern languages.

At the close of the fifth year Miss Prescott resigned and married the minister of the church, Reverend Lucian Hayden, who had come to New London following the three-year pastorate of Mr. Lane. She had proved her ability as a teacher, now she became the spiritual mother of the young people of the church while she kept the friendship of the academy girls and boys. Dr. Hayden remained with the church eleven years, until the health of both pastor and wife demanded a different climate and they went to the Middle West. To take Miss Prescott's place the trustees elected Miss Harriet E. Rice, sister-in-law of Dr. Alvah Hovey. Although Lady Principal her salary was only four hundred dollars a year. She was youthful and full of enthusiasm and she soon showed the qualities that later made her a useful missionary in Burma and Japan.

Teachers' salaries at best were low and the expense of living gradually increased, to advance with rapid strides as the Civil War came on. Teachers were overtaxed with the number of courses, the size of classes, the time required for the conscientious performance of their tasks, the hours spent in personal conference with students and in connection with their literary societies, but all this was undertaken and carried out as a part of the day's work. They were Christian men and women. They felt as if they were serving their divine

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Master as he had served the least worthy of those to whom he ministered, and they were happy in their work.

Trustee meetings were frequent and members, some of whom came from a distance, paid their own traveling expenses. The question arose whether the expenses should not be submitted to the executive committee, but a resolution to that effect was tabled and the matter was postponed indefinitely. The trustees deserved commendation for their unpaid service, often with a sacrifice of time and money that they could not afford, but they were loyal to their obligation and continued their free service cheerfully, until in later years the trustees voted that traveling expenses should be paid.

From the time of the reorganization of the Academy the financial problem of the school was never absent from the minds of the trustees. Realizing that it was a lack of endowment that had prevented the success of the old academy and of the other Baptist schools, they attempted at the outset to provide a remedy. Before long Reverend William H. Eaton, pastor at Salem, Massachusetts, was appointed financial agent in an attempt to raise a fund of twenty-five thousand dollars.

At the same meeting as the appointment of Mr. Eaton action was taken by the trustees which had its bearing on the history of the school in subsequent years as well as at that time. It was voted "that no part of the funds which may be given for the permanent endowment of the Institution shall ever be expended by the trustees, though the income or annual interest might be used, up to five hundred dollars, for the tuition of worthy selected students, and any excess above five hundred dollars might be used for the ordinary necessary expenses of the Board. The policy of advertising was authorized also according as the committee should decide. When the Board was unable to buy a piano for

the school Mr. Eaton was requested to go to Boston and solicit the money for one or more. Small but annoying deficiencies made it necessary for the trustees to borrow sums of one or two hundred dollars or to leave unpaid certain individual claims. It was proposed to raise a contingent fund, but the plan was swallowed up in larger undertakings. A tract of land in Croydon and Grantham which had been presented to the Academy by a friend in Newport was turned over to Anthony Colby to satisfy a claim against the school of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Reverend W. H. Eaton must have made an irresistible appeal to the persons among whom he sought gifts, for he was able to report to the trustees that the fund of twenty-five thousand dollars had been subscribed in full. In gratitude to him the trustees appointed a committee to make a minute of the success of the financial agent and to express the satisfaction of the Board. The committee reported on the following day "that it is with great satisfaction they have learned the successful result of his agency. Though the practicability of the plan was at first a matter of doubt on the part of not a few of the friends of the Institution, yet at the expiration of a term of service on the part of your agent of one year and seven months we have the gratifying announcement that a permanent fund has been secured in good and reliable pledges to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars, which places the Institution upon a firm basis . . . The committee are happy to be able to express their entire satisfaction in the course pursued by the agent in his labors, in his good judgment, constant application and gentlemanly bearing, and that he has so successfully commended the object of his mission. And, further, they recommend to the Board the adoption of the following: Resolved that as at all times it is proper to acknowledge God, from whom all blessings

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come, we at this time gratefully recognize his kind providence in the success of this enterprise, and that we now suspend business and devote a season to an expression of devout gratitude for the divine favor which has attended our labors thus far; and in humble prayer that means thus placed in our hands may be safely preserved and wisely appropriated for the benefit of generations to come."

The trustees felt so grateful to the public that they passed a vote of thanks to "all who have so readily and generously responded to their solicitations and contributed to give the Baptists of New Hampshire an Institute of high literary character upon so firm a basis."

The increased income made it possible to add one hundred dollars a year to the salaries of Principal Gardner and Professor Knight. This was voted in July, 1856, and about the same time the trustees paid two thousand and fifty-eight dollars to Anthony Colby in order to get a clear title to the Heidelberg, because he had advanced that amount of money beyond the amount of the public subscription. An insurance of one thousand dollars was placed upon the Academy building. The next year an attempt was made to agree with Mr. Colby on terms by which Colby Hall should become the property of the academy. He had paid for the old building, had moved it and fitted it up at his expense, and he felt that the time had come when he should be given a fair price. It proved impossible to reach terms satisfactory to both parties and the negotiations were unsuccessful. In the year following the matter came up again and appraisers were selected to put a price on the building, but nothing was accomplished. Again in 1859 the matter was taken up and the trustees voted to buy the property, but again the deal fell through. When it was apparent that the Board could not afford to pay the price asked, it was decided to rent the building from Mr. Colby. So the

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matter continued until 1865, when at last Colby Hall became a part of the plant of the school owned and paid for.

The resignation of the principals of the two departments in 1861 compelled considerable readjustment. Mr. Gardner after eight years of service in establishing the school firmly on its foundations felt that he would like to enter the pastorate, and he accepted a flattering call to the prominent suburban church of Charlestown, Massachusetts. He expressed the situation frankly to the trustees and they regretfully accepted his resignation. Miss Rice was urged by the trustees to reconsider her resignation. Dr. Gardner wrote: "She brought to her department critical scholarship, youthful enthusiasm, and great energy of character." But she pleaded ill health and withdrew. Presently she became the wife of Reverend Chapin H. Carpenter, and went with him to Rangoon, Burma, from which they departed to Japan twenty-four years later.

With these resignations the first "octennial" of the school came to an end. Twelve hundred different students had been in attendance. One hundred and twenty-two had graduated from regular courses. Seventy-five had prepared for college. Their lives were enriched intellectually, and they caught something of the spirit of earnestness and consecration to duty that has been characteristic of the school.

There was a mutual recognition on the part of both teachers and students that they had a co-operative task. A spirit of earnestness pervaded the school. Most of the boys and girls were there because they were genuinely interested in getting an education. Many of them labored hard to get the means for indulging in the luxury of attending the academy. They knew the devotion of the teachers if they did not always appreciate it, and their purposes were strengthened and their characters

enriched by the contacts. They did not know the laws of psychology and sociology, nor did they fully understand the implications of religion, but they came to feel what devotion to duty meant and their academy experience prepared them for the responsibilities that they would have to face in life.

Some of these responsibilities came sooner than they expected. The struggle for the preservation of the Union, about which they declaimed in their literary societies, was precipitated before the eighth year of the reorganized academy had arrived. The discussion of slavery had gone on so long that it was easy to believe that it would result in nothing more than talk. The debate had raged everywhere throughout the nation. In a New London town meeting an attempt was made to adjourn the consideration of town business to discuss the Kansas-Nebraska question. The Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court aroused the North to the abuse of power of the slaveholder and those who defended him. The episode of John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry was like a match in the midst of tinder. The formation of the Republican party, the election of Lincoln as president, and the secession of South Carolina excited the nation, but it was hard to believe that a long and bloody war was just ahead. Then came the Southern firing on Fort Sumter and the call of Lincoln for volunteers. And in the response the students and townspeople at New London were involved.

Some of the students in an adventurous spirit welcomed a change from the classroom to the camp and enlisted promptly. Others felt an obligation resting upon them or were influenced by New London citizens. The martial spirit in town was strong and the record of the New London boys during the four years of civil strife was very creditable. After their return the veterans retold many times their experiences in camp and field

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and hospital, the Grand Army paraded proudly to church on Memorial Day, led by General Clough and Captain "Jack" Sargent, and the minister preached with unction to the "boys in blue." In after years the Messer Rifles were organized to preserve the spirit of loyalty and patriotism.

The number of boys who enlisted while they were in the academy was not large, but with those who had been in school before the outbreak of the war the roll of honor was creditable. The list follows:

J. Ware Butterfield, class of '55, Captain Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers

Reverend J. Parker Chapin, class of '55, Chaplain Military Hospital '62-'63

Dr. George L. Porter, class of '55, Surgeon United States Army '62-'68; Brevet captain and major 1865

Reverend Samuel W. Duncan, D.D., class of '56, Chaplain Fiftieth Massachusetts Volunteers '62-'63

George W. Estabrook, class of '56, Private Forty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers '62-'63

H. Kirke Porter, class of '56, Corporal Forty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers '62-'63

Charles T. Richardson, class of '57, Commissary Sergeant Forty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers '62-'63

William J. Brown, class of '58, Major Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers. Killed at Fort Stedman, Virginia, '65

Samuel J. Alexander, class of '59, Captain Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers. Mortally wounded in Mississippi, '63

Henry C. Davis, class of '59, Captain Connecticut Infantry '62-'65

William L. Flagg, class of '59, Seventh Squadron, Rhode Island Cavalry

George H. White, class of '59, killed at Gettysburg, '63

Reverend Edward T. Lyford, class of '60, Chaplain Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers '63-'65

Dr. James I. Tucker, class of '60, Surgeon Military Hospital, Boston, '64-'66

Arthur T. Morse, class of '60, Captain South Carolina colored troops

Dr. George C. Howard, class of '61, Assistant Surgeon United States Army '64-'65

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Dura P. Morgan, class of '61, Private Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers '62; Hospital Steward, United States Army, '64-'66
George Scales, class of '61, New Hampshire Sharpshooters. Killed at Malvern Hill, July, '62

Samuel N. Brown, class of '62, Private Sixteenth New Hampshire Volunteers '62-'63; Private Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers '64; Sergeant '64-'65

Marcus N. Holmes, class of '62, Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers; three years Sergeant and Lieutenant

Charles C. Jewell, class of '62, Hospital Steward United States Army '64-'66

Reverend Newell T. Dutton, class of '66, Sergeant Ninth New Hampshire Volunteers '62-'65; Major.

Franklin J. Tenney, class of '66, Private Eighteenth New Hampshire Volunteers.

Daniel W. Hoyt, class of '67, Private Fourth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery '64-'65.

V

STUDENT LIFE ON THE HILL.

1861-1868

THE resignation of the two principals of the academy meant a new administration, if not a change of policy. The trustees moved promptly to fill the gap, electing Reverend George B. Gow as the new principal of the school and Julia A. Gould as lady principal. Mr. Gow was in his thirtieth year. He was a graduate of Waterville College and Newton Theological Institution, and was serving the Baptist church in Ayer, Massachusetts. His selection meant that the religious traditions of the school would be preserved. His department of teaching was to be Latin and Greek language and literature, a heavy assignment in addition to the responsibilities of administration, but Martha J. Emerson taught the first year Latin, besides her particular courses in French and rhetoric. Miss Gould, who took the place of Miss Rice, was assigned to the task of teaching classes in geology, mental and moral philosophy, and English grammar, a heterogeneous assortment which did not encourage thorough instruction unless she were a versatile genius. But the age of specialization in secondary schools was a quarter of a century farther off.

Professor Knight and Mr. Shattuck continued in the positions where they had been long established. Both were well liked and were unusually proficient teachers. Other members of the faculty were Dr. Charles W. Gleason, who gave lectures on physiology, and Sanborn Tenney, who discoursed on natural history. Rumor does not say whether they ever mixed up their bones

and fossils, but it may be presumed that there was a skeleton in the closet and a few bugs in alcohol. The mineral specimens were probably in a cabinet in Miss Gould's room, hobnobbing with the ancient philosophers and Wayland on morals. The ornamental branches were taken care of by Emilie E. Adams and Ellen A. Howard. Adelaide A. Smiley was introduced to the academy as an assistant instructor at the munificent salary of two hundred dollars a year. Her promise of great usefulness was still in the bud.

The new administration interpreted the purpose of the school as threefold. It was intended to provide for those students who wished to prepare for college, for those who were looking forward to teaching, and for young women who could not expect to go to college but who wished to extend their intellectual training beyond the place where the district school left them. The curriculum was arranged with these objectives in mind.

The College Preparatory, or Classical, Course was shaped to meet the entrance requirements of the standard New England colleges, especially at Waterville and Providence. As in similar schools the course consisted chiefly of Greek, Latin, and mathematics. Students in this course were expected to be present for four years of three terms each, but it was agreed that "students of somewhat mature minds and scholarly habits might teach in the winter and yet get the certificate of the faculty." Squads of boys whose most familiar implements of warfare were the scythe and the hoe fought Caesar's battles year after year and plodded on Xenophon's historic retreat with more reluctant feet than when they followed the plow. They read a minimum of ancient history in English. Those who did not fall by the wayside in the classics were likely to flunk in algebra or geometry. To get into college was a dangerous voyage between Scylla and Charybdis, and happy

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was he who landed safely in port at Commencement time and received his certificate as a master mariner. His examinations for admission to college might be even more serious than an old man's examination for an automobile license, but his academy record was a recommendation, even if he might not enter college on his principal's certificate.

The Normal Course provided preparation for teaching when state normal schools were few and students could not afford to go far from home. When this course of study was completed in the academy the pupil obtained a certificate of proficiency which made him an acceptable candidate as a teacher in town schools. School committees looked to the academies for their teachers as colleges looked to them for their neophytes.

The Ladies' Collegiate Course was no less valuable than the other courses and was richer in variety. Girls in their teens became so familiar with the angles and triangles of geometry and trigonometry that they should have been able to box the compass. They caught glimpses of the illimitable fields of science as they tasted of physics and chemistry, botany and zoology, physiology and astronomy. They wrestled with Butler's *Analogy* and the evidences of Christianity, and added the United States Constitution to the documents of ancient history and government. And Italian supplemented their earlier Latin and French. It did not seem wise to include Greek in the Ladies' Collegiate Course. It was recognized that "its value both as an acquirement and as a means of the best literary culture should not be overlooked by those who would acquire a solid education," but it would require an additional year. Yet the young women were encouraged to study Greek if possible. Already the policy of the academy was pointing towards a junior college without the name. More than once it was proposed that senior college courses should be

offered equal in quality to those in the men's colleges, and Mrs. Chapin H. Carpenter, mindful of her educational ideals for New London girls, made a gift of one hundred dollars for that purpose, but lack of sufficient funds prevented the realization of the ambition.

A Preparatory Course was arranged in 1862 for those who were not ready for the regular four years' courses.

The trustees had some doubt about the value of the "ornamental branches," but they were a part of the furnishing of an educated miss of the period and so they were provided for. It was customary to have separate teachers for music and for painting and drawing. Wax flowers did not stay in the curriculum very long. Teachers of the fine arts were poorly paid, yet they were expected to have a full schedule; if they did not they could expect to be asked to "hear recitations" in another department. Instruction in these subjects was open to all, but with additional charges for tuition. The faculty recommended that "every lady should attend during her course to Music, Drawing and Painting, so far at least as to understand the principles upon which they rest."

Because most of the young men who attended the academy were not able to go on to college it was a part of the plan of the faculty to provide instruction for them in surveying, calculus, and mechanics, and they were at liberty to take the subjects of the Ladies' Collegiate Course. Courses in rhetoric and elocution were a part of the curriculum. The young women in the senior year received special instruction from the preceptress in the art of composition and men in the classical courses were "expected to declaim." It was expected of others also, but they might be excused. Lectures were given in natural science which were open to the whole school. By 1868 a regular scientific course was arranged as a preparation for advanced courses in college or for busi-

ness. This included a thorough grounding in English subjects, French, the leading sciences, and higher mathematics. Bookkeeping, drawing, and composition and declamation were included also. It was the ambition of the trustees to make the New London Literary and Scientific Institution regarded throughout New Hampshire as a school of high grade.

All classes were examined at the close of each term. The topics or problems of the term were written on separate papers, and the pupils drew lots. The examinations were oral and were dignified by being held in the presence of the faculty or the examining committee appointed by the trustees. It was the privilege of these functionaries to ask questions in order to draw out the pupil, and it was not unusual for an examiner to display considerable erudition in a certain subject, but it was noticeable that he did not court confusion in a department with which he was not familiar.

The substance of the annual catalogue did not vary much from year to year, but courses of study received new classification and new titles. The Normal Course was discontinued after a time, but under the title of the College Preparatory Course provision was made for those who expected to teach. French might be substituted for Greek, if desired, and history and geography and rhetoric were emphasized. In 1870 the title "College Preparatory" yielded its place to the "Classical Course," but the content of the course remained the same.

The trustees were willing to provide equipment of various kinds, though the funds available were very limited. They even appropriated five hundred dollars for the purchase of a grand piano, and they bought fire extinguishers after the new building was erected. Scientific apparatus slowly improved. A trustee committee, examining conditions in the school, reported a lively interest in natural history, and the trustees commended

the teachers "for their interest in collecting specimens and other objects suitable for a *Cabinet of Natural History*," and were glad to encourage it if it did not interfere with pedagogical duties. It became possible to announce in the catalogue that "a collection of specimens in Geology and in Natural History has been commenced, and already affords important means of illustration. Contributions are earnestly solicited from friends; and correspondence is desired by the teacher of Natural Science with parties wishing to make exchanges." John S. Brown of Fisherville, now Penacook, one of the most devoted of the trustees, presented the Institution with a high power microscope.

An interesting experiment was an attempt to introduce an agricultural department into the school. A large proportion of the students were from rural homes, where they learned the practical skills of farming, but agricultural schools were gaining respect since the Morrill Act of Congress provided for the establishment of state colleges of agriculture. One of the friends of the academy, John Conant of East Jaffrey, went so far as to subscribe eleven thousand, five hundred and sixty-seven dollars to the funds of the Institution to purchase a good farm. The trustees commended him and he was elected to the Board. A minute was prepared for the trustees' records to the effect that "whereas it is in his heart to do yet more abundantly for the school in order to encourage industry by the founding of an agricultural branch in connection with our Institution, therefore, Resolved, That we the Board of Trustees, present our most sincere thanks to John Conant for his great interest in our school, and will most heartily accept any further donation of his for the encouragement of agriculture to any extent consistent with the interests of the Institution as now formed."

On the strength of this offer the trustees bought the

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farm of Richard H. Messer of New London and made plans for an agricultural course. Although no teacher of agriculture was added to the faculty an outline of an agricultural course was printed in the catalogue, with the following announcements: "This course of study has been added with the design of giving the needed mental discipline for our young men who intend to be practical farmers; it is the design of the Institution to co-operate with the Agricultural College of the State in this department of study. The course will comprise two years, the students reciting with the classes in the Scientific Course, thus giving the advantage of all needed stimulus to students in this department." Mathematics, bookkeeping, grammar and literature, the natural sciences and philosophy, were included in a two-year course of study.

The course did not reappear in the catalogue the next year. The donor of the fund, instead of increasing his gift, reconsidered the whole matter and reached a decision that the plan was unwise. The trustees therefore released him from the obligations that he had taken, returned the Messer farm to its former owner, and shook off the dust of the field until a more auspicious occasion. The experiment was to be attempted again forty years later.

Superb as was the location of the school on New London hill, the administration did not capitalize it for advertising purposes until the catalogue of 1862-1863. The trustees were slow to appreciate the importance of advertising, starting with an appropriation of fifty dollars. They used the columns of the *Watchman and Reflector* for purposes of news, and obtained some free advertising in that way. About 1870 they awoke to the importance of advertising the advantages that the school possessed and one hundred and fifty dollars was appropriated for that purpose. The maker of the cata-

logue grew eloquent when he wrote: "New London hill, on which this Institution is situated, is an extensive elevation nearly two thousand feet above the level of the sea. It is surrounded by ponds and lakes, the most extensive of which is Lake Sunapee at the foot of Mount Sunapee. It is the center of an amphitheatre of hills, among which is Mount Kearsarge, whose summit is seven miles distant from the Institution. Thus it is in the midst of the lake and mountain region of New Hampshire, so famous for the grandeur of its scenery and the salubrity of its climate." Mrs. Myra B. Lord, the historian of New London, was even more appreciative of the location of the town when she wrote: "From this point the eye ranges over a landscape of wondrous beauty and diversity; for it is a unique feature of the town that while it has no mountains within its borders, its wealth of scenery is unsurpassed. Far away, beyond fertile valleys and gently rolling hills, rises an encircling chain of stately peaks and rugged summits that, towering dark and grim, stand out in bold relief against the background of the sky, or, in varying tones of softest, deepest blue, grow fainter and fainter in the distance until they are merged in cloudland. What truer, grander inspirations could come into the lives of the young people who in future years should gather in this temple of learning, than those drawn from the everlasting hills, whose strength is as His that fashioned them in the dawning of creation."

"Oliver Optic," the popular writer for boys, was engaged to give a lecture at New London. He missed connections, was carried to Bristol, and was unable to reach New London that night after a drive across country until after the audience had dispersed. He made the journey again a week later and found zero temperature on the hill, but he delivered his lecture, visited classes, and was surprised at the intelligence and good manners

of the students. He rode in an open sleigh to Potter Place, but he enjoyed his experiences, and appreciated New London, even in a winter wind.

Those who loved nature and knew Scripture were fond of talking about the "eternal hills" and of "Zion, beautiful for situation," and those who collected specimens for the Cabinet of Natural History became acquainted with the fields and woods of New London and vicinity. A few of them discovered minerals of some value in the strata of the rocks. But these attractions lay dormant as talking points, and no mention was made of the advantages offered by the highland country for hay fever sufferers or those who were sensitive to the damp air of the valley and seashore. It was ten years more before the information was published that "New London is ninety miles north of Boston, midway between Potter Place on the Northern Railroad and Bradford on the Concord and Claremont Railroad" and has daily stage connections with those points. Rather wisely perhaps nothing was said about the two hours required by the stage to make the journey from Potter Place, delayed as the stage was by the delivery of mail and express at Wilmot Flat and Scytheville, or of the long, cold ride from Bradford in the evening, sometimes by open sleigh, if the snow was deep. A committee of the trustees tried to add to student convenience by arranging for a stage to Claremont at the opening and closing of each term. Boys and girls from the same communities frequently drove in together by private conveyance.

Student life on the hill in the 'sixties had a flavor of its own. Most of the students were from the country towns of the region and shared the same interests and customs. Not a few of them were near enough to go home over Sunday and bring back provisions from the farm, which made it easier for them to board themselves, as many undertook to do.

One boy from a neighboring town kept a diary in which he recorded faithfully the weather, the incidents of school life and his own personal reactions, especially with reference to the girls, and occasionally a brief record of outside happenings, particularly interesting murders. He seems to have been considerably affected by the weather. Apparently during the first term of his attendance at the academy it rained most of the time, and he was correspondingly depressed. At length comes the entry: "It has snowed and blowed all day." During the first term he roomed at the home of one of the deacons of the church, but he changed to another location at the foot of the hill. He liked it better there because it was more homelike. When company came the boys were invited downstairs and given a share in the good time. When vacation came he wrote to know if he could return to the same place, and the landlady replied: "You may come for three dollars a week board. I could have let your room, but I would rather have back a boy that I know is all right."

Friendships were made quickly, and sometimes they lasted for a lifetime. The boy of the diary came back for the second year and found a new room-mate. After they had become well acquainted he confided to his diary: "My chum is as good as ever I had, and we (at least myself) enjoyed each other's company much. I intend to room with him next term if we both come." He records his own studious habits, how he sat up until "10½ o'clock" when everybody else was abed and got up the next morning at 4½ A. M. to study more. And then he wrote: "Horace grows tougher, but my will increases in proportion." Later he was able to record: "We completed *Ars Poetica* today. We are to take *The Odes* next. It is exceedingly cold."

The same lad was very frank in expressing his opinion of his teachers, more so doubtless than if he had ex-

pected his remarks to be read. He wrote of one of the faculty: "The new teacher who has been expected for a long time arrived last Saturday. Her name is, I believe, B—. She is going to have my Algebra and Geometry class. She has got terrible black eyes." He was equally outspoken about the girls in the school. "A— is a fine girl," he confided to his diary, "the smartest in our class, in my opinion as smart as there is in school. As I read over the pages of the first part of this diary I am surprised that I ever thought as much of Nzib. She is a good girl but an old maid, as I call any one over eighteen, and I guess she is; A— is ten days younger than myself, so I had a good time."

In spite of the strict regulations the boys and girls managed to see considerable of one another. They met daily in classes, and they wrote notes to one another. They made it a point to ride together on the stage when they left on vacation, and they managed to connect on the way back. During the term they had opportunity to meet at exhibitions and public meetings, and occasionally at a town festival or anniversary celebration. A rather extensive entry in the diary tells of an unhappy experience at one of these festivals. It reads: "It commenced at half past ten in the forenoon. The exercises in the church lasted about three hours. We went to the Town Hall and got some refreshment, then went to the boarding-house and stayed about two or three hours, until the supper bell rang. We started to come home and Miss B— shut the door in the girls' faces. They went up to Miss G—'s and got some supper. We went to Prof. and asked for a 'levee,' which he granted. Accordingly we went and rang the bell. I started after M—, but met her with John H—. Felt a little kind of riled and did not go up at all, but went down in the Mathematical room and stayed till it was done, and brooded in silence. I hardly know what to think of it."

When the occasions did not come the boys made them. About the middle of one of the terms a band came up from Bradford to give a concert in town. It was soon after the close of the Civil War and band concerts were much in vogue. The students besieged the Principal of the school for permission to attend, but he refused. This was a spur to disobedience, and some of the boys went to the concert and hired the band to serenade the girls, and they fell in behind the procession and helped in the celebration. The girls expressed their appreciation by waving their handkerchiefs. Where could the Lady Principal have been?

A new society was formed for singing practice, with a constitution and by-laws and a full corps of officers. On another day the boys organized a ball club. Baseball had become very popular in the army camps, and after the war the soldiers brought it back to the villages all over the country. There were no match games at New London as early as that, but the boys had their organizations, appointed their captains, and played among themselves for hours at a stretch.

The literary societies flourished, giving the boys abundant opportunity to think and write. The diarist was a youngster of fifteen, who belonged to the Euphemian Society. At one meeting he spoke a declamation on "The Three Hundred of Leonidas," and later became one of the dependables of the organization. "P— and myself," he wrote, "discussed the question at the public, whether we are under deeper obligation to our warriors than statesmen. Myself on the affirmative. The President decided against me, yet all say unjustly. I aimed at sense, P— at fun and slur. All right, I understand." In the Euphemian Society they discussed in debate such questions as: Does the prevailing system of public lectures in the principal cities of the country deserve our support? Does the present aspect

of American affairs tend to prove that the United States has not arrived at the height of her power? Does spirituous liquor cause more evil than money? Which affords the better field for eloquence, the bar or the pulpit?

The boy who spoke on Leonidas was proud of the fact that the Euphemians had fifty members, while the United Friends had only about twenty. The Friends had a new pin as a badge and they presented Professor Knight with one, but they had a public meeting which the Euphemian boy pronounced "a slim concern." His own society had a private meeting about the same time which he declared "pretty good." He went to a public meeting of the ladies' society, which was "holden" once a term; that he decided was "very good."

The poor fellow met with minor misfortunes. He forgot his watch on a trip home and left nearly all his money, "all but two or three cents." About the same time he broke his lamp. But he went to a donation party at the minister's where he met the girls. The minister realized one hundred and thirty dollars in provisions and other necessities.

It was one of the fashions of the time for boys and girls to possess small autograph albums in which names of friends were inscribed, often accompanied with an expression of tender sentiment. These went the rounds of the halls, and the number of names indicated the popularity of a student. The boy remembered that he had written in fifty of them. "They are all the go now," he wrote.

A trip to Mount Kearsarge had its thrills for boys and girls in their teens. On one of these occasions the diarist wrote: "Has been as eventful as any day I ever witnessed. This morning according to our expectations we started for the mountain. The teams got full and P— and myself gave up our seats to the teachers. We went all over town after a team, but found none. We got a ride

home to Sutton and found a team of Dr. Fitz's and got up there to the top about two . . . We started to come home about four. We came back to our house this evening. It has not cost me a cent."

The teachers in the academy did not enjoy so much freedom from responsibility as the Sutton boy. The administration of Principal Gow was disturbed by the war. Attendance declined to an average of one hundred and eight students a term, and in 1864 only three young men and six women graduated. After three years an invitation came from the Baptist church in Gloucester requesting Mr. Gow to become pastor, and he resigned as principal, although school affairs were running smoothly. He was succeeded by Reverend Artemas W. Sawyer, who had been a boy in New London and in the old academy when his father, Reverend Reuben Sawyer, was pastor of the village church. Mr. Sawyer arrived at a time of discouragement, but the skies cleared with the end of the war and his administration of five years was a successful one. Miss Smiley was promoted to be lady principal at a salary of four hundred dollars, but she soon resigned to go elsewhere.

Numerous changes in the teaching force were disruptive of the inculcation of standards. It was necessary for the trustee committee on instruction to search for a new lady principal. They found one in Lucy A. Flagg of Massachusetts who undertook to teach Latin, moral science and rhetoric. Helen A. Bissell replaced Julia P. Brooks as teacher of mathematics, and Elizabeth H. Brown surrendered her classes in French and English to Cornelia A. Dunn. Mrs. Angelina G. Everett became teacher of music to remain in that position for the next twelve years. One wonders if these estimable ladies found the winds of New London too boisterous, if greener pastures lured them away — some of them mar-

ried — or whether the small salaries were a discouraging factor.

Knight and Shattuck remained as the solid nucleus of the faculty. Laban E. Warren came fresh from college to reinforce the ranks of the men teachers. For the first time the trustees appointed a teacher of elocution, Mrs. Harriette M. Miller, but after two years she too flitted away to other rostrums. For two years the place of a painting and drawing teacher was allowed to remain unfilled. Perhaps the fine arts of the hand seemed less important for the time than the art of vocal expression. In 1869 the error was righted. Miss Davis was gone, and Mary O. Carter assumed the heavy responsibility of being principal of the Female Department and teacher of moral science, rhetoric, painting and drawing. She must have had a busy time of it, teaching ethics by precept and illustrating it by discipline, instructing in the canons of good literature and correcting the effusions written by her wards, limning on canvas the beauties of flower and foliage and trying to make the dawning intelligence of amateur artists see the ideal in the real.

Reverend A. M. Bacon, A.M., came to relieve Mrs. Miller of the elocution. Just why a man should have been selected is not clear. It would be a satisfaction to go behind the scenes and ferret out the reasons for the changes that took place, but history has left no record. It may well be that the girls received too much of the instructor's attention, and that budding orators were not given enough encouragement. Or possibly Mr. Bacon may have been particularly available in an interim between pastorates. Any minister was supposed to be qualified to instruct in public speaking, especially since ministers were expected to be eloquent. Elegance in writing and impressive utterance in the pulpit or on the platform were preferred to more forceful, straightforward speech. So Mr. Bacon, buttressed with his A.M.

fore and aft, sailed the seas of rhetoric and taught the secrets of his skill to the pupils who followed in his wake.

In the same year that Mr. Bacon arrived Principal Sawyer completed his term as principal. He had a flattering offer to go to Acadia College as president and professor of mental and moral philosophy. He had taught mental philosophy with both Greek and Latin in the academy, and it was not easy to fill his place satisfactorily. No principal was elected until January, 1870. The trustees voted approval of the management of the Institution during the interregnum by Knight and Warren. Then Reverend F. W. Towle of Claremont, one of the trustees, was chosen to fill the position. He was voted a salary of twelve hundred dollars, to be increased one hundred dollars a year until it reached fifteen hundred dollars, but for some reason another selection was made in July, when it was voted by the trustees that Horace M. Willard be made headmaster with the title of president instead of principal. Unlike his predecessors Mr. Willard was not a minister but an educator by profession, and his selection was an indication that the educational standards of the school would not be allowed to decline. Mr. Willard was to teach Latin and Greek and his salary was to be fifteen hundred dollars.

Teachers might come and go but classes and examinations went on forever. Public examinations came late in July. The boy of the diary again throws light on school events. Writing on the twenty-fifth of the month, he says: "A great many strangers are in the place. It has been exceedingly warm. A shower this afternoon. Our Latin was examined this morning from 8 until 9½. I was not called up at all. There are twenty-four in the class, only eight recited. At 9½ the Geometry class was examined; all of us came off first rate except Miss H— of Warner who failed. I pitied her really, but that was

all I could do. She deserved better. I got a little confused and missed one or two questions."

In the evening the young man attended the annual lecture delivered before the United Societies by Reverend Doctor Foljambe of Boston, which seemed to him "splendid." He had one unpleasant experience when he found that the girl he planned to escort to the lecture was spoken for earlier, but he comforted himself with the sage reflection: "My time will come as I have often said before. Think just as much of her as ever."

As the heart and the intellect were both confused on the same day, so events in the world's history mingled with his personal interests. "News came today," he wrote, "that the Atlantic cable, which they tried to lay some time ago but failed, has at last succeeded and is now in operation. This is the greatest wonder of the nineteenth century. News came on the cable today that the great Continental war in Europe, which has been raging for some time, Prussia and Austria being the principal powers, is settled in favor of the former; in every battle the eagles of Austria have been scattered and defeated."

On the whole the boy had an agreeable experience while he was a student on the hill. He held his own in debate in the Euphemian Association and once refused an election to a society honor, apparently from personal pique. The girls liked him, and he returned their smiles with interest. Among his personal archives he preserved an invitation which read: "The Ladies' Literary Association respectfully presents the enclosed ticket to Mr. —, soliciting his presence at their annual public meeting." He was honored by the Messer Rifles, which addressed him as follows: "Dear Sir: In behalf of the Messer Rifles I desire that you should respond to a Toast at the Levee, Monday evening, February 22nd, 1869. Should you

accept, or I might say grant, the request please let me know as soon as convenient. It is hoped that you will favor the audience with response to some sentiment upon which, should you desire to make previous preparation, it can easily be arranged. Please accept the enclosed ticket."

The boy had good principles and under the influence of the church he became interested in personal religion. Not infrequently he went to meeting forenoon and afternoon and to two prayer meetings in the evening. One Sunday he read sixty-six chapters in the Bible. He went with the other fellows to revival meetings and admitted that he was "getting somewhat serious." The time came when he felt himself converted and joined the church. He went out from the academy to become one of the leaders in the field of education.

This boy is a sample of the students who passed through the academy in the years following the Civil War. They were crude when they arrived on the hill, irresponsible and sometimes irrepressible in conduct, but warm-hearted, teachable, and learning fast in the impressionable years of adolescence. To see such a boy grow in intelligence and manliness made a teacher's job worth while, even though it meant long hours, poor pay and meagre fare. There were choice spirits among the teachers. Their names signified little, and some of them were like "ships that pass in the night and speak each other in passing," but they gave of their best while they stayed and the boys and girls were better for having met them.

It cost the student a relatively small sum to remain in school. Doubtless the farm missed his labor at times but he was available for vacations. The total expense of the boy with the diary for a single year, including board, tuition, and miscellanies, was one hundred and fifty dollars. His expense account for a single month shows how a boy got along on the hill with a sum that

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in these days would fall far short of meeting even the necessities.

Candy	.05	Getting hair cut	.10
Society tax	.50	Gum	.10
Writing book	.30	Orange	.05
Troches	.08	Euphemian Pin	2.68
Postage	.09	Corn cake	.04
Ticket to concert	.30	Getting watch fixed and	
Tuition	5.50	ring for same	.18
Matches	.04	Horse to go to Sunapee	.25
Looking glass	.08	Expenses for festival	1.35
Physiology	.75	Ride on stage	.25
		Various things	2.00

While the school went on its way, sending out class after class to join the workaday world, the church on the hill was making history. Reverend Henry F. Lane who succeeded Dr. Dodge after his departure to Hamilton, was a young man just completing his theological course at Newton Theological Institution. He was an acceptable preacher and a friend of the students and a spirit of cordial co-operation prevailed between school and church, but Mr. Lane went back to Massachusetts after three years, leaving the church to search for a new leader. The choice fell upon Reverend Lucien Hayden of Saxton's River, Vermont. He was a man of greater age and experience, and his ministry of more than eleven years was marked by steady accessions to the church and by a spirit of harmony and goodwill. The church profited from the deepened religious interest that again was sweeping across the country; seventy-five were received into membership by baptism.

Reverend Frederic D. Blake succeeded Dr. Hayden. He had graduated from Waterville College and from Newton Theological Institution in the class of 1864, where he had been an instructor in Hebrew during his senior year. He had had four years of pastoral service

at Gardiner, Maine, and he was to remain four years in New London. In 1873 he was succeeded by Reverend Stephen C. Fletcher, a Maine boy who had interrupted his college course at Waterville to enter the army, where he was promoted to the position of lieutenant colonel, and then after two years at Newton Seminary had settled as pastor in Wilton, New Hampshire, to remain for six years. When Mr. Fletcher came to New London the trustees voiced the hope officially that there would be good fellowship and mutual helpfulness between the church and the school. They expressed the wish that church members and students might meet on Sunday evenings for united conference and once a month sit together in covenant meeting. Mr. Fletcher's pastorate of fourteen years was a time of ingathering into the church. Twice in the fair month of June he led large numbers of candidates to the baptismal waters, forty-two in 1877 and seventy-two eight years later. During the fourteen years two hundred and eighteen were baptized. Students came and went, bringing and carrying away their church letters, but the total membership of three hundred and forty-nine was the largest that the church had up to that time.

The town of New London was prospering. It had a population of nine hundred and fifty-nine in 1870, real estate valued at \$290,730, and nearly forty thousand dollars on hand or at interest. It was still burdened with a war debt of more than nine thousand dollars, but it was able to make such town improvements as to renovate the town house and to build a tomb in the cemetery which cost one hundred and fifty dollars. The village of Scytheville was flourishing under the spur of its manufacturing. Mechanics Hall was built for entertainments and religious services. Schoolhouse and cottage meetings had been held, but now the people felt as if they could afford to have a minister of their own, and they

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settled Reverend Lewis W. Phillips at a salary of six hundred dollars. But misfortune fell upon the community as business declined, and the church people had to content themselves with Sunday afternoon preaching by the pastor of the church on New London hill.

In 1874 Otterville too organized a church. This was called the First Union Religious Society of Otterville, and was composed of twenty-nine members. For several years church services were held with preaching by the New London minister and students of the academy, and later occasionally by a Sunapee minister.

Nearly one hundred years had passed since the pioneer settlers of New London had begun to clear the forests and cultivate the fields. Prosperity had come as a result of hard labor. Thirty years had rolled away since New London Academy first opened its doors and success seemed assured if only sufficient equipment could be provided. What would the new decade give to town and school?

VI

BENEFACTIONS AND BUILDINGS.

1860-1880

BEFORE the Civil War it was evident that the New London Literary and Scientific Institution would find it difficult to compete successfully with schools of similar grade at New Hampton, Meriden, and Tilton unless it had better equipment. This became more evident as the prosperity that came to the North even during the war raised the standard of living of the people. People in the towns were beginning to build and furnish more expensive homes. They were demanding more from the schools for their children. Public high schools, which in all the states numbered only one hundred in 1860, increased to eight hundred in the next twenty years, and in them tuition was free and improved equipment was being provided. The older academies could not hope to attract students and to educate them satisfactorily unless they had an endowment fund sufficient to pay for good teachers and equipment that would meet the reasonable needs of the pupils.

The old Academy building was too small to provide sufficient class and assembly rooms, and the Ladies' Boarding-house was inadequate for dormitory and dining accommodations. Sensing the increasing demands and the local deficiencies, the trustees of the Institution began to talk about a new building and a committee looked about for a proper site. None of them knew where the money might come from, but people were making money and some of it might reasonably be captured for education. The approved way of raising money

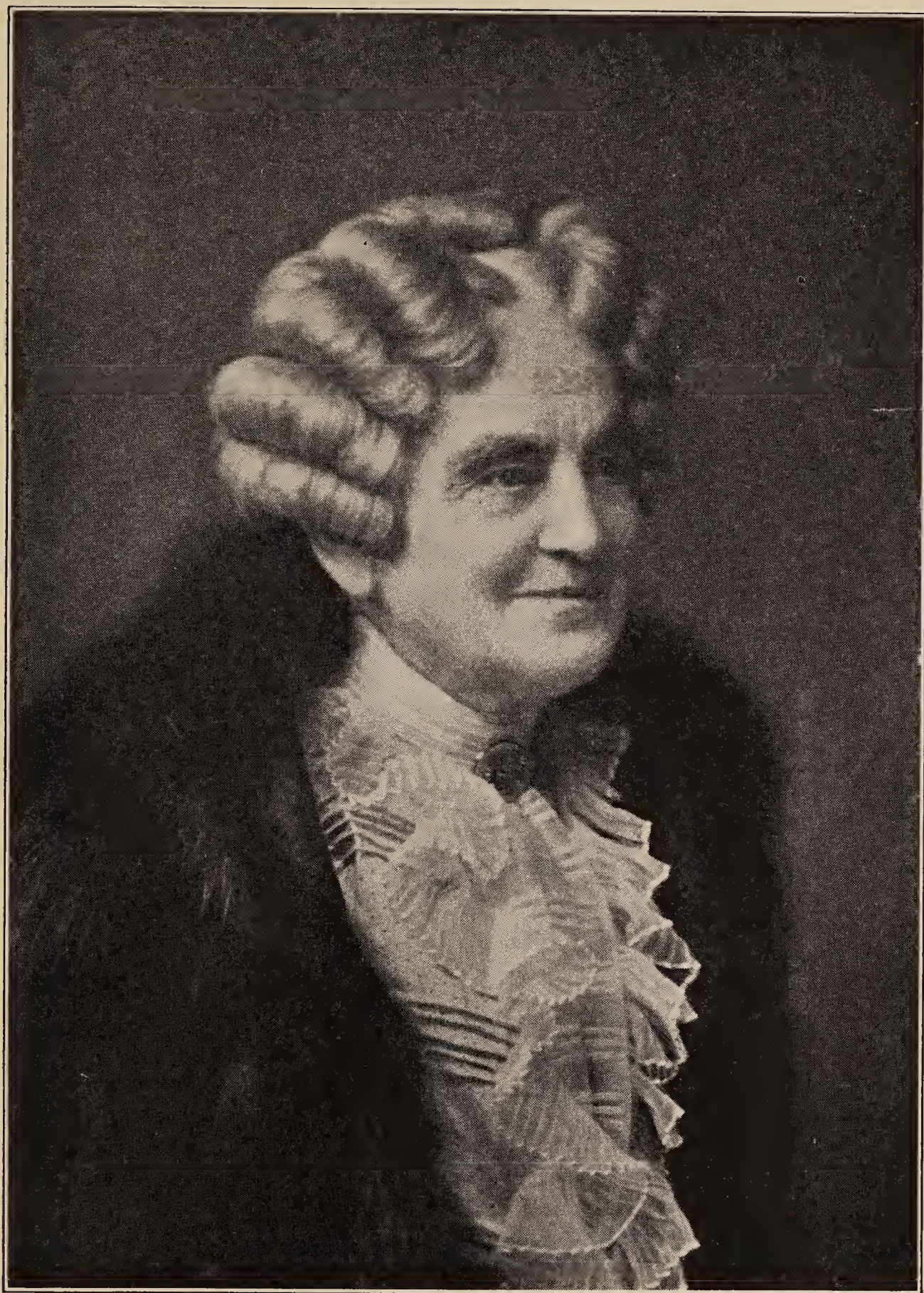
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for religious and educational purposes was to appoint a financial agent who would go about among the churches and talk from the pulpit, if he could get the consent of the minister, and then interview persons of means and benevolent disposition. It was thought at first that Principal Gardner would be willing to act as agent, but he declined and soon resigned from the headship of the school. Then the trustees prevailed upon Dr. Eaton, who previously had raised twenty-five thousand dollars, to start a second campaign for fifty thousand.

The war delayed pushing the enterprise, but the idea of building better accommodations did not slumber. A committee of the trustees recommended the construction of a brick building and quarters for the women students, and they cast longing eyes on the site at the top of the hill. Dr. Eaton and another of the trustees were asked to prepare essays on "a model academic school for both sexes." They could talk about it even if funds were not in sight.

When it was apparent that the trustees were in earnest in their endeavor to put the academy on its feet, Mrs. James B. Colgate proposed to make a gift to the school of twenty-five thousand dollars on condition that the academy raise seventy-five thousand dollars more. Susan F. Colby had stamped her personality upon the infant academy. She had helped to revive it in its dormant period when she was associated with Alvah Hovey in the middle 'forties. Though she became a teacher at New Hampton for a few years she kept her love for New London, and after she married James B. Colgate and shared with him the rewards of a successful business she was glad to seize an opportunity to ease the financial difficulties of the school that she had helped to found.

Heartened by this spirit of goodwill, the Board voted to try to meet the conditions that were proposed. The Baptist constituency of the academy was not wealthy but



MRS. JAMES B. COLGATE
(SUSAN COLBY COLGATE)



the school had many friends, and the trustees had faith to believe that the objective might be realized. They therefore voted to "open a subscription paper of one hundred thousand dollars." They hoped that the proceeds might provide for a small endowment fund, and that it might be possible also to buy more land and put up a modern building of brick and stone on the crest of the hill. It was necessary to spend several thousand dollars to buy the land, but the site was worth more than it cost. On the top of the hill a school building would be a landmark for the countryside. Up there one could catch glimpses of far horizons, and the winds that brought ozone to the lungs might blow away the cobwebs in the students' minds. Beside the white church the school would stand as the witness to the Puritan tradition that church and school belonged together.

The response to the public appeals of Dr. Eaton were encouraging. The campaign continued until the final effort to reach the goal was made at Commencement in 1867, and the new fund was announced as completed. "Then was sung a real jubilate," said Dr. Gardner in his quarter centennial address in 1878. "It was felt that the straits were passed and open water lay ahead, and all sails were set for a *bon voyage* on the ocean of the future."

Meantime James B. Colgate was elected to membership on the Board and gave generously of his business ability to promote the interests of the school. Men like John S. Brown and Deacon Henry H. Brown of Fisherville were generous. John Conant of Jaffrey subscribed eleven thousand, five hundred and sixty-seven dollars to the fund to go towards an agricultural department. When it became apparent that money enough would be in hand for the new building, the trustees appointed a building committee and planned to commence construction. The corner-stone of the new edifice was laid with due ceremony on the 28th of July, 1868. The exercises

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included a prayer by Reverend K. S. Hall of Lakeport, an address on "Our School" by Dr. Eaton, who had pulled the stroke oar in the enterprise, and a general history of the school by the New London minister, Reverend Lucien Hayden, D.D. Then very appropriately three former principals, Gardner, Gow and Sawyer, indulged in reminiscences, and a statement was made by John S. Brown of the building committee concerning the new building. Then followed the impressive part of the ceremony, when Dr. Cummings, the President of the Board who was well along in years, deposited the box, and former Governor Colby and John Conant laid the corner-stone. Both were old men and Mr. Colby had to lean on his crutch, but he performed his part with dignity, remarking afterward: "Two old cripples playing master masons!" Amos Hadley delivered the final address, and the ceremony ended with the doxology and benediction.

The contents of the box that was placed with the corner-stone were various. There were a photograph of the building, a copy of the historical sermon of Dr. Cummings, a report of the Board of Education of New Hampshire, another of the State Prison, and still another of the Insane Asylum. The ancient Greeks would hardly have thought these last favorable omens for an institution for youth. Perhaps they were overbalanced by the Baptist year book, anniversary minutes, copies of the *Christian Era* and the *Watchman and Reflector*, and Baptist articles of Christian faith. Then went in the by-laws of the academy, a list of subscribers to the fund, a history of the church in New London, and various photographs. For good measure there were added Concord newspapers, United States scrip and silver coins, and postage and revenue stamps. No one could say that the New London Literary and Scientific Institution was not supplied with abundance of collateral.

On the day after the laying of the corner-stone the trustees anticipated future needs by appointing a committee to lay a plank sidewalk from the store at the Four Corners to the new academy building on the crest of the hill. In the fall another committee was delegated to plan for the furnishings of the building, and an auxiliary committee of three women was named in order that they might make a special appeal to the women friends of the school. Seven months later the trustees voted to authorize the building committee to borrow twenty thousand dollars in order to complete the building at once.

Everyone looked forward to the dedication as a red letter day in the history of New London. Not since the dedication of the meeting-house forty years before had there been a celebration comparable to it. The building was ready on the day planned in connection with Commencement, the seventh of July, 1870.

The programme of dedication was an elaborate one. The talent of the Baptist denomination in New England was drawn upon for original hymns, and illustrious representatives came to pay their tribute in public speech. The day was young when the people gathered at nine o'clock for a preliminary session. After devotional exercises an original hymn was sung, written by Julia G. Foster, former lady principal of the academy. Then came an address in behalf of the building committee by Reverend W. H. Eaton, D.D., another by Reverend E. E. Cummings, D.D., for the trustees, and still another by Horace W. Willard, President-elect of the academy. Music followed and then a fourth address, this time by Governor Onslow Stearns, and the singing of "America" concluded the programme.

At two o'clock the people gathered again for the dedication. After a selection by a quartette and an introductory prayer by a former pastor of the church, Dr. Lucien

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Hayden, now of Indianapolis, an original hymn was sung written for the occasion by Dr. S. F. Smith, the author of "America."

"Sow ye beside all waters,
The seeds of love and light;
And train your sons and daughters
To wisdom, truth and right.
Open fresh founts of beauty
Along life's devious road;
Fashion the soul to duty,
And lead it up to God.

Prepare the peaceful bowers,
Where opening minds shall wake,
As rosebuds into flowers
In blushing fragrance break;
Water with skillful teaching
The springing germs of thought,
Onward and heavenward reaching,
With coming glory fraught.

As priests — of God anointed
To keep this high behest —
To take the work appointed,
To do such bidding blest.
Here shall new gems be fitted,
With mild, fair light to shine:
The toil to us committed;
The help, O God! is Thine."

Then Dr. Alvah Hovey, President of Newton Theological Institution, spoke on "The Worth and Influence of this Institution." Memories of his own efforts to sustain the school twenty-five years earlier must have been in his mind as he spoke. A dedicatory prayer was offered by Reverend William Lamson, D.D., of Brookline, Massachusetts. A third original hymn was sung, written by Mrs. Galusha Anderson of Newton Centre, Massachusetts. Not satisfied with so much of speech and song, the people listened to three more addresses and as many musical selections before they broke up the assembly.

Professor G. D. B. Pepper, D.D., of Crozer Theological Seminary delivered an address on "The Proper Education of Woman," Professor John L. Lincoln of the Latin Department at Brown University spoke on "The Value and Aims of Classical Study," and Professor E. P. Quimby of Dartmouth College discoursed on "The Value of Mathematical Studies." New England people liked their programmes long, as the Scotch are famed for liking their whiskey straight. The farmers had knocked off for the day and the school had placed it as a red letter day in its calendar, and why should they not attend faithfully when eminent men had come from far to give them of their wisdom and gifted women had fallen into rhyme for their edification. People were accustomed to the leisurely pace of horse and buggy days; it was not the twentieth century.

The new building was constructed in the ornate architecture of the period. It was of brick with granite trimmings, and was finished in hard wood from New Hampshire forests. The builders took pride in the local origin of the materials. Sand was brought from Little Sunapee and clay was drawn from Sutton Mills for the bricks which were burned in kilns located on the grounds. The stone foundations and finishing were hauled from King Hill. The structure towered three stories above the ground and had a mansard roof. Two towers in harmony with the rest of the structure rose still higher. The belfry tower was one hundred and eleven feet high, commanding a wide sweep of vision. In it was a pendulum one hundred feet long, which vibrated as the building felt the blasts of winter beat upon it.

The building had a total frontage of one hundred and eighty-six feet. It was really two buildings in one connected by a corridor, the academy proper and the ladies' boarding hall. The west wing, eighty by sixty-two feet, was intended for academic purposes. On the first floor

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were the library, the reading room for men students, a Latin room, a mathematical room, a scientific classroom and a laboratory. On the second floor were a chapel, a "back chapel," and two recitation rooms. The third floor had an unfinished hall which was appropriated temporarily for storage. The east wing, ninety by forty-five feet, was intended to provide rooms and boarding accommodations for one hundred young women. On the first floor were two parlors, an office, a music room, a steward's room, a room for the lady principal, and several bedrooms. The second floor contained a reading room as well as rooms for the students, and the third floor had dormitory accommodations. The necessary arrangements were provided for dining-room, kitchen and laundry, and the basement gave space for gymnastic facilities. The long corridors and balconies were convenient places for mild exercise.

With the utilization of the new building certain changes were necessary. Henceforth young women students must board in the academy building with the women teachers, unless there were "urgent reasons" to the contrary. Board was priced at three dollars a week, which included fuel and lights, washing and plain ironing. There must have been some provision of a special nature for tucks and furbelows. Room rent was according to location, ranging from six to fifteen dollars for a single occupant, with the sum cut in half for two in a room. An exception was made with regard to these regulations in the case of girls who boarded themselves in private houses. The faculty must approve all such cases. The school owned a large dwelling-house which was used for that purpose. Girls were still instructed to bring overshoes and umbrellas, and a water-proof cloak was added, since it rains hard in New London and the girls of 1870 were expected to do their utmost to keep dry. If a girl wished a carpet in her room she must supply it

herself. She must bring along sheets and pillow cases, towels and table napkins and a fork. A white dress should be in her trunk for anniversaries and a suitable costume for gymnastics. To heat the new building the trustees voted to cut one hundred cords of wood from the Springfield woodlot.

Something must be done to make the accommodations for young men more satisfactory. Their hall was an antique, but they would have appreciated a structure more modern than historic. As they piled the wood on their stoves on a January night, they probably thought more of the steam heat that the girls enjoyed than of the ecclesiastical and town history that had been made in the building in which they lived. The trustees did what they could for them, but they could not make bricks without straw. Repairs were made to Colby Hall, new furnishings were provided, and the former ladies' boarding house was made over for additional use and was furnished properly. The young men had to supply their bedding, towels, and napkins, with a napkin ring and a fork for table use. Presumably the institution provided knives and spoons, but forks were still something of a luxury and napkins might get mixed up among boys who were not accustomed to their use. Hence the ring, which must be "well marked."

Colby Hall was the scene of many student pranks, often at the expense of the teacher who was in charge of the building. Such incidents were most numerous before the days of athletics, when students had little opportunity to work off their energies. One such event occurred during this period in the history of the academy. The teacher was not unpopular and most of the boys believed, as one of them expressed it, that "he would go blind in one eye and deaf in both ears" rather than carry tales to the principal. But they would see how far they might go in mischief, so they staged a "shirt-tail drill."

At the midnight hour when all should have been asleep the upper halls were filled with boys decked out in the long nightshirts of the period, burning candles and singing lustily. All was quiet on the first floor front where the teacher slept. That was disappointing. They would make another test. Perhaps the teacher was so sound asleep that he had not heard the commotion. Someone suggested rolling down a few trunks to the first floor, and it was done. The din was terrific, but apparently the professor slumbered on. Then the boys agreed that if he was good enough to let the escapade pass in that fashion they would plague him no more. They went to bed, and never again was he annoyed seriously.

A favorite amusement was rolling the iron ball used for the shot put down three flights of stairs in the middle of the evening study period. There was a certain other teacher in charge who used to come out of his room at the foot of the lowest flight and get the ball and hide it. Of course that spoiled all the fun. The boys resolved to get even with him, and the next time they tried their game of bowling they heated the ball hot and then rolled it down. The unguarded language of the teacher when he picked it up and dropped it can be imagined.

Even more scandalous was the occasion when another unpopular teacher was treated with a new trick. Because the boys did not like him they occasionally threw large chunks of wood down the stairs so that they would strike against his door. Later at a school gathering some of the boys heard the teacher saying with apparent complacency that he never had to get any wood because the dear boys got it for him. That decided them to take signal vengeance. They concealed a charge of gunpowder in a large stick of wood and placed it outside the teacher's door. He accepted the contribution and threw the stick on the fire with a report that sounded to the remotest room in the building.

It was about this time that two of the boys who roomed together obtained permission one night to sit up late to study. They determined to make a night of it. They popped corn on the stove — this was before the days of steam heat — and read poetry aloud in turn. Since they had no dishes the popped corn was dumped on the study table, and it accumulated faster than they could eat it until the entire top of the table was covered with it. In this fashion they kept it up until morning.

One of these boys tried every possible means to escape from the “rhetoricals,” or declamations, and recitations in which every student was required to take part. Only once did the teacher succeed in getting him on the platform. Finally he hit upon a happy solution of his difficulty. He started to publish a small newspaper on a printing press in his room. He got out twelve issues during the year. He sold it for two cents a copy or twenty-five cents a year. The extra cent needed explanation but the editor was ready for it. He said that it was needed to pay the postage on the Commencement issue after the students had gone to their homes. This *New London Advocate* was a useful experiment in two respects. Its editing was made to do duty in place of rhetoricals to the satisfaction of the faculty, and it so interested the boy in journalism that he subsequently went into the newspaper business.

The catalogue for the year 1870 reflects a condition of general prosperity. Two hundred and sixty-two different students were enrolled. Eighty young men were taking the Classical Course. Fifty young women were in the Collegiate Course, studying the language and literature of people whom they might not hope to know in the flesh and wrestling with the problems of philosophy and religion. Some of these young people were to be heard from in later years. James K. Ewer and Millard F. Johnson were to go on to college and seminary and

carry religion to the people of their New England parishes. Benjamin Ide Wheeler was to visit the lands of which he studied at New London, make the teaching of Greek his profession, and find the crowning work of his life as president of the University of California. New London students formed only a small proportion of the total student body, but among them were Oren D. Crockett, Charles W. Gay and Alvin Messer, all of them substantial citizens of the town a generation later. Marshall and John Seamans represented the family of the first minister. Young people were coming in considerable numbers from Massachusetts, and Vermont and Rhode Island were sending representatives.

The funds of the academy were increased by the gift of a scholarship from Mrs. Nancy Smith of Hopkinton amounting to \$1149.17. The income was to be paid to a student who was planning to study for the ministry. Horace F. Brown was the first beneficiary, going on to Brown and Newton. He was followed by Millard F. Johnson through the same institutions. Next year came the Symonds scholarship of one thousand dollars. These benefactors could not know whether their donations would be used wisely, but they would have been satisfied if they could have foreseen the usefulness of the men who profited by them.

The board of instruction during the early 'seventies included eleven teachers. Horace M. Willard was the head of the school, but his tenure of office was brief. Professor Knight continued to scatter chalk and reprove dilatory algebraists until 1873, and Algernon P. Shuttuck was still teaching that a good penman is mightier than a poor swordsman. Laban E. Warren was getting valuable experience on the faculty and getting acquainted with Mary O. Carter, the Lady Principal, whom he was later to marry.

A restless spirit seems to have pervaded the faculty, for

presently Mr. Willard was gone, and Professor Warren daringly assumed the responsibilities of the presidency and a wife. Mrs. Warren continued the duties of lady principal and taught rhetoric and English literature. Professor Warren had been teaching the natural sciences, English and Latin. Now he showed his versatility by undertaking to teach both Latin and Greek. After three years more of teaching at Colby Academy, Professor Warren was called to the chair of mathematics at Colby University. The departure of the Warrens left a large gap in the teaching force in the academy. New names appear in the catalogues, few of them to remain long. Hannah P. Dodge, trained at the Oread Institute, Worcester, taught German and mental and moral philosophy for two years and then succeeded Mrs. Warren as lady principal. Reverend A. L. Lane followed Professor Warren as head of the school, but remained for only one year. James W. Ford, who was teaching Latin and natural sciences, was made acting president during the fall term of 1875, but he declined to continue. Reverend Dura P. Morgan, a Colby graduate and a trustee, was elected president of the school, but he declined. Reverend J. F. Morton was acting principal for two years. J. J. Holbrook, Colby Academy, class of '68, taught the natural sciences for several years. The name of Frank J. Peaslee appears for the first time as assistant in science and mathematics. A third short principalship was that of Elias J. McEwan, who remained a year only.

These rapid changes were not conducive to the maintenance of a continuous policy in education. Changes were taking place too in the Board of Trustees. Anthony Colby, the former governor, died in 1874. His fellow members on the Board recorded their appreciation of his aid to the school in the following words: "It is not too much to say that but for the personal interest and earnest effort of ex-Governor Colby this institution would

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never have been founded in New London; but for his generous sympathy and material aid, together with that of his family, it would not occupy the position it now does, with elegant and commodious buildings and spacious grounds and all the appointments of a first class literary institution. Anthony Colby was a man of the people, and whatever conduced to the uplifting, enlightening and christianizing of individuals and communities found place in his heart and a help from his hand. He was therefore the friend of popular education, of good learning in the common school, the academy and the college. He was the friend of young men and young women struggling for the advantages of higher culture, and he never failed to recognize enterprise, integrity, and virtue as holding a claim in his regard. Students found in him a true friend, and teachers a warm sympathizer and wise counsellor. During the early years of the Institution he was ever ready to meet emergencies. When it was proposed to raise an endowment fund of one hundred thousand dollars he was among the most generous donors and took special interest in the completion of the new buildings, and with his own hand laying the corner-stone while infirmities crept over him, watching with an earnest eye the progress of the work. This was the last work which engaged his heart and hand."

General Daniel E. Colby, son of Anthony Colby, continued his father's interest in the academy. He had an honorable record of his own, first as local farmer and merchant, then in the service of the state. He went to the Legislature before the Civil War, and during the struggle was adjutant general for a year. About the time his father died he was a delegate to the state constitutional convention. He was a faithful trustee, a man of ability and sagacity, but quiet in disposition and simple in his manner of living. He married Martha Greenwood

and had a son Anthony, a young man of promise who graduated from Colby in the class of '68 but died while a student at Dartmouth.

Still another New London trustee was General Luther McCutchins. He had no such start in life as Anthony or Daniel Colby. After being left an orphan at the age of twelve he worked his way to manhood with little schooling, but he learned the manners of cultured folk and is remembered as a gentleman of the old school. In New London he kept a general store and was able to help many a boy through the academy. Like Daniel Colby he filled positions of trust in town and state. He was adjutant general in 1857, draft commissioner during the war, and narrowly missed election as governor of New Hampshire by the Legislature in 1874. He was a trustee of the academy and had a part in some of its land deals.

Meantime the finances were giving trouble. It cost more than formerly to pay salaries, keep up the equipment, provide fuel to heat all the buildings, and take care of the numerous and unexpected incidentals. The Treasurer reported a deficit in 1871 of more than one thousand dollars, and two years later the trustees voted to borrow up to nine thousand dollars from Joshua George of Warner at seven per cent interest for three years in order to pay outstanding notes and bills. These deficits were not due to carelessness in hiring teachers or administering the institution. The scrupulousness of the trustees appears in the election of Miss Julia E. Keese as teacher of French "with the condition that she take five classes if necessary and improve herself in French pronunciation during the vacation." It was the limited income of the school that made the trouble.

The situation again enlisted the sympathy of Mrs. James B. Colgate. In her New York home she kept in touch with affairs in New London. At this critical juncture she made an offer through her husband to present

the academy with thirty-five thousand dollars towards a permanent endowment, provided an additional sum of thirty thousand dollars should be raised as a Centennial Fund before the first of July, 1877. The occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence enlisted many enterprises in the country in the year 1876. The trustees of the academy fervently expressed their appreciation to the donor, who this second time had come so generously to the aid of the Institution. In their enthusiasm and gratitude they decided to change the name of the school to "Colby Academy" in honor of the family which had done so much to establish higher education in New London. The New Hampshire Legislature gave the necessary permission to make the change of name legal.

The financial proposal called for a renewed effort to raise money among the friends of the school. The trustees made Deacon T. E. Balch, an active member of the Baptist church in Wakefield, Massachusetts, their financial agent. In spite of the business depression and financial stringency of the decade Mr. Balch, by his tireless and patient industry, was able to win sufficient support to meet the conditions that Mrs. Colgate had proposed, and as a result Colby Academy had a working capital of eighty thousand dollars after its debts were paid. In order that the new benefactions would not be spent in meeting current expense an agreement was made between Mrs. Colgate and the academy that the principal should constitute a permanent fund to be invested, and that the income only should be used to pay salaries and meet current expenses. Thus an endowment as well as a modern academy building seemed assured.

The school, the church, and the town constituted a trinity of interests in which each was closely involved in the others. It was the town that encouraged the organization of the church and erected the first meeting-house.

It was the townspeople who made possible the buildings of the academy, and took care of students in their homes when those buildings were overcrowded. It was the ministers of the church who encouraged the organization of the academy, and co-operated with the school administrators in the building of character among the youth.

It so happened that school and town and church in New London all celebrated anniversaries in the decade of 1878-88. The school was the first to act. The year 1878 marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reorganization of the academy in 1853. The occasion was used at Commencement time to provide an opportunity to renew allegiance and to listen to a quarter-centennial address from Dr. Gardner.

The celebration in 1879 of the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town of New London eclipsed the Quarter Centennial of the academy. Parading to the church with a band and the Messer Rifles, the townspeople participated in an elaborate programme. After opening music by the choir and prayer by Reverend Dura P. Morgan of Beverly, a native of New London and graduate of the Academy, the choir sang a hymn written by Mrs. Colgate, with music by Mrs. N. T. Greenwood.

"The rolling years, O God, are thine,
Thou holdest them in thy hand divine,
Thou dost their gifts thyself unfold,
And show us what their secrets hold.

We stand in awe to see unroll
A century's gifts as but a scroll,
Written with progress yet to be,
Grander than human eye can see.

We look behind and mark the way,
Thou ledst our fathers in the day
When young they sought this wooded soil,
To gain their homes by honest toil.

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How soon the lonely hills were glad,
The desert glooms no more were sad!
Sweet blossoms shed their fragrance round
And labor rang a gladsome sound.

Thou, God of love, their burdens bore,
On Thee they laid them and no more
Their pressure felt — Take ours away
And bless this glad Centennial day."

General McCutchins gave an address of welcome, reminding the audience of the early days of the town and of the changes that had come with the years. Judge J. Everett Sargent of Concord read a comprehensive historical address. This was followed by an original poem written by Mrs. Elizabeth McCutchins Blood, daughter of the presiding officer and at one time a teacher in the academy. After the closing musical exercises by the choir of the church the procession was re-formed and marched to a huge tent on the grounds of the academy where dinner was served to two thousand persons. The prominent guests and the military were given a collation in the town hall. In the afternoon more informal exercises were held in the church with addresses by past and present residents of the town.

Students of the academy entered with spirit into the observance of the day, which was on the eve of their own Commencement. It was nearly half a century since the old New London Academy had opened its doors. They could join feelingly in the last stanzas of Mrs. Blood's poem:

"Ring out, O bells, exultant, wild, and free!
O banners, wave your bright folds cheerily!
Let bugles blow, the organ's swell prolong,
Sweet voices raise the glad triumphant song!
Let field rejoice, the hills in gladness wake,
In waves of song the dancing waters break!
Let blue skies smile, and flowers their fragrance lend,
Wealth of the woods in fadeless beauty blend!

BENEFACTIONS AND BUILDINGS. 1860-1880

And thus in one glad jubilee,
Embalm the dear old century,
And crown afresh this new centennial year
With glories brighter than all others wear."

The celebration closed with a display of fireworks in the evening.

The New London church chose a crisp autumn day for the observance of its one hundredth anniversary in 1888. The invitations to the celebration at the church were sent out on a printed card, reading: "The exercises will occupy the afternoon and evening. The historical address will be delivered in the meeting-house at two o'clock P.M., by Reverend Dr. Gardner, acting pastor. Mrs. N. T. Greenwood will read a historical sketch of the Woman's Missionary Society, which was formed in 1814. Miss Mattie H. Pillsbury will read a poem with special reference to the ancient choir, which has been under one leadership for more than forty years. A collation will be served in the Town Hall at 5.30 o'clock, and the evening will be given to addresses by ex-pastors and others."

The occasion was gladdened by the presence of three former pastors: Dr. Dodge, President of Madison University, Reverend Henry F. Lane of Winchester, Massachusetts, and Reverend F. D. Blake of Wickford, Rhode Island. After the opening exercises Dr. Gardner read an historical address, recounting the progress of the church from its small beginnings under Elder Seamans to its present prosperity. It so happened that Dr. Gardner was himself serving as interim pastor of the New London church at the time of the celebration after the resignation of Reverend S. C. Fletcher. Following the address the choir sang a hymn written for the occasion by Dr. Gardner.

The celebration of the quarter century that had passed since the reorganization of the academy gave a

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new impetus for the years that followed. The alumni organized an Association and held literary exercises in connection with Commencement. The first roster of alumni officers included Reverend N. T. Dutton, class of '66, President, J. Q. A. Brackett, '61, Vice President, Miss A. H. Pulsifer, '66, Corresponding Secretary, O. D. Crockett, '73, Recording Secretary, and James P. Kelley, '71, Treasurer. The literary exercises of the Alumni in 1879 included an oration by Reverend George W. Gile, class of '61, a poem by Miss Mary L. Coombs, class of '64, and chronicles by Miss Annie B. Westgate, '67. Thereafter the annual catalogue of the Academy contained the names of the alumni officers, with the executive committee, and at times a record of the literary exercises.

Soon after the quarter centennial celebration came the retirement of the president of the Trustees on account of advancing age. Reverend E. E. Cummings, D.D., had held the position for nearly thirty years, after a similar service for New Hampton. The Board expressed its deep regret that he should think the step necessary, and recorded its appreciation of his long and faithful service. Dr. Cummings was a genuine friend of the school and when he died five years later he made it the heir to his private library of five hundred volumes, which was made the Cummings collection. Soon afterward the libraries of the literary societies, numbering about fifteen hundred volumes, were turned over to the institution to become part of the academy library. Mrs. Colgate presented to the school an oil painting of her father, Anthony Colby, a work of her own hand.

About this time a bequest became available from Nahum Kingsbury of Alstead, New Hampshire. This included about two hundred and fifty dollars in money and half of a farm valued at about one thousand dollars. Reverend W. H. Eaton was granted a power of attorney

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to sell it and this was done the next year. A considerable addition to the scholarship funds of the institution came in 1879 as the result of a special drive. Instead of only two scholarships as formerly there were now seventeen of one thousand dollars each. These were the

Smith Scholarship	Herrick, J. Scholarship
Balch Scholarship	Keese Scholarship
Symonds Scholarship	Greenwood Scholarship
Woodman Scholarship	Herrick Scholarship
Greeley Scholarship	Colby Scholarship
Kimball Scholarship	Eaton Scholarship
Butterfield Scholarship	Cummings Scholarship
French Scholarship	Sargent Scholarship
Herrick, E. Scholarship	

The running expenses of both students and school were a cause of continual anxiety. Many students had to count the pennies and some of them could not afford to pay the charge of three dollars a week for board and washing. It cost girls twelve dollars a term for room rent if they boarded themselves; this included heating and the use of a dining-room kitchen where they could club together and get their own meals. In this way they could cut down the expense of food to a minimum. At Colby Hall the boys paid fifty cents a week for room rent and care, if they boarded at the school table; if they boarded in club their room charge was sixty-six cents a week.

Tuition rates had been raised so that a student had to pay ten dollars for the regular courses, and from four to fourteen additional for musical instruction. Oil painting and water colors cost eight dollars. It was estimated that the total expense of young men who took their meals in the boarding-house would be one hundred and seventy dollars and twenty-five cents. This would include one hundred and eleven dollars for board, thirty dollars for tuition, nine dollars and twenty-five cents

for room rent in Colby Hall, and eight dollars for fuel, with probably about twelve dollars for textbooks, stationery and society fee. Of course the charge for stationery would be affected by the state of his affections as directed outside the school. By boarding in club the cost might be reduced about forty-five dollars. The expenses for young women were approximately the same.

The expense account of the school was usually in excess of income, resulting in an accumulating deficit. With tuition so low and the endowment not large for a school of its size, the institution was handicapped for the maintenance of the buildings, and the salaries that must be paid could not be met without large resources. At times it was necessary to resort to a loan and give a note, or mortgage the school property as security. Even when the academy was raising the Centennial Fund in 1876 it was necessary to place such a mortgage in order to obtain five thousand dollars for current expenses. Before the new fund became available the institution was reduced to serious straits to obtain money, it cut down salaries, and tried to reduce expenses as much as possible. The trustees even went so far as to explain to the faculty the dire condition of the school and to offer them the use of the property for the fall term, "they to pay all expenses and receive the income pro rata." After careful consideration the teachers declined to assume the responsibility, although Principal Lane was in favor of the experiment. On the strength of the report of Mr. Balch, the financial agent, that twenty-one thousand dollars had been raised on the new fund and that the prospect was favorable for getting the full amount, the trustees proceeded to select a small faculty for the ensuing year, but at reduced salaries. The total appropriation for salaries was to be limited to three thousand dollars. Principal Lane was to receive eight hundred dollars, J. J. Holbrook, eight hundred dollars, Carrie

E. Wheeler, Lady Principal, four hundred dollars, Kate Stewart, music teacher, four hundred dollars. The male teachers were to nominate a third lady teacher and to make suggestions in case of vacancies, with election reserved to the executive committee. The selection of teachers was left customarily to the executive committee of ten with power to elect. The trustees voted to give free room rent to the teachers in consideration of the salary reduction. To meet arrearages in payment the Board instructed the treasurer to pay the teachers "as far as the money in the Treasury will allow and to make arrangements by note or otherwise for the remainder." Mr. Lane resigned and went to Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville, Maine, where he taught for many years. Miss Wheeler declined to serve as lady principal, but she continued to teach. Hannah P. Dodge was elected Lady Principal at a salary of five hundred dollars, and Reverend J. F. Morton became acting principal with a salary of nine hundred dollars. The trustees voted not to elect a president.

Realizing that all this brought hardship on the instructors, enough to injure seriously their effectiveness as teachers, the trustees voted that they might employ assistants if necessary at an expense "not exceeding the sum of tuition of two pupils," and for Mr. Morton and family it was provided that the price of board, room rent, and washing should be placed at eleven dollars a week.

It was quite uncertain what the future of the academy might be, and the trustees seem to have had no well-planned policy. Power was given to a committee to close Colby Hall, if it seemed best. It was voted that the treasurer might rent the boarding-house at six dollars and twenty-five cents per month, and that repairs should be paid for out of the rent of the first two or three months. Then it was decided to keep Colby Hall open.

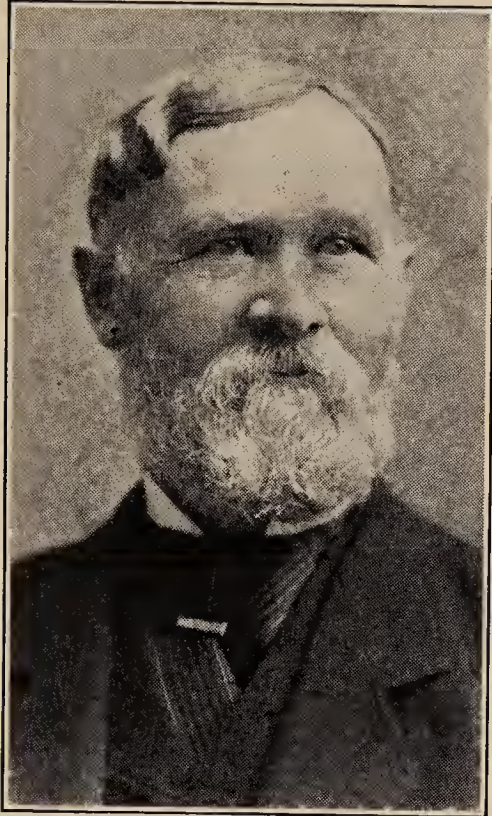
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During all this time the new fund was being raised, and there were several men on the Board who could have tided the academy over its period of financial stringency so that the teachers need not have suffered and the pinching in management need not have been so severe.

The following year Miss Dodge and three of the teachers resigned. Mr. Morton was re-elected acting principal at a salary of one thousand and fifty dollars. The trustees voted to put a mortgage of twenty thousand dollars on the school property in order to pay the accumulated debt. Mr. Balch succeeded in raising a fund of seventy thousand dollars and was continued for a year as financial agent at a salary of twelve hundred dollars in order that he might secure scholarship money. The next year Mr. Morton resigned. The financial difficulties continued. The Board voted to sell the Springfield woodlot owned by the school to J. Eli Shepard for the sum of four hundred dollars, and at the same time agreed to buy from him one hundred cords of wood a year at the rate of three dollars and twenty-five cents a cord. It was also voted that all bills of the institution must be passed upon by two members of the executive committee before being paid by the Treasurer.

It was recorded in the minutes of the Board that President Dodge of Hamilton "spoke to the Board words of counsel resulting from his long experience as an educator." Whether it was financial advice does not appear, but it is plain that the trustees could benefit from such counsel. They expressed appreciation to the teachers and sympathy in the trying events through which they had passed during the year; that did not cost anything.

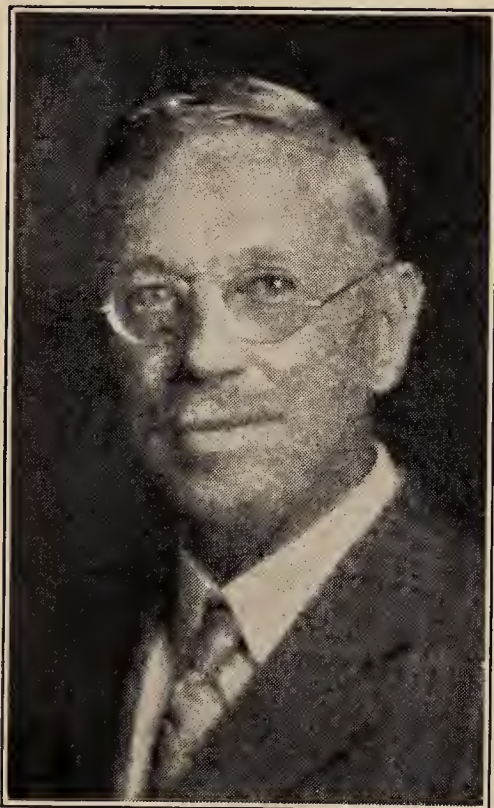
By 1880 the Permanent Fund had reached a total of eighty-one thousand dollars. It was invested mainly in railroad bonds at a time when railroads were building rapidly and their securities were popular. These bonds paid an interest of seven and eight per cent, giving an



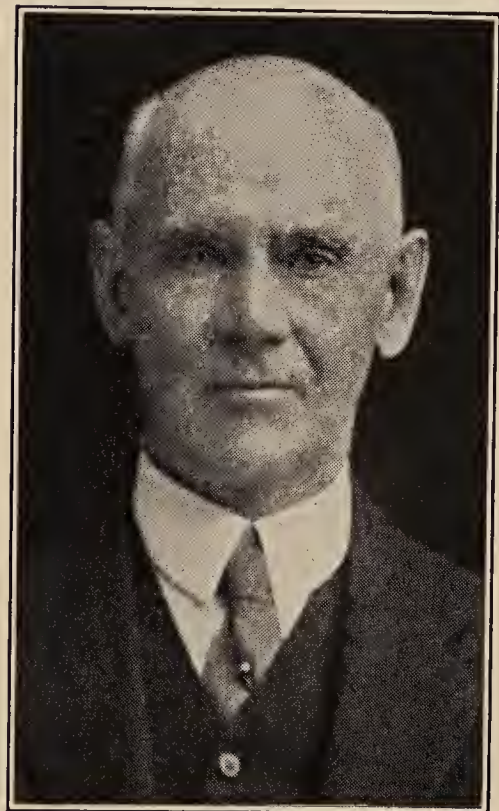
N. T. GREENWOOD



HENRY BROWN



FRED S. HEATH



JOSIAH FERNALD

SOME TREASURERS OF THE BOARD

income from the Permanent Fund of more than five thousand dollars. The treasurer's report showed that students' tuition charges had brought in nearly eleven hundred dollars within a year; board and room rent had netted about thirty-one hundred, and nineteen dollars' worth of grass had been sold. This provided a total income of about ten thousand, eight hundred dollars, including subscriptions to the floating debt amounting to twelve hundred and fifteen dollars. The outgo during the same year included thirty-eight hundred dollars for teachers' salaries, nearly thirty-two hundred dollars on the boarding account, and interest charges in excess of fifteen hundred dollars, besides several hundred dollars of miscellaneous items and six hundred dollars paid on the floating debt. An insurance of thirty-two thousand, two hundred dollars was carried on the school property. The total debt by 1880 amounted to twenty-six thousand, one hundred dollars.

Every device that seemed reasonable was considered to improve the financial condition of the academy. Dr. Eaton took occasion in a trustee meeting to commend the Board for its efficiency in performing the annual business and on the character of its printed financial reports, but it could not make ends met. It was then (1882) that James B. Colgate came to the rescue and paid off the floating indebtedness of the school. With that drain upon resources removed it was possible to add small amounts to teachers' salaries.

Financial difficulties still pursued the management within the next few years. The trustees spent an evening in 1885 earnestly discussing how to get money. Four years later Dr. Gardner said at a meeting of the trustees: "A real exigency is upon us, and we must meet it as men; and for the raising of funds it would be of little use now to put a stranger into the field, cold and formal and carrying no prestige into the work. The school must

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now be cared for and nursed by its *friends*." In this exigency an appeal was made once more to Mr. and Mrs. Colgate, with the result that they agreed to pay off the school mortgage of twenty thousand dollars if the friends of the school would procure an equal amount, or they would give dollar for dollar up to thirty thousand dollars.

The subsequent story of Colgate munificence belongs to a later chapter.

VII

THE DIXON DECADE.

1879-1890

A NEW regime began in Colby Academy soon after the Quarter Centennial. The next decade is that of three unusual teachers, James P. Dixon, the new principal, Mr. Peaslee and Miss Smiley. It was comparable with the early triumvirate of Dr. Gardner, Professor Knight and Miss Prescott. Mr. Dixon was a master of the Greek language and literature, which he taught, as did Dr. Gardner. Mr. Peaslee was efficient in the department of science and mathematics, which had belonged to Professor Knight. Miss Smiley, who had returned to New London as lady principal after the departure of Miss Dodge, was beloved by the girls and was a skillful teacher, as Miss Prescott had been. These three moulded the character of the school for a period of eight years, establishing traditions that remained long after they were gone. Then Mr. Peaslee was lured away to the Durfee High School at Fall River. Miss Smiley continued for two years longer when she too withdrew.

These three had the assistance of several others. Mary E. Chase, who taught modern languages, Ellen A. Kimball, teacher of grammar and rhetoric, and Emma E. Newhall, the music teacher, remained for several years. Seymour I. Hudgens was on the faculty for two years, and was active in building up the library by securing gifts of books. He was succeeded in the department of German and English by Edward E. Whitford, who remained for six years and was popular among the students. William A. Wilbur, a Brown graduate, served for a year as teacher of Latin and Ethics.

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Best known among the women teachers after Miss Smiley was Martha E. Learnard, a graduate of the academy in the class of 1870. Her initial task was to teach French and English when she came in 1884, and this was her department for five years while Miss Smiley remained. During a year's absence Laura E. Parker, a Colby graduate and an experienced teacher, took her place as instructor in French and taught mathematics. Miss Learnard returned and remained as first lady teacher for five years longer, giving instruction in Latin. Mary E. Burpee, who had graduated in the class of 1885 at Colby Academy, became teacher of history and librarian after three years, and continued a member of the Colby faculty for eight years, with an intermission of a year spent at Radcliffe College. Eliza M. Greenwood was for three years in charge of the music department, and was succeeded for a long term of years by Mrs. Frances H. Keil.

From time to time small additions were made to equipment. The trustees authorized Mr. Dixon and Miss Smiley to provide desks for one of the recitation rooms "to aid students in getting studious habits and making profitable use of time." Small amounts were spent for scientific apparatus. Once the management was so extravagant as to invest one hundred and fifty dollars in a cabinet of minerals. Professor A. L. Bickmore, an alumnus of the class of 1856, used his influence with Professor Charles S. Sargent of Harvard University to secure for the academy a collection of native New England woods. Friends of the school in Dover and Great Falls made the scientific department a present of a telescope valued at two or three hundred dollars. Reverend N. F. Tilden of the Board of Trustees was appointed a committee of one to buy a new piano for the academy, and the boys in Colby Hall were given permission to exchange the old piano for an organ, if they would raise

any additional money that might be needed. For the next few years, as long as the room was used for the Young Men's Christian Association, the Colby Hall boys enjoyed pumping the organ and singing songs both suitable and unsuitable for organ accompaniment.

Mr. Dixon and Miss Smiley both believed that experiments were worth making to increase comfort and efficiency in the school, but Mr. Dixon was usually the more cautious. On one occasion he thought that it would be worth while to use a part of the brick building to house boys. It was his proposal that wooden partitions be put in, not that surer segregation could be effected but because they could be removed easily if the experiment did not prove successful. Miss Smiley was watchful of the health of the girls, concerned about sanitation and the care of the sick, and eager for better facilities for physical exercise. She asked the trustees to give attention to these matters, and they appointed a special committee to act with the executive committee, but "at as small an expense as possible." Miss Smiley could not persuade the "sanitary committee" to give her all she wanted, but the trustees provided her with an oil stove to be used at her discretion, repaired the walls of the sick room, and made improvements in the girls' gymnasium in the basement. They also appeased her by voting that she be authorized to spend "as she may desire or deem wise whatever sums of money she may collect for croquet ground, flower garden, etc., on the south side of the brick building," and they instructed the sanitary committee to drain the ground for croquet, which at that time was a fad in eastern America.

Something was continually getting out of order. The ice house gave out. The bathroom in the Dixon residence went on strike. These matters the trustees referred to the committee on repairs. There was water in the stable of Colby Hall that ought not to be there. Suitable

quarters were needed for fowls and swine. The girls sometimes fell ill. They could not reasonably be criticised for it, but lest they might indulge in a rest cure the trustees decided to make a nominal charge of fifteen cents a day for extra care if they had to be waited on.

The trustees were so discouraged over current expenses that they turned over the boarding-house and the land that the school owned to Mr. Dixon and Miss Smiley to be managed at their discretion. They were called into consultation when other teachers were to be engaged. Soon after the period began the teaching force was reduced to four, not including the music, and it was voted by the trustees that the Principal might call to his aid, if needed, the most efficient scholars in the senior class to teach the primary classes. This was an unfortunate depreciation of standards, and the measure passed the Board by a small majority. Mr. Dixon found himself so overburdened that he obtained permission from the Board to employ Sherman L. Whipple, son of Dr. Whipple of New London, who had made a record for scholarship at Yale University, to take charge of his classes "during such brief periods as sickness or special business as executor may compel his absence."

The idea of using the boarding-house as a summer hotel when the school was not in session seemed good to Mr. Dixon and he proposed it to the trustees, but they were not yet ready to try the experiment.

Before the decade was over Colby Academy felt the groundswell of the demand for a more practical education that was being felt all over the country. Popular interest in applied science was creating a pressure against the classics and a demand for a reduction of hours devoted to Latin and Greek even in the College Preparatory Course. The rapid growth of the cities and the multiplication of business offices called for business courses in the schools. Business appliances like the

telephone and the typewriter and the increased use of stenography opened the way for young women in business offices. Among the constituents of Colby Academy there was also a demand for easier terms of admission so that students might enter the academy directly from the district schools.

At an October meeting of the Board in 1885 the trustees considered several recommendations of the committee on curriculum with regard to these demands. The committee favored the introduction of a preparatory course, which would smooth the way for students from district schools. It was felt that in that way the number of students might be increased and the influence of the Academy be extended, but even more, they said, "because we believe there are many young men and women desirous of securing a better education who are debarred from our public schools because of their age and also from Colby because of the conditions of entrance." The colleges even were establishing preparatory courses; that was an added reason for academies to do the same. The committee also believed it "to be a fact, under the present order of things, that many of the graduates of Colby have been very deficient in the primary elements of a good English education, because forced to begin at too high a grade." The committee continued: "We believe that there is a demand on the part of the farmers and tradesmen and mechanics that such provision be made in our schools that their sons and daughters be given what they term a *practical business education*, that they be taught more of that which immediately relates to the spheres of life at which they must live and work, and less of Greek and Latin, German and ancient History, etc."

It was therefore recommended first, that a Preparatory Department be set up adapted to the wants of those who would come from the district schools; second, that the

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regular courses be revised so that there would be two departments: (1) collegiate, (2) literary and scientific; third, that the collegiate course be subdivided to fit the needs of the men and women; fourth, that the literary and scientific courses include more electives; and fifth, that these courses be advertised attractively in the annual catalogue. The committee wished it understood in the Board that it would not wish "to belittle the school in the estimation of any one, nor lower the standards of the graduating classes. While we would make provision for those who have enjoyed few educational privileges, we would also seek to advance the general grade of the school."

A committee on the revision of the course reported in June, 1886. In spite of the lack of funds the committee believed that a classical and a scientific course were imperative. Back in 1874 the trustees had voted that "Gentlemen will be allowed to substitute one or more of the modern languages, or an equivalent of mathematical or scientific studies, in place of the Greek language," and young women might take Greek as a part of the modern language requirement. The scientific course would prepare for such occupations as machinists, civil engineers, druggists and physicians. The committee then recommended an enlargement of the scope of the scientific course, with emphasis on the physical sciences and mathematics. The committee held the conviction that it would be unwise even if funds permitted to continue to teach such subjects as logic and metaphysics and ethics, and advanced English and German, attempting to combine "common school, academy, college and theological seminary," even if there were money enough to warrant it, and therefore recommended that they be dropped.

The report of this committee was laid on the table. A year later in June another committee on the revision

of the curriculum, which included Mr. Dixon and Miss Smiley, recommended English grammar, arithmetic, elementary algebra, bookkeeping, United States history, and elementary physiology for the preparatory course in conformity to the law of the state for public school instruction. The preparatory course was regarded by students as dull. Grammar and arithmetic, bookkeeping and United States history, offered no inducements. The only study that had any thrills was physiology, when the skeleton was taken out of the closet. But if the studies were uninteresting, there was all the more urgency to escape from the grind as soon as possible. The committee approved too the proposed college preparatory and academic courses, with the increase of scientific studies; but did not approve the elimination of the higher courses such as philosophy. They agreed to the extension of the elective principle with proper safeguards. These recommendations were adopted by the Trustees.

A committee on Instruction and Instructors reported in favor of tightening up the courses and saving additional expense, by relieving the Principal of psychology and ethics and giving him Latin as well as Greek, making those languages effectively taught in preparation for college, and that two men teachers be retained, one for the sciences and mathematics and the other as teacher of German and whatever else was required. Three lady teachers should be engaged, one to teach French and to aid in Latin, another to teach vocal and instrumental music, and a third for English and other subjects as needed. The faculty should be directly responsible to the Principal and the office of lady principal should be abolished. Consideration of the report was delayed, and at length a committee was appointed to attend to the duties recommended in the report in connection with the General Secretary.

As early as 1880 the Trustees considered the advisa-

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bility of having alumni representation on the Board. A number of the trustees had graduated at New London but there was no official recognition of the alumni as entitled to representation, and nothing was done about it. In 1889 the alumni, who by this time were well organized, pointedly asked for recognition on the Board. It was stated that the action of the alumni was not intended as a criticism of the way in which the Board was constituted but was caused by a desire for closer cooperation between the Alumni Association and the Trustees. It was hoped that a conference between them at the next Commencement might have happy consequences. Thus beset the trustees requested the alumni to submit a nomination of not less than three alumni, from which the trustees "may select to fill vacancies in the Board." Two years later ten alumni representatives were included in the Board of twenty-four members.

While the trustees were troubled with financial and administrative problems and were being annoyed by criticism, school affairs continued to monopolize the attention of the students. They were attending classes more or less cheerfully, meeting frequently at the sessions of the literary societies, cultivating virtue at the meetings of the Total Abstinence Society, organized in 1881, practising music in the Pierian Club or giving concerts and cantatas by the Orpheus Club, and preening themselves in a climax of glory on the Commencement platform.

The class of '86, bearing as its motto: "We shall not pass this way again," presented among its Commencement speakers William Preston Houston who gave the salutatory oration, and Edwin P. Stickney, who also delivered an oration with the title "Man's Work Lives after Him." Herman W. Wätjen spoke eloquently on "Socialism, with an address to the Philalethian Literary Association." All three of these young men made their

mark in later years in their respective professions. Alma E. Fowler of New London had the crowning honor of the valedictory with an essay on "Our Inheritance."

The Commencement programmes of several successive years are of special interest because of the later activities of the participants or because of the subjects discussed in their graduation parts. In 1887 Winfred N. Donovan had the salutatory oration. George W. Hodges discussed "The Labor Question as a Factor in Politics." The American Federation of Labor was then in the first flush of its success, and Hodges was alive to its significance. William E. Stanley of New London argued on "The Duty of Prohibition," a timely topic since the Prohibition Party had helped to defeat James G. Blaine for the presidency three years before. Clara Bell Messer of New London gave the valedictory address on the intriguing theme

"A yellow cowslip by the river's brim
A yellow cowslip was to him,
And it was nothing more."

When the next Commencement came in 1888 Albert E. Hylan, who planned to go on to Brown and Newton, contributed the salutatory oration with address to the Philalethians; Melissa Aldrich, who was looking forward to Christian service as a missionary, wrote an essay on "The Upward Look"; and Mary S. Currier, who later on was to teach at Colby Academy and elsewhere, read an essay entitled "It is not all of Life to Live."

The students had their indoor entertainments. On the thirtieth of April, 1889, the school observed with an evening reception the one hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as president of the United States. This celebration was in the form of a drama, in which Albert Daggett impersonated Washington, Fred Farwell took the part of Chancellor Livingston, who administered the oath of office, and A. G. Sargent

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represented John Adams, the first vice president. Miss Parker, Lady Principal, was Lady Washington. She stood in the receiving line with two of the students and welcomed the guests who were introduced by Washington, Hamilton and others. Those present enjoyed themselves with promenades, Colby's customary substitute for dancing, and music enlivened the evening.

Endless were the possibilities of music to furnish entertainment as well as instruction. From the early days of the academy, poor as it was, there was an attempt to keep a place for the "ornamental branches" in the curriculum. Music and drawing and painting were a part of the ideal of polite learning, and while people in the country towns lacked training or fine appreciation they knew that the aesthetic had its value. They liked to sing and the literary programmes in the academy were replete with vocal and instrumental music. They practised on the seraphine and the piano and enjoyed the bass viol accompanying the choir on Sunday. They did not shrink from aspiring to render cantatas, and they chased one after another through the intricacies of old fugues. The course in piano playing invited to finger gymnastics, inverted and reversed arpeggios, common chords in all keys, Schumann's novelettes and smaller pieces, scherzos, polonaises, and impromptus, and concert pieces by Raff, Scharwenka, Moskowski, and Rhineburger. It was possible to enjoy concerted playing for four, six, and eight hands, as a sort of concession to those who were not permitted to hold hands on the stairs or in the moonlight.

One of the features of Commencement week in 1888 was the annual matinee of the music department, occurring at three o'clock in the afternoon under the direction of Eliza M. Greenwood, teacher. The exercises opened with a chorus by the Orpheus Club. A piano quartette performed valorously with its chords and arpeggios. A

vocal quartette composed of Mary E. Burpee, R. B. Greenwood and A. B. and Fred Farwell pleased the audience with their selections. Mattie R. Kidder rendered a vocal solo, Florence M. Heald and Mary E. Burpee sang a duet, and then Hattie A. George won the admiration of the audience with a concerto in G Minor, and Mabel H. Prescott brought the programme to a conclusion with recitative and aria. The presentation of certificates to graduates of the course followed.

Students and townspeople both enjoyed the annual concert given by talent from outside the town on the evening of Commencement Day. It was a specially enjoyable occasion regardless of the music, because rules were relaxed for once and the young men were allowed to spend their hard-earned dollars on the fair damsels of their choice. Wulf Fries delighted with his 'cello, and the Schubert and Temple quartettes made melody divine, but they paled into insignificance afterward when the longest way around was the shortest way home and the moon's pale beams smiled in sympathy.

Under the direction of Mrs. Frances Keil a variety of programmes was offered to the students and the townspeople. Three days prior to the Centennial reception an Old Folks Concert was given by the Orpheus Club and attracted a large audience in spite of rainy weather. Nothing in the way of weather daunted the hill folk of New Hampshire, even when winter was changing into spring and the mud was deep.

At the anniversaries in June the Club repeated the cantata of Ruth the Moabitess, which had been received with enthusiasm in the winter. The first scene represented Judea in a time of famine. A chorus sang. Robert Greenwood came as a messenger of plenty in Moab and pleaded with the people to pray for help. Florence G. Sargent represented a Jewish maiden in the scene. The second scene showed Naomi, Orpah and Ruth,

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Mabel H. Prescott taking the part of Ruth. In the third scene Ruth is gleaning in the barley field, and in the fourth Boaz, in the person of Fred Farwell, appears. Finally the happy ending comes with general participation of chorus members.

Music had its charms but it sometimes had its dangers. W. B. Wilson, who was a student at Colby in 1887, fell from the top of a pipe organ and suffered so many dislocations that he had to give up his trade and go to Providence, Rhode Island, where he raised vegetables for the city market. At least the *Voice* reporter said so.

Lectures were in vogue as well as musical entertainments. A course of popular lectures was given usually in the fall and winter under the auspices of the literary societies. A rather belated entertainment was a lecture in May, 1889, by Charles H. Thomas of Boston, who talked in the hall of the Academy on "Here and There in the Civil War."

Students of this period at Colby were fortunate in having an improved library to encourage their interest in books. Through the influence of Miss Smiley the libraries of the literary societies were united into a school library and a new impetus was given to that department of the institution. Books began to be in use as they had not been before. Then Dr. Cummings gave his library of several hundred volumes and friends of the school contributed five hundred and fifty more, so that twenty-six hundred and fifty volumes were available. Through the kindness of Mrs. Colgate, who met the expense, the books were catalogued according to the Dewey system, a room was set apart for their housing, and the students had access to them two hours daily, with a librarian in charge. Students were given the privilege of taking books out of the library for use in their rooms. Additions came by purchase from an Alumni fund; by gifts from individuals and from the

United States government. During the first year of the library the students withdrew twelve hundred and sixty-two books for personal use, an average of fifteen per student.

Literary books were most in demand and one likes to think that the students gained an inspiration to create literature. That the reaction was not always a release of optimism is apparent from these lines written by a member of the class of 1885: —

“There is nothing that lasts for us here: a few days then a leap
in the darkness.
And sin keeps dragging us down, while pain eats out all the
pleasure,
And the answer of peace will not come, though we search through
the love of the ages,
Though we grasp at the creeds of the ancients, and try to trace
out life’s beginnings.
We have sat at the feet of keen science, and turned unto Reason
for refuge,
But the *heart* must be satisfied now! ’Tis oppressed with its
burden of sorrow!
We are tired and need to be rested! Lost! and are seeking for
home!
Down from the shadowy ages to Bethlehem’s star and the cradle,
Back from our restless today to the babe that was laid in the
manger —
There, at the feet of the Christ, fall the men of all ages and
nations;
There meet the scholar and child, the blind and the sin-burdened
there,
Seeking together the Lord, — bowed down with the sorrow of
living, —
There shall all men forever find answers of peace in Christ
Jesus.”

Less troubled in spirit was the author of this poem on Faith, which found its way into the columns of the *Voice*: —

“Thy faith, O soul, shall usher in the day,
The morning draweth nigh,

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The red is growing deeper in the sky.
The outlook widens, deepens; far away
Thy bright ideals lie
In glowing splendor 'neath thine ardent glances:
And Faith shall drive before her crimson lances
The shadow squadrons in confused flight.
White Faith, immortal daughter of the light,
Shall yet abide, whate'er betide.
Thy need may summon legioned seraphim,
The hand that formed thee from the dust
Will never leave thee, nor forsake thee: God is just.
All the starry hosts His praises hymn,
And all his creatures manifold — below, above —
Proclaim in living voices, God is love.
Let Love and Duty reign!
Let Truth and Beauty reign!
Let Faith her simple, trustful voice sustain,
Amid earth's labyrinthian courses dim!
One is my Master; I will follow Him."

The Colby Academy Voice made its bow in June, 1889. Its editors-in-chief were Ella M. Hunting '90 and James S. Roberts '89. The associate editors were Inez M. Bartlett '90, Melissa Carr '91, Mabel H. Prescott '92, and Bernard Christopher '93. The business managers were Clarence E. Clough '91 and Fred Farwell '91. Single numbers of the paper were sold at ten cents, but if one had faith to believe that the undertaking might last through the year he could have all the issues for twenty-five cents. In its initial greeting the editors expressed a hope that the paper might voice the thoughts and desires of both students and alumni. "This voice," they said, "will come to your ears sometimes like the clanging bell calling to chapel, or the quick strokes of the chalk on the mathematical boards, or the dignified 'Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,' of a public meeting when the chapel is crowded; — sometimes when you listen, like the quiet voice of prayer and of old familiar hymns.

Or it may be only a peal of laughter ringing through the corridors, the merest 'click' of a croquet mallet on the ball, or the musical 'C-O-L-B-Y' rah! rah!! rah!!! of a victorious ball team. It will sometimes be a whispering breeze, tremulous with the songs of birds, but oftener, much oftener, old Boreas, whistling from the north, rough and wild to be sure, yet strong and stimulating, and suggestive of abundant power in reserve."

As if this were not encouragement enough the editors went on to insist, "Surely, Colby Academy must have a Voice! Far away in African forests the lion roars, the monkey chatters, the serpent hisses. Here in New London, where once the wolf howled, the owl hooted, the eagle screamed, is now heard the lowing of the cow, the neighing of the horse, the bleating of the sheep, from many a thrifty farm. Yes, and dogs are barking and cats mewling; chanticleers crow, turkeys gobble, ducks quack, and geese cackle, sparrows chirp and swallows twitter by the farmhouse eaves; crows caw and frogs croak; bees buzz among the clover, and bobolinks sing in the meadows. Yes, Colby must join in the chorus! Colby Academy *shall* have a Voice."

One harassed student found encouragement to break into rhyme in this protesting "Song of the Junior":

"How we study, study, study,
Study, study, all the time!
For straight up the hill of science
We are surely bound to climb.

No, we never pause a minute;
Yes, we sit up late at night;
And, if once we stop for breathing,
Then we do not feel quite right.

We have pined away to shadows;
We are pitiful to see;
Still we study and we study,
Hoping Seniors soon to be.

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We will struggle and survive it,
'Though we're much 'the worse for wear,'
And we'll know but precious little,
Spite of all our toil and care."

The columns of the *Voice* furnished a medium of communication between the school and its alumni. Rhoda B. Seymour, class of '73, wrote from Denver: "I send back across mountain, river and plain a joyous greeting to the old-time friends whose hands I would so gladly grasp, with the old-time friendship made stronger and dearer by a living appreciation of life's endeavor. The thought of being forgotten by those whom we have loved always 'falls like a stone into the well of my heart and splashes the water into my eyes.' Visions of our olden feuds and friendships come up before me as I write, and I wonder for which we really liked each other most. A file of the old *Clematis Tartarian* rooted, said our brothers, the Friends and Euphemians of those days — would present interesting reading to us today. Could the ideas we advanced on what a woman might or might not do in the world be fossilized, they would present a wondrous field of research to the student of meta-physical geology in the ages to come!"

If the midnight oil burned while a burdened editor chewed his pencil and tried to think of a sentence that might go ringing down the grooves of time, other students were dreaming of the out-of-doors and its delights which the swinging seasons brought. "As we look back over the years spent at Colby," wrote a student, "we see that we have many things for which to be thankful. We know that we have gained much from books. Our indebtedness to our teachers we can never repay; nor would we forget the kindness of the townspeople; but we feel that there has been another influence, silent but strong, which has done much to fit us for our life battle. From the days when the swelling buds upon the trees,

and the sweet voices of the birds, as they fill the woods with melody, tell us that spring has come, until the white mantle of winter covers the earth, each day brings some new lesson to him who would listen to Nature's teaching. The mountains, in their silent majesty, always stand around us, reminding us 'whence cometh our strength.' The blue waters of Sunapee, so far away, speak to us of peace, until we wish that, like this beautiful lake, our lives might always mirror heavenly things."

Those were the years when athletics were coming into vogue in the academy. It was a mild form of exercise when they sat down to Thanksgiving dinner on the twenty-ninth of November, 1888, and worked their way through the menu, printed for their guidance, consisting of macaroni soup, roast turkey, chicken and veal, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and squash; pickles and celery and cranberry sauce, and for dessert a choice of plum pudding, mince and squash and apple pie, topping off with fruit and helping it all down with tea or coffee. It was a more violent form of exercise when the girls disputed vociferously on the croquet ground when a particularly vicious roquet drove a well-placed ball from its position. It was livelier exercise still when shortstop threw out a runner at first-base on the ball field or the catcher raced for a foul ball over where there were not any bleachers. Athletics had not yet received the unqualified endorsement of the trustees. It would not be possible for the boys to have a real gymnasium until 1894; that was too late for the Dixon decade, and no one could have dreamed of the luxury that the girls enjoy in the junior college gymnasium. But there were gymnastic facilities for the girls in the basement of the brick building, and the boys bowled and played polo in the old Academy without fear of injuring the old traditions. And if the luxuries of winter sports were not to be had, boys and girls both knew the joy of coasting the hills

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on double runners and participating in the plebeian sport of snowballing one another.

The coming of athletics marked the passing of the old genteel tradition. In 1889 students ceased to be classified in the catalogue as "gentlemen" and "ladies." Gentility was still the ideal, and a student had an opportunity to appreciate what a gentleman of the old school could be when he met General Luther McCutchins and stopped to converse. His dignified, urbane bearing, his unfailing courtesy and respect, even for those of callow years, was an object lesson of inner refinement and well-schooled manners. The age was leaving such standards behind. Students still said "Good morning" to their teachers at the breakfast table, the telephone "Hello" was not yet a corrupter of manners, because there was only one telephone in town, that in the drug store. Modern speech and conduct and self-assurance came in with the new machines and the new forces which man was proud to be able to use. They were crowding into a corner the intangibles and spiritual refinements.

To most Americans outside of Eastern centers life had been a struggle against material forces from the beginning. They never gave much attention to the finer things of life. But in New England schools there were genteel traditions that survived, and were as slow to pass as was the Federalist Party which cherished them, in the early part of the century. The last decade of the century is frequently called the "gay 'nineties" because the Puritan tradition was passing, and people were feeling conscious of their freedom to enjoy themselves more frivolously than their elders had dared. More time was given to sports and to lighter forms of amusement than concert and lecture. Even in New London the fashions of the day made their influence felt. Staid and respectable citizens raced their horses at the New London fair. Girls in the school raced across the tennis courts as well

as decorously trod the green turf after a croquet ball. In spite of the Total Abstinence Society boys smoked surreptitiously, and packs of cards were found once or twice in Colby Hall.

The students of those days are grandfathers and grandmothers now, and their hopeful scions take more liberties in costume and conduct than were dreamed of in the nineties. But life seemed good then, even if there was less license. They enjoyed the limited diversions that they had. Students appreciated the annual excursion to Mount Kearsarge more than they would have if they could have motored to the old Winslow House in half an hour or less. A trip to Boston or Concord in vacation was an event to anticipate, because they could not drive down and back between the dark and the daylight. They did wish they could indulge in a dance now and then — those red-blooded boys and girls — instead of contenting themselves with Old Dan Tucker, or a cake walk, or a few promenades around the crowded room. They could be young but once. But they made the best of it, and they fell in love with one another and were happy, even if most of them fell out again as soon as absence brought recovery. And now they look back and think of those years in the Academy as the good old days, and now that their hair is gray and life is mostly behind instead of in front of them they are wistful and love to indulge in reminiscences of those who are gone.

Previous to 1875 the students were catalogued in three classes as seniors, middlers, and juniors. After that date the four year course made it necessary to devise another term than "middler." The imagination of the faculty seems to have been unequal to the occasion and the cumbersome terms "senior middle" and "junior middle" were adopted to designate the nondescript. So it continued until in 1900 someone had the happy thought of calling the classes by the year of their graduation, and

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such they continued to be until in 1923, as if in anticipation of the coming college, the collegiate terms were adopted and they were known as senior, junior, sophomore and freshman.

In 1889 the class lists for the first time enumerated the boys and girls together. It would have been indiscreet to herd them thus at an earlier date, as it would have been for the boys who sat in the galleries of the church on Sunday and looked down on the girls in the pews on the floor to have suggested that they sit together. In that year 1889 on the eve of the 'nineties there were one hundred and ten students on the hill. Fifteen of them were seniors, eight were ranked as senior middlers. The junior middle class numbered nine, and thirteen answered to the roll call of the juniors. Besides these seventeen students were "pursuing selected studies of academic grade," thirty-eight were "pursuing preparatory studies," ten were "pursuing" music. It is to be hoped that some of them caught the flitting object of their chase.

It may have been the new freedom or perhaps it was something in the atmosphere of New London, or it may have been a temporary reaction from the attempt to make student life properly conventional that led several of the speakers at Commencement in 1890 to deliver their individual opinions on rather startling themes. Jennie A. Palmer opened the discussion with a salutatory on "You may lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink." Julia M. Gay read an essay on "Chasms." Ella M. Hunting of New London challenged the world with "I appeal from your Customs; I must be Myself." William F. Rowley continued the rebellion against authority with an oration on "America: No King! No Slave!" The Revolution and the Civil War were both over but they were made vivid in Miss Burpee's class in American history, and Rowley had caught the spirit. Lucy N. Shepard

seemed to suggest that the whole world order might crumble "Without Sound of Axe or Hammer," and Lucinda E. Carter cheered the hosts on to victory with an address to the Ladies' Literary Society on the theme

"Let him not boast who puts his armor on,
As he who puts it off, the battle won."

The actual expressions of sentiment were of course far less revolutionary than these topics might seem to imply, but they were suggestive of change.

The baccalaureate sermon was preached that year by Reverend J. K. Ewer of the class of '71, who fifteen years earlier had spoken at Commencement without any fireworks on "The True Philosophy of Life." The evening address to the literary societies in 1890 was given by Reverend Smith Baker, D.D. Had it been President E. Benjamin Andrews of Brown, who had given the literary societies' address four years before, he would probably have been as iconoclastic as any student, for Brown men applauded him for his unconventional ways and opinions. But let it not be supposed that the graduating exercises at Colby were ever undignified or incendiary.

President Hopkins of Dartmouth relates an amusing experience of his own when as a small boy he accompanied his father and mother to a Colby Commencement. As they were riding in the coach from Potter Place to New London a stranger whiled away the time by taking out his glass eye and polishing it, to the consternation of the small boy. Imagine the impression he received that evening just before he took a nap when he discovered that the man who stood on the platform to give the Commencement address was the person who had manipulated the glass eye in the coach, no other than President E. B. Andrews of Brown University.

The actual life of the academy is realized best by the glimpses afforded by the columns of the *Colby Voice*.

THE FIRST CENTURY OF COLBY

"Fire has again visited New London, and Mr. Sholes's beautiful home on Burpee Hill was burned December 10. Their loss was heavy, as the insurance on the building was small. They are now living in Mr. Means's house, where they board a club of students." What was the Sholes's loss was the boys' gain. They could not get to Burpee Hill in time to save the house, but they could get to Means's in time to save a waste of food.

"A candy pull was given this term by the members of the King's Daughters. An admittance fee of five cents was charged, the money being spent for carrying a barrel of clothing to a needy school in Louisiana." It was not stated whether the boys missed out on this, as at the Sholes's fire, or whether the missionary school appreciated the rummage barrel.

"Polo has been a very popular game this winter. The gentlemen have had two contests, to which the ladies were invited, and much interest was felt by all." It is pleasant to know that the boys and girls both got together on these occasions. No doubt the girls cheered impartially for both sides, but one wonders how there was room or safety for the girls on the sidelines in the old Academy when the players charged down the floor.

"Several very pleasant afternoons and evenings were spent by the gentlemen of the school skating on Lake Sunapee." Another case of sex segregation.

"The Colby cadets have held their drills this term as usual under the direction of Captain Rowley. They have purchased new caps, and hope soon to obtain guns, and are making rapid advancement." The Larnard Cadets, Mary Burpee, Captain, were being drilled twice a week by Captain "Jack" Sargent and held a public exhibition drill with refreshments and a social afterwards. There was no pacifism in the academy in 1890.

"One morning as the students came into the chapel, they were agreeably surprised to find there the picture of

Miss Smiley. Mr. E. M. Bartlett, president of the Senior class, presented the picture, and expressed the desire that the class of '90 by this gift might perpetuate the memory, and, as far as possible, the influence, of the one who has done more for the interest of the school than any other woman. Professor Dixon responded, speaking briefly of Miss Smiley's conscientious work, noble character, and Christian influence in connection with the school." Student gifts from time to time showed appreciation of the teachers. Miss Learnard was surprised upon returning to her room on an April evening to find it furnished with a new rug, a student lamp, an arm chair, and a table cover, all of them birthday presents from students and alumni. It was about this time that Dr. Gardner retired to New London for his permanent home and was presented with a residence by former pupils and friends. Nor was it forgotten that Professor Knight's memorial in the cemetery was the gift of students who had known and loved him.

"Personals" kept the undergraduates in touch with those who left the academy from year to year. Here are a few from issues of the *Voice* in 1890:

"Mrs. Susan Colgate recently spent a few days with Mrs. D. E. Colby."

"'61 — Reverend George W. Gile is taking a two months' tour through California."

"'74 — Charles L. Pulcifer is superintendent of schools at Lake Village."

"'80 — C. L. Page is assistant pastor of the Dudley Street Baptist Church, Roxbury, Massachusetts."

"'85 — F. J. Daggett is taking a post-graduate course in Brown University."

"'86 — William P. Houston, D.D.S., recently made a few days' visit in New London. He had an office at the Academy, and was busily engaged in doing dental work during his entire stay."

"'86-'88 — Fred Farwell has been elected on the Board of Editors of the Phillips Exeter Literary Monthly."

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- “ ’86-’89 — Leon A. Hall has recently purchased Dr. Barton’s recipe for compounding a medicine which is called ‘Hall’s Sarsaparilla.’ Leon says it cures everything.”
- “ ’87 — W. N. Donovan has been awarded highest honors in the class of ’92 at Colby University.”
- “ ’90 — E. M. Bartlett is a member of the first division of the Freshman class in Amherst College. W. F. Rowley sings in the Freshman quartette at Colby University. Ella Hunting and Alice Palmer are enjoying study at Boston University. Miss Palmer teaches an evening school three times a week. J. H. Bartlett and J. A. Bowers are members of the Freshman class at Dartmouth. According to last reports, A. G. Sargent is enjoying himself at his home in Sargentville, Maine.”

A course of winter lectures and concerts brought to the hill Reverend J. K. Ewer of Concord, class of ’71, who lectured on “The Live Yankee,” Reverend O. P. Gifford of Boston whose wisdom and humor were at their best in his discussion of “The Secret of Contentment,” and Colonel L. F. Copeland entertained a church full of people with his “Snobs and Snobbery.” A concert was given by the Ladies’ Schubert Quartette of Boston, a popular favorite, assisted by Claude Fisher, Violinist.

Not all the affairs of Colby were held on the hill. Alumni exchanged reminiscences whenever they met. Some of them thought it would be enjoyable if they met oftener and proposed a regular reunion in Boston as well as at Commencement in New London. As a result the New London Association was organized by one hundred and fifty alumni gathered in the Thorndike Hotel on the 13th of May, 1890. J. Q. A. Brackett, class of ’61 at Colby and Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, was elected president. F. W. Elliott, class of ’75, was made secretary, and John A. Taylor, class of ’77, was chosen treasurer. Sherman Whipple, also of the class of ’77, was appointed chairman of the executive committee. After a good dinner the Governor talked reminiscently

on the theme "From New London hill to Beacon Hill" and the usual toasts followed. The Association thus inaugurated continued to hold annual reunions in the same place for a number of years. At the second reunion in 1891 Mayor Bean of Woburn, Representative J. Otis Wardwell, and Samuel T. Dutton, supervisor of schools in Brookline, all Colby boys, took part.

Several men prominent on the Board of Trustees or in the town of New London were passing beyond the scenes of excitement and activity. Joseph Colby Herrick, for forty years a deacon in the New London church, a trustee of the school, and a resident almost across the street from the academy at the top of the hill, died in the fall of 1890. Daniel E. Colby, a near neighbor, a Colby trustee, and for a time Adjutant General of New Hampshire, passed on in the spring of 1891. He was a brother of Mrs. Susan Colgate and the husband of Martha Greenwood Colby.

Just as surely classes were passing one by one outside the jurisdiction of the faculty of the school, and becoming eligible to join the Association of the alumni. Commencement season lacked something of the country fair characteristics of forty years earlier. There were no brass bands or peanut vendors with their raucous music. But faculty and students marched to church on Sunday for the baccalaureate sermon and again on Wednesday afternoon for the graduation exercises. In between were examinations, the address before the literary societies, the annual matinee by the music department, and the President's reception, not to speak of the concert on Wednesday evening, when once a year the townspeople could enjoy the musical talent of the cities and academy boys and girls could attend in couples.

The hearts of the Commencement speakers palpitated nervously as they mounted the platform steps of the meeting-house, but they were sustained with the knowl-

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edge that their friends were proud of them and would be generous with their applause. But more hearts went sick with apprehension on Monday and Tuesday when public examinations were held. All examinations were of course a bogey for all pupils who were not abnormally smart. They came as inescapably as baked beans in the boarding-house on Saturday night, and vacations were half spoiled with anxiety over their results. It was a simple statement that appeared in the catalogue that "a report of the scholarship and deportment of the student is sent to the parent or guardian at the close of each term," but when its significance was borne in upon the inner consciousness of students shivers of apprehension ran down the spine and memories of the woodshed at home became acute. But it was even worse to be called up publicly for an oral examination when the examining committee was present and any visitor was permitted to fire a battery of questions. Failure then was broadcast and even the woodshed memories paled in comparison.

The following is a sample of the examination programme in 1889.

- 9 A.M. Sallust, Miss Smiley; Geology, Mr. Whitford
- 10 A.M. Physiology, Mr. Dixon; Senior Vergil, Miss Smiley; Algebra, Mr. Whitford
- 11 A.M. Anabasis, 2nd, Mr. Dixon; English Grammar, Miss Burpee
- 2 P.M. Anabasis, 1st, Mr. Dixon; Physics, Mr. Whitford
- 3 P.M. German, Mr. Whitford; English Literature, Miss Learnard
- 4 P.M. Caesar, Miss Learnard; Elementary Algebra, Miss Burpee

Such were the rigors of the "good old days."

The decade came to an end with the withdrawal of Mr. Dixon in 1890. With reference to that event the *Colby Voice* made this comment: "When Professor Dixon retired from the presidency of Colby he brought to an end the longest administration of the institution.

THE DIXON DECADE. 1879-1890

He was at the head of the school ten years. Mr. Dixon has very few superiors among instructors of preparatory schools in scholarly attainments. He is a Greek scholar of exceptional ability. No one ever came under his classroom drill without being impressed with the character of his work, which possessed the highest quality of scholarship, — the power to grasp thought and to convey it to minds less mature." The trustees accepted the resignation, and commended his scholarship and his devotion to the school in a time of difficulty.

VIII

PLAIN LIVING AND HIGH THINKING.

1890-1899

THE decade of the 'nineties was to test the skill of administrators and the faith of all the friends of the academy. The period began with the selection of Albert L. Blair of New York to the place left vacant by Mr. Dixon. The new principal had been instructor in Latin and English in a military institute at White Plains, New York, and Mrs. Blair was at one time preceptress of Lowville Academy in the same state. Mr. Blair had been engaged in newspaper work, but the confinement and nervous strain had affected his health and his friends believed that educational activities would benefit him. The trustees were satisfied with his recommendations and accepted his leadership. Mr. Blair proved himself to be a man of pleasing qualities and his relations with students and teachers were friendly and co-operative, but before the year was over the trustees relieved him of his position on the ground of ill health and he returned to journalism.

The committee on instruction was told "to look for a man of suitable qualifications in every particular to fill the position of President of the academy at a salary not to exceed two thousand dollars a year." It was a heavy assignment to find perfection for two thousand a year, but the committee felt warranted in reporting favorably to the trustees regarding Samuel C. Johnston, who was willing to assume the responsibilities for fifteen hundred dollars and house, and to teach Latin and

Greek. It was decided that he should have the title of principal rather than president, and the election was provisional for a single year.

Such an election was a handicap from the start. To give a man a minimum wage and put him on trial for a year, yet expect him to manage the institution and to teach both Greek and Latin, was a severe test. Nor did the strict regulations that he introduced after the rather easy-going methods of his predecessor recommend him to the students. It seemed reasonable enough to the boys to have to plow through the snowdrifts to recitations at the brick building on the hill, but when they were ensconced comfortably in the recitation room they grumbled to be told that they must wrap up and go around three sides of the building to get to the Latin room when they might use the girls' corridor without such inconvenience. It was difficult to make them understand that corridors in a ladies' building were "no thoroughfare" for men.

At the end of the year Mr. Johnston was re-elected, and Mr. Peaslee returned from Fall River to resume his department of science and to teach psychology. Herbert L. Morse came from his senior year at Colby College as instructor in mathematics. Miss Learnard was once more teaching Latin, and Miss Burpee had returned from Radcliffe and was teaching German and history. Mrs. Mary H. Morgan, who was living in New London with her husband, Reverend Dura P. Morgan, in the hope that he would recover his failing health, had been teaching French and mathematics for a year and she took over the English courses with the French the second year. Mrs. Keil continued as musical instructor, and Anna E. Littlefield had pupils in drawing and painting until she left her home in New London to study medicine in Philadelphia. Faculty and students joined in requesting the Trustees to invite Dr. Gardner to teach biblical lit-

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erature and Christian evidences now that he was living in New London.

The school year had its special anniversaries. Thanksgiving was a time of celebration. One year it received special recognition. A week before Thanksgiving the school was divided into three divisions, the red, the white, and the blue. Members of each division wore their colors. When the holiday came dinner was delayed until 1.30 P.M. so that no one would fail of an appetite. Post-prandial speeches followed the meal. Professor Morse acted as toastmaster and introduced Mr. Johnston, who spoke on "Thanksgiving Day and its Origin." Alvan T. Kempton, who next year was to have the unique distinction of being the only graduate in the classical department, answered to a toast on "The Turkey." George D. Graves responded for the student body. Herman N. Baker paid his compliments to the gymnasium. Following these exercises a social time was enjoyed in the hall of the academy until the merrymakers were able to eat again, when they were served with ice cream and cake. Beginning at seven o'clock the three divisions of red, white, and blue in turn presented an hour's entertainment of tableaux, charades, music, and miscellaneous fun.

During one of the Christmas vacations two of the boys made a tour lecturing with the stereopticon on the Yellowstone National Park. Others went as far as Boston and enjoyed the unaccustomed sights of the city. It was something to get near enough to the railroad to hear the whistle blow. Those who remained at the academy entertained one another with a party of games and charades with light refreshments at the Heidelberg, and at Colby Hall among the boys, where there were declamations, solos and stunts, with improvised refreshments. While they were enjoying these departures from the routine, the Young Men's Christian Association was be-

ing transformed into apartments for students and the buildings were put in order for the winter term, and new wall paper and whitening helped to brighten dingy rooms and relieve the homesickness that was always prevalent after Christmas.

Winter brought many pleasant diversions. One year it began with a nutting party down the hill towards Pleasant Lake. Classes came to an end for the occasion at three o'clock. One evening Miss Burpee staged a party for the students in her classes. Somewhat later Miss Littlefield gave a maple sugar party. The members of the junior class held a supper, with Mr. Means as caterer, listened to toasts, and performed parts of *Eigensinn* and *Einer muss heiraten*. The Philalethian Literary Association staged a mock trial at a public meeting. Christopher and Deming were charged with having entered the store of Charles Sargent, and they were tried before a judge and jury of townsmen, certain of the students acting as lawyers in the case. A public meeting of the Ladies' Literary Society at the town hall presented "The Chance Meeting of Noted People." Mrs. Partington was represented by Mabel McAskie, the Girl of the Period by Grace Spaulding, Mary Queen of Scots by Martha Anthony, a Scotch lassie by Mabel Prescott, a Quaker widow by Jeanette Durgin, and Zenobia by Anna Hale. Maud A. Powell gave the honorary address to the seniors. On one occasion a spelling match was held between the Philalethian Association and the Ladies' Literary Society. Each side wrestled manfully with English orthography in the hope of bringing honor to the society represented. Somewhat later another spelling match was staged in the gymnasium for the individual championship of the whole school. The presiding officer was flanked on either side by a member of the faculty seated before an unabridged dictionary and acting as referees in the case of a doubtful spelling. Interest waxed warmer

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and warmer as doughty spellers fell before the attack, until Emma Stanley stood alone and carried away the palm of victory.

Another opportunity for a good exhibition was when the Music Department presented the cantata of Esther. The character of Queen Esther was taken by Mabel George, Ahasuerus by Bernard Christopher, and Haman by George Bohonan. Clara Skiff was Zeresh and Mabel Prescott represented the Prophetess. J. A. Buswell personified Mordecai. They could sing, every one of them, and with the Orpheus Club to sustain them at the climaxes, they gave an entertainment of which Mrs. Keil had a right to feel proud.

Perhaps the Valentine party gave the most fun of the season. Everyone who came was expected to bring an original valentine, and prizes were offered for the best two and the funniest two. Holmes's poem, "The Gay Young Oysterman," was acted in shadow, and McGinty, of whom everyone sang in those days, provided hilarious entertainment with his gymnastics.

The *Colby Voice* recorded all these happenings and other voices were making themselves heard. The mountains were not always standing in silent majesty. They too had voices. "There was one," said a student, "a voice from the true north — a straight slant from the top of Mount Cardigan. We threw a great stick on the fire. The crackling of the pine knots and the voices of the night encouraged a spirit of reverie. It's an ill wind — it blows nobody any good. The fire snapped and the windows rattled in vigorous dissent! Yet there is something of the temper of steel in these north winds. Can we live among them and not breathe their spirit too?"

Mount Kearsarge called wooingly in April when the snows began to melt and the streams began to move and the earth stirred in response to the warming sun. Then the school closed its books and its classrooms and took



MOUNT KEARSARGE

Slade Photo

PLAIN LIVING AND HIGH THINKING. 1890-1899

holiday. Piling into barges provided at Shepard's livery stable, boys and girls cast care aside and rode off to enjoy Mountain Day. They drove to the halfway house on the mountain side, where they parked everything but lunch and the holiday spirit, and started for the summit of the mountain. Certain of them fell by the way, but most of them made the climb up where they could see lake and mountain and peep over the rim of the horizon. They came home more appreciative of the verses of Martha A. Pillsbury:

MOUNT KEARSARGE

"King of mountains, fair and large,
On our east horizon lies;
Dark with woodland, Old Kearsarge,
Towering grandly to the skies.

Bald its head with rocky ledge;
Broad its base with skirting plain;
Tempests gathering 'round its edge
Spend their thunderings in vain.

Sweet the lesson of repose
That I learn when 'round my soul
Clouds of threatening darkness close,
Sounds of gathering trouble roll.

King of mountains, fair and large,
Standing since the youth of time;
Dark with woodland, Old Kearsarge,
Still shall rear its form sublime."

It was about this time that New London became recognized as a desirable summer resort. One enthusiastic admirer broke into halting rhapsody thus:

"Away from the dust and heat of the city,
Beyond its confusion and care,
Encircled by mountains, by valley and lakelet,
New London stands out grand and fair.
The strangers admire her gorgeous sunsets,
At her skies with rapture they gaze.

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The lake and the mountain delighted they visit,
These beautiful, sweet summer days.
The guests from our cities now seek this fair Eden,
To hotel and farmhouse repair,
And under the elms or the maples find respite
From business and worry and care."

The question of renting the Heidelberg for summer occupancy came up again. The trustees were disposed to rent it for one dollar a year if the lessee would put it in such order that it could be utilized during the school year for boys who boarded in their own club. In 1886 a lease was signed for ten years by which the property was rented to Burpee and Shepard for the nominal sum of one dollar per year. They must put it in good repair and keep it so, must keep it insured for one thousand dollars, and must not sell intoxicants. If the academy should need the building, it might recover occupancy on sixty days' notice. Four years later the summer business was so profitable that the lessees asked for a five years' lease of Colby Hall also during July and August as an annex to the building which they had christened the Heidelberg. This request was granted.

Dr. John D. Quackenbos of Columbia University, who developed Soo-nipi-side Park, on the New London shore of Lake Sunapee, Reverend George W. Gile of Fall River, who was active on the Academy Board of Trustees, and Reverend George W. Gardner, D.D., organized the Summer Rest Company of New London, obtained permission from the Trustees to put up a building between the Heidelberg and Colby Hall as headquarters, and in the summer season issued *Summer Rest* as an occasional publication. Dr. Gardner was editor and Mr. Gile was business manager. *Summer Rest* played up the advantages of New London as a health resort, a scenic wonder, and a point of departure to Sunapee Lake, Mount Kearsarge and other resorts. It told how high the

street was above all other streets but Bethlehem. It urged booking passage on the tally-ho which Amos Whipple guided to and from Potter Place, handling the ribbons over five horses, and on the *Armenia White*, which steamed across Sunapee Lake twice a day from Lakeside to Newbury. It pointed out the garnets which could be had for the plucking in Springfield woods; one would almost think they were blueberries. "Very fine and rose smoky quartz" was the reward for climbing Mount Kearsarge. On the road from the cemetery to Hominy Pot one might see glacial scratches on the ledges; on the stage road from Scytheville to Wilmot one might stop off to obtain fine specimens of quartz, feldspar and mica.

Visitors were told how to get the best views. They could climb the hundred foot tower of the academy building on the summit of the hill if Kearsarge required too much effort, or they could look off from Crockett's Corner or back of the old red house and view Kearsarge and Ragged Mountains unobstructed across the plain. Drives to King Hill and Keyser Lake, and walks to Little Sunapee and down to Pleasant Pond, were agreeable diversions. At Big Sunapee was the state hatchery, which in time would turn four or five hundred thousand trout and salmon into the lake every year for future fishermen. All this was told in *Summer Rest* with illustrations. Even a summer institute on the hill was planned. The whole enterprise deserved better success, but the Summer Rest Company presently went out of existence. Perhaps the attractions of the region were exhausted, or descriptive adjectives had failed.

One of the annual expeditions of the young people was a mayflower excursion to the woods in North Sutton where the flowers grew abundantly. On the afternoon of the twenty-fifth of April, 1892, a jolly party left the hill to be gone until supper time. They were returning in

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fine fettle when as they came up the road to Crockett's Corner they saw a cloud of smoke billowing up over the hill. Ira Littlefield was clamorously ringing the bell. Hurrying as fast as horse power could take them they reached the academy in time to see flames pouring from the third story windows of the boarding-house. With a rush they charged upon the building, grabbed their belongings from the rooms on the lower floors, carried out most of the books from the library, and saved three pianos and some of the other furniture. There was no fire apparatus in town, and nothing could be done but watch the building burn. The fire had been smouldering for hours and when it burst through the roof of the tower the building was doomed. In two hours nothing but smoking ruins remained of the building which twenty years before had been dedicated with so much congratulation and satisfaction.

Night fell and fifty girls were without shelter. The church bell was rung and brought together students and townspeople, and places were found for the night and a few days following. A few of the students had to go home for clothing, since those who had roomed on the third floor had lost everything, but they all returned. Those in authority speedily made arrangements for the continuation of school activities after only one day's suspension. Classes were held in the vestry and the town house, in Colby Hall and private quarters, while the church supplied a place of assembly for the whole school. The cordial relations between school and church and town eased the friction that might have been serious. The Trustees held a special meeting on May 19th.

On the second Sunday after the fire Dr. Gardner preached in the church on the text: "What! shall we receive good from the hand of the Lord, and shall we not receive evil?" (Job 2:10). Of the sermon the *Voice* reporter wrote: "As one who had been identified with

the school from the beginning, as Principal, as member, and for a time President of The Board of Trustees, and as a close friend and co-operator in all its interests for nearly forty years, Dr. Gardner spoke with great assurance of the purpose of God in the founding of the school, and in most tender and trusting words, predicted the resurrection of the academy, Phoenix-like, from its ashes."

It seemed truly as if the years of the locust had come. The fire was the climax of financial difficulty and perplexity about the buildings owned by the school. In spite of apparent prosperity the academy was sinking deeper into debt. The cost of maintaining the building on the hill was a continual drain, especially the expense of heating through the long cold winters in its exposed situation. Colby Hall was out of repair and sanitation needed immediate attention there and elsewhere. It was a question whether to remove the gymnastic appurtenances from the old Academy building and to sell the structure. The academy owned a dilapidated building across the street from the upper campus, which went by the name of the Retreat. The Trustees considered moving to that place the animals owned by the academy.

The year before the fire a committee of the trustees, which had been investigating these matters, brought in a condemnatory report regarding the sanitary condition of the buildings, the failure to make needed repairs, defective plumbing, degeneration of the heating plant, and a tendency to cheapen everything. It appeared as if the trustees had neglected these things for the sake of avoiding an increased deficit. Aware of the financial difficulties Mr. James B. Colgate came again to the assistance of the school, expressing himself as willing to meet the mortgage debt of twenty thousand dollars and the floating debt of twelve thousand and to contribute his dollar for every dollar raised otherwise up to thirty

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thousand dollars. About the same time Nahum T. Greenwood with the co-operation of Mrs. Colgate turned over to the school his New London residence, which came to be known as the President's House, soon to be occupied by Professor Griffin.

The trustees had undertaken to co-operate. Committees were appointed to attend to repairs, particularly at Colby Hall, and to make provision for a boys' boarding club there, to compare the relative cost of wood and coal as fuel, and to see that unsanitary conditions were remedied. Another committee was instructed to revise the academy charges for tuition, bringing them into line with the heavier charges of similar institutions. A campaign was planned to raise money to meet the Colgate conditions. A thousand dollar gift was accepted on an annuity basis from a resident of Lebanon. The trustees undertook to meet their personal obligations to the new fund. For several months the campaign was in process. Then came the fire.

The problem was simplified in that the old buildings must be repaired at once for use if the school should remain in New London. The question of location came to the front immediately. Should the school move elsewhere, should it rebuild on the old site, or should the old buildings be repaired and made to serve indefinitely? Citizens of New London rallied, petitioned against removal, and contributed six thousand dollars to insure the retention of the school, but many of the friends of Colby were strongly of the opinion that it was best to remove it to a more accessible location. Earlier conditions had changed. People were no longer content to live in the country, and they wanted their children to have the advantages of the city while they were in school. The argument that the moral surroundings were better in the country was less plausible than before. New London was off the railroad, the town lacked modern

conveniences. Now was the strategic time to make a new start amid more favorable surroundings.

There were cogent arguments on the other side. The people of the town had helped the school with buildings before, and they had supplied many student needs. Many boys and girls of New London had attended the academy and other alumni had a sentimental attachment for the place. The trustees were reminded of the dependence of the school on the family that had done so much for its upbuilding. The Colgates had given a total of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to the academy and their interest was in connection with the town where the ancestral Colby mansion stood. Then there were legal difficulties since all monies had been given for the academy in the town of New London.

When the trustees had threshed the matter out thoroughly they resisted the pressure to remove to Concord or elsewhere, and decided definitely in favor of New London. It was voted to refit the old buildings for fall occupancy and to rebuild on the site of the ruins as soon as conditions would permit. The insurance on the burned building would be sufficient to meet all arrearages, except that the money received for the loss of books would be used for the library. So confident were they that construction might begin within a year that architect's drawings were made and accepted, a building committee went to work, and lumber was even drawn to the spot to be ready for use.

It was important that the financial operations should be managed carefully. The academy was in process of getting out of debt and a new debt must not be saddled on the school. Recognizing this, the trustees voted unanimously that the building committee should "not, under any consideration, involve the corporation in debt." The Permanent Fund must not be drawn upon; that was an endowment out of which salaries for teachers

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must come. The scholarship funds were in a class by themselves.

Recently a committee had been appointed to clarify the accounts of the academy, which had reported with an exhibit of three funds designated as Fund A, Fund B, and Fund C. Fund A, raised in 1856 through the agency of Reverend W. H. Eaton, amounted to twenty thousand dollars in actual receipts, but about four thousand was lost in poor investments. Approximately two thousand was spent on the Ladies' Boarding-house, or the Heidelberg, and more than twelve thousand went into the brick building at the top of the hill. Fund B was the amount raised in Dr. Eaton's second campaign in 1867. The cash received was about eighty-eight thousand dollars. Out of this sixty-five thousand went to build and furnish the brick building, three thousand was spent on Colby Hall, and eighteen hundred dollars was put into the "Retreat." Several thousand dollars were sunk in unprofitable land deals. Apparently current expenses ate up the remainder. Fund C was the endowment raised by T. E. Balch in 1877, known at the time as the Centennial Fund. The amount received was seventy thousand dollars, which was increased to eighty-six thousand through the management of James B. Colgate. This constituted the Permanent Fund, and was in the custody of James B. Colgate, Robert Colby, and James C. Colgate in New York City by appointment of the trustees.

Steps were taken at once to prepare the old buildings for the opening of the school in the fall. It was necessary to cancel the leases and pay damages to Burpee and Shepard for the loss of the Heidelberg and Colby Hall and purchase the furnishings. This cost the academy three thousand dollars. It was decided to use the Heidelberg for a hotel in the summer under the name of *The Summer Rest*. The old Academy building at the north-

west end of the grounds, which had been used as a recreation building for the boys, was refitted for classrooms, chapel and library. The quarters would be cramped if attendance was large, but they would have to suffice. On the first floor a chapel occupied most of the space, giving accommodations for one hundred and seventy-five. In the north wing the library found room. On the west side was the mathematical room, and the south wing had dressing rooms. On the second floor three rooms on the east side were assigned to the scientific laboratories, chemical, biological and zoological. There were two or three other recitation rooms, and a president's office and bookstore at the head of the stairway. The building was fitted with plumbing for steam heat.

The Heidelberg, as it was called in term time, became again the residence of the young women and contained the dining-room and kitchen. Water was supplied on three floors. An office was provided on the first floor, through which the students had access to the dining-room. A small parlor gave an opportunity for necessary conferences and conversations. The dining-room accommodated one hundred persons and the north wing was devoted to the culinary department. On the second floor was a music room, but otherwise the three upper stories with twenty-three rooms were for dormitory purposes. Colby Hall was not forgotten and the boys felt more nearly on a level with the girls than they had since the brick building was dedicated. Steam heat and hot and cold water were provided for them. At first the trustees voted to fit up the shed of Colby Hall for a gymnasium but they thought better of it and before long they decided to build a new building for that purpose between the Heidelberg and Colby Hall at a cost of one later were remodeled into Colby Cottage.

The matter of financing these undertakings was faced

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resolutely. The trustees voted that "the expense of fitting up the old Academy building, securing the possession of the Heidelberg, introducing steam heat and the building of the Gymnasium, be charged to the Building and Endowment Fund," and that all monies collected on account of Mr. Colgate's offer, whether by subscription or special gift, and heretofore used for the extinguishment of the debt, "should be considered a part of the Building and Endowment Fund." In spite of the unanimous agreement that the corporation should not be involved in any new debt, the treasurer was authorized, under the direction of the executive committee, "to borrow money temporarily to meet accruing bills in fitting up" the buildings, if funds on hand were insufficient, and that these loans be charged to the Building and Endowment Fund. It was voted also by the trustees to raise fifty thousand dollars more than the Colgate gift, and to make Reverend George W. Gile financial agent at a salary of three thousand dollars a year and expenses.

During the campaign that was going on when the fire came there was considerable public criticism of the financial management of the school. The public could not understand why the school should be in debt continually. The honesty and devotion of the treasurer were not questioned. N. T. Greenwood had served faithfully for many years and had given money as well as services to the school, but it was felt that somewhere the management had been careless or inefficient.

Much depended on the management for the immediate future. Money must be spent wisely or criticism would increase. The townspeople had contributed generously for the amount needed to match the Colgate offer and for the purpose of keeping the school in New London. They were moved to protest at a meeting of citizens who had contributed. The contributors out of



Original Academy

Heidelberg

THE OLD CAMPUS

Gymnasium

Colby Hall

town expected to see the results of their gifts in concrete form. Mr. Colgate was not entirely satisfied with the turn that events had taken and withdrew his "dollar for dollar" pledge. With all the rest the income of the Permanent Fund fell off as the Panic of 1893 came on and certain investments became unprofitable.

Repairs on the old buildings were pushed to completion in time for the opening in September, 1892. Mr. Gile was in close contact with the school. In March, 1893, he reported for the executive committee in criticism of the conduct of discipline. Principal Johnston and the trustees could not agree in the matter, and dissatisfaction with the administration prompted the trustees to resolve that a change was desirable. Mr. Johnston maintained his contract rights and Mr. Peaslee resigned out of sympathy, but the change took place. The trustees were disposed to try to find a president of outstanding ability who would carry the load, and a faculty of specialists who would give the academy standing. They knew that such a course would be expensive, but they were weary of small economies and they believed that the results of the changes would justify the expense.

Reverend George W. Gile acted as President ad interim, making his home with his family in the Heidelberg. It was necessary to obtain two new teachers before the opening of the spring term. Professor La Roy F. Griffin, lately of Lake Forest University, Illinois, came to the hill for the department of science, and Henry K. Rowe, a recent graduate of Brown University and post graduate student at Harvard, assumed the responsibility of teaching Greek and history.

The school continued in regular session through the remainder of the year 1893. By November the academy was saddled with a heavy floating debt which could not be paid, and the trustees mortgaged the real estate owned by the corporation, except the President's House, to

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John F. Jones of Concord for approximately twenty thousand dollars. Scholarship funds, which had been depleted and restored, now defaulted in payment of interest, and had to be made up to the amount of four hundred and fifty dollars. It became necessary to solicit the friends of the school for new gifts and temporarily to borrow three thousand dollars. In the hope of raising money the executive committee was authorized to "plot the land belonging to the academy situated on the west side of the highway and sell the same as house lots," the proceeds to be applied to the extinction of the mortgage. It was voted also that every effort should be made short of legal compulsion to collect the local pledges made in New London.

Regretfully the trustees saw the hope of a new building go glimmering. Grimly the ruins of the old continued to rear their blackened walls and slowly to crumble into dust. The souvenir crockery bearing the stamp of the architect's plan, which had been offered for sale in the stores of the town, gathered dust on the shelves. Building materials that had been collected on the hill were sold. The financial stringency lost none of its acuteness as the business depression of the country deepened, and the income of the school shrank.

It was a situation that called for wise strategy and great skill in management. In 1894 Mr. Gile was elected president of Colby Academy at a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars a year. The load that he was given to carry was much too heavy for one man in the existing situation. It was understood that he was to attend to "the general administration of the school, teaching as opportunity requires, raising money, securing students, and representing the academy before churches, conventions, and so forth." There was dire need of a financial campaign, even though times were hard. The President should have been spared the responsibility of teaching,

but Mr. Gile had classes in oratory and higher English. It was enough to secure students, visit churches and conventions, and keep the academy on an even keel during the storm.

Fortunately the routine of the school went on with few changes. Mr. Gile was able to gather about himself a strong faculty, and the teaching was of a sort that not only met the requirements of the schedule but inspired pupils to real interest and exertion. Miss Learnard resigned in 1895 to go to Miss Ely's School for Girls in New York City. Her Latin task was transferred to L. Agnes Rowell, a graduate of Wellesley College and for two years preceptress of the Clinton Union School, New York. Mrs. Gile was appointed to have charge of the girls in the Heidelberg and Mabel W. Gile was made librarian. The preparatory course was restored, a commercial course was introduced under the direction of Lillian F. Griffin, and plans were made for a woman's college course, which did not materialize, though the faculty labored many hours fashioning the curriculum. The trustees went so far as to petition the New Hampshire Legislature to grant them the right to give the degree of Bachelor of Arts, but money was lacking to put the plan into operation, as had been the case years before.

The number of students taxed the capacity of the buildings. The social and athletic interests of the academy were well sustained, and the religious tone of the school was good. Mr. Gile and Mr. Griffin were both ordained ministers and Mrs. Morgan had been a minister's wife. Students were expected to attend church on Sunday, and a school vesper service was held at five o'clock at which President Gile or another member of the faculty gave a helpful sermon or address. A daily chapel service was held every morning. On Monday forenoon Dr. Gardner delivered a biblical lecture to the

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whole school, and in the evening occurred the weekly meetings of the Young Men's Christian Association and the girls' Society for Religious Inquiry. Every Friday evening came the school prayer meeting in which all participated.

It must not be supposed that the religious atmosphere was oppressive. The boys and girls could be serious on occasion, but they took everything that came in their stride and they enjoyed it all. Sometimes their fun bubbled over. One morning everybody awoke to find a new structure erected in the rear of Colby Hall. Some miscreants had appropriated the necessary cord wood and had erected a cob-house up one side of the shed to the roof and down the other. The boys were at once called to account but they were all blandly innocent. They were told that nothing would be done about it, if the damages were repaired, but that the culprits were known. No volunteers came forward. It was necessary to assign certain of the students to the task, and by a lucky chance those who were guilty of the offence were included in the assignment.

Several of the boys rigged up a wire across to the bell in the church tower from a dormitory room in Colby Hall, and were able to ring it whenever they were impelled to stir up the curiosity of the neighborhood. It was at this time that another incident occurred in Colby Hall, which is a sample of the way in which the boys administered a rough justice to one of their number who made himself a nuisance. The boy used to enjoy getting out in the hall during the study hours or in the middle of the night and throwing his bedroom crockery crashing down three flights of stairs. The boys were annoyed by the racket in which they had had no part and they warned him not to repeat it. As soon as he obtained a new set of crockery his irrepressible spirits got the better of him and he repeated the entertainment. At last los-

ing all patience the boys plotted his discomfiture. When the crash came the next time every door in the dormitory burst open and every boy rushed out. The culprit scampered to his room and got behind the locked door, but a battering ram attack broke down the door, the offender was dragged from his room in his night shirt, and he was taken out and put under the pump. The icy water cooled his ardor and he knew better than to try the experiment again.

Naturally such pranks as throwing crockery and wood and iron down the stairs palled after a time and the Colby boys turned to an escapade which has been recorded in more than one college's annals. A certain cow lived temptingly near just across the street. A group of students released her one night from her customary quarters and by forceful urgings succeeded in getting her up to the third floor of Colby Hall. It was great sport to accomplish the ascent, but it became necessary to consider how to get her down again, and they had to learn from sad experience as did the boys of an earlier time when they dragged the hearse uphill to bring back Professor Knight from his descent to Avernus.

Several boys and girls were in attendance at Colby who had been delinquent in their home schools about Boston and were disposed to regard themselves as privileged characters. One of the boys seldom attended a certain class, preferring to read dime novels behind drawn shades in his own room, but one day he was unexpectedly in his seat in the classroom. To wake his flagging attention the teacher said suddenly: "Scott, are you related to Sir Walter Scott?" Gathering his scattered wits hastily, he replied: "I don't lay any claim to that relationship." When the bell rang at the close of the hour the instructor said: "Scott, we're glad to have seen you today, hope you'll come again." "Thanks," drawled Scott, "if I come around this way soon, I'll drop in again."

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School athletics were the best antidote to mischief, since they supplied a wholesome channel for physical energy and irrepressible spirits. Colby was attracting young men and boys who were interested in athletics, and it was able to turn out ball teams and a track team which surpassed all records of the school, as the chapter on athletics recounts. Many a bonfire helped to make realistic a victory that was won by the team away from home. Baseball absorbed attention in the spring, and in the fall the enthusiasm over football prolonged the season until the eleven sometimes drove over to Meriden in a driving snowstorm. Nothing daunted the Colby spirit.

An evidence of an abounding school life was the projection of a weekly newspaper. The first issue of *Colby Life* appeared on the twenty-sixth of October, 1894. It was a sheet of four pages, appearing every Friday. The subscription price was one dollar a year or five cents a copy. Its editorial board consisted of George W. Parker, class of '95, editor-in-chief, Grace M. Spaulding, '95, assistant editor, Florence M. Bickford, '96, and Gertrude Hollis, '98, associates. J. W. D'Arcy, '96, was business manager, and F. E. Webb, '97, was treasurer.

The contents of *Colby Life* are a guide to the interests of the students, for there was no regulation by the faculty. In the first number appeared on the first page a summary of lectures given at the academy by Professor Quackenbos and Reverend A. S. Gilbert of Penacook, a record of a very successful field day, which included a ladies' tennis tournament in the forenoon, field sports by the boys and a bicycle race by the girls in the afternoon, and later a football game between first and second teams.

Town items were enumerated. It was recorded that forty boarding-houses in New London had entertained a thousand guests during the summer. A dramatic club had secured a new lot of machinery and a movable stage.

The local grange had entertained an out-of-town grange. The annual town fair had been held with horse races, agricultural exhibits, and addresses by "honorable" gentlemen. The Republicans held a rally in the town hall with a congressman as speaker. The Graves family had moved into town and the young people had entered the academy. Charles E. Shepard had recovered from an attack of rheumatism, but the extra summer stage would be discontinued on the first of October.

Notice was given of the annual reception of the senior class, and assurances were given that preparations were being made for a creditable entertainment, with the Aldrich sisters on the music and literary committees. In a long editorial on the second page the Board of Editors congratulated the institution on the largest attendance for many years, put the weight of its influence in favor of interscholastic athletics and debates, and raised the question why the school should not have a glee club. Alumni notes accounted for a number of the recent alumni. One was at Yale, two were at Brown, and five were teaching.

Two columns were devoted to school items. A sunrise party of fifteen had spent the night at Mount Kearsarge. Warm water had been installed in Colby Hall, and a windmill had been erected for water power near the ruins on the hill. A party had been held at Professor Griffin's residence, which was known officially as the President's House. Scenes from the "Merchant of Venice" were staged by the Ladies' Literary Society. The Philalethians were holding a mock senate during the term. It had been voted to organize a Christian Endeavor Society with Sunday evening meetings. Students had enjoyed a ramble to Little Sunapee on a Saturday afternoon, and George Parker had published a School Manual. Jokes and advertisements helped to fill up the paper.

The editors found it easier to fall back on the teachers

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to write a leading article rather than to contribute lengthy comments themselves. A series of articles enlightened the students on the history of the buildings. A list of officers of the various school organizations was published. These were: the Philalethian Literary Society, J. G. Melendy, President; the Epsilon Pi Delta Society, J. G. Harris, President; the Ladies' Literary Society, Grace M. Spaulding, President; the Young Men's Christian Association, A. E. Fuller, President; the Society of Religious Inquiry, Lura M. Dean, President; the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, Edward Lund, President; the Athletic Association, George W. Parker, President; and the Ladies' Athletic Association, Lillian F. Griffin, President. These all provided extra-curricular activities and copy for the school press.

Two new literary societies came into existence about this time, the Granite Debating Society, made up of young men who felt that they were not getting enough practice in debating, and the D. G. V. Gesellschaft, organized among the young women. Each of these met biweekly.

To celebrate the sudden efflorescence of literary societies a joint public meeting was held not long before Commencement, when literary and musical numbers were taken by Ladies' Literary Society, Granite Debating Society, and D. G. V. Gesellschaft representatives. The programme was sprinkled with the alphabet almost as plentifully as newspaper columns which record the activities of the New Deal.

Year after year the literary societies went their accustomed way. Although the Euphemians and the United Friends were only material for history, the Philalethians and the Ladies' Literary Society were long established and flourishing. Their annual meetings, which were open to the public, always drew a large audience. On the twenty-sixth of March, 1895, the young women

held a Walter Scott Meeting. The salutatory with essay on "The Character and Life of Walter Scott," by Estelle Wallace, was appropriate. Another essay was by Lilla Flagg on "The Life and Times of Elizabeth as shown in *Kenilworth*," with address to the Society. Lora Noyes recited "The Ballad of Cumnor Hall." Scenes from *Kenilworth* were presented, interspersed with music. The music was of pleasing variety, including a violin solo by Ethel Emmons, a vocal solo by Elizabeth Bickford, a piano duet by Misses Hollis and Parker and a vocal duet by Misses Burpee and Bickford, besides quartette and octette selections. *The Clematis* was in the hands of Anna Hale, who did not forget the usual "roasting" of students and members of the faculty.

An interscholastic debate between Colby and Tilton Seminary on the subject "Resolved, that the principles of the American Protective Association are antagonistic to religious and political liberty," resulted in a defeat for Colby, but the baseball team won games over Proctor Academy and Franklin High School.

The week of June seventh brought a concert on the band stand in front of the Academy by the New London Cornet Band, which always had surprises for the audience, if nothing more than a discord; a musicale by academy talent, the annual picnic of the senior class, an illustrated lecture by Professor Griffin on the new X-rays, and a ball game with a picked nine at Newport when the expected team from Kimball Union Academy failed to appear.

Special days in the school calendar were observed faithfully by special exercises of some sort. The Day of Prayer for Colleges, which was an old custom in schools and colleges that had religious traditions was observed annually, and recitations were omitted for the day. One programme included several members of the faculty. Professor Griffin spoke on "The Christian

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Element in Education," "The College as a Church Institution" was treated by H. K. Rowe. Miss Rowell discussed "The Higher Education of Women," and Mrs. Morgan "The Educated Woman in her Home." In the evening President Gile spoke on "The Bible in Education." These discussions were listened to attentively by the students, who attended generally, and some of them at least put them away in their book of remembrance.

Washington's Birthday was observed about the same time with public exercises in the chapel, in which a number of students participated. Papers were read by William Reid on "The Public Services of Washington," by Henry C. Speed on "The Character of Washington," by Lura M. Dean on "The Wife of Washington," and by Alice L. Aldrich on "The Home of Washington." Captain "Jack" Sargent delivered a spirited eulogy on the Father of his Country, and everybody went home with swelling pride in him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." In the evening a yellow tea was held and everybody wore the buff of Revolutionary days.

The *Colby Voice* was not crowded out by the advent of the *Colby Life*. It had the more reason to emphasize its literary quality. Ernest G. Hapgood, '97, wrote: "It should be one of the chief objects of the school paper to materialize and develop the literary ability of the Academy, for in this line it accomplishes an important end of education, the knowledge and mastery of the English language." In order to make this prominent the editors offered three prizes for the best written articles, five, three, and one dollar prizes. Fifteen papers were offered in competition and were judged by three disinterested persons. There was eager interest to know who would be adjudged the winners, and congratulations were bestowed on those who were successful and consolation for those who "also ran." Edward Lund, a student from

England and a member of the class of '96, carried off the first prize with an article called "The Might of the Mites." The second prize went to George W. Parker of the senior class for his essay, "The Smith Prize Speaking Contest," while Mary E. Aldrich of the same class found herself with a new dollar to spend as a reward for her paper on "The Violet's Legacy." These were all printed in the *Voice* together with the best of the rejected manuscripts.

In June, 1897, the *Colby Voice* published a souvenir number in honor of the sixtieth anniversary of the founding of New London Academy. It contained an historical sketch by Andrew L. Fraser illustrated by photographs, an article on "The Alumni" by Miss Burpee, and another on "The Faculty" by William A. Hill. H. R. Smith wrote on the "Ethical Element in Education" and Annie L. Cranska, Eva M. Earle and Edward C. Durgin discussed "Colby Academy from a Student's Standpoint." Ernest G. Hapgood contributed an appreciative article on *The Colby Voice* itself. Ray Knowlton wrote history and biography under the title of "New London's War Veterans." Several pages were devoted to athletics, "Home Matters" and personals referring to alumni. In honor of the occasion Henry K. Rowe of the faculty wrote "Sixty Years," which is not inappropriate forty years after:

"Sixty years o'er the world have rolled
Since Colby first on this hilltop stood;
Sixty years with their constant change,
Years which make the familiar strange,
A measure of time which makes man old,
Yet brings to her new strength and good.

Sixty years! and the flight of time
Dims the vision of years enrolled
On history's page, and mars the rhyme
And rhythm of life as man grows old.
One by one on silent wing

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Into the buried past they fly,
To find like the growing buds of spring
Their full fruition by and by.
But memory oft recalls again
The scenes of the past in multitudes,
And there rise as of old within our ken
The fancy flights of ambition's moods.

Yet the picture, which seemed so fond and fair
Of glowing youth, after sixty years
Betrays the furrows of toil and care,
And that face is blurred with falling tears.
Such is the life of man, and time
Lays its hand upon every soul,
And threescore years mould manhood's prime
With growing age to a perfect whole.

But sixty years of a different life
Are complete to-day and though time has sealed
The scroll of the past, though many a strife
Has left its scar on her face revealed,
Though the flight of years has brought weal and woe,
Though rack of storm and breath of flame
Have conspired together to overthrow
In wanton strife her sturdy frame,
Unbowed like man with the weight of years,
Gathering strength with passing time,
Fair Colby stands among her peers,
Worthy the meed of song and rhyme.

Sixty years! and those who then
Were students here are growing old,
And their children's children learn again
The truths which wisdom's words unfold.
And true to the thought of those early days —
For among the first in this whole broad land
Here womanhood found learning's ways
Opened to her with a liberal hand —
Still maiden and youth stand side by side
In the onward march to the work of life,
And in friendly rivalry provide
For coming years with their sterner strife.
Here, — guarded by the eternal hills,
Symbol of God's unchanging love,

PLAIN LIVING AND HIGH THINKING. 1890-1899

Circled by beauty which ever fills
Valleys and lakes and waving woods,
Reflecting Nature's varying moods
From the green of earth to the blue above, —
Here, apart from the rush and roar
Of the busy world, we can learn the best
That the world has given of life and lore,
And leave to the future all the rest.

Ah! how the scenes of the present fade
Into the past, and how those days
Blend together in light and shade
Like sunset in the evening haze.
And the distant views of the future rise
On hope's horizon clear and fair,
And faith believes that the brightening skies
Of a better dawn are waiting there.

And so, like a tree which year by year
Reaches out to a larger growth,
And, whether storm or sun appear,
Finds its life and strength in both,
May Colby, planted long years ago,
Nourished by all the strength of the past,
Broader and deeper and larger grow,
As long as life and time shall last.
And by and by when the last great day
Discloses the part of all mankind
In working out our finite way
The purposes of the Infinite Mind,
May it then be found that these sixty years,
With their wealth of toil and sacrifice,
With their sighs and hopes, with their smiles and tears,
With their faith that calms and conquers fears,
And their inspiration that helps us rise,
Have been the gateway to Paradise."

While the students were making the most of this abundant school life finances continued to cause anxiety to those who were responsible for the management, and it seemed doubtful whether the academy would live long enough to have another celebration. It became necessary to reduce salaries in the faculty. Herbert L. Morse elec-

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trified the Commencement audience in the church by marrying on the platform Martha Anthony, one of the graduating class, and hied himself away to parts unknown, to be succeeded at Colby in the department of mathematics by Irving E. Miller. Mr. Morse entered shortly upon a career of forty years as head of the department of science in the High School at Troy, New York. After four years at Colby Henry K. Rowe went to a school in Massachusetts. Other faculty changes were imminent.

Not knowing where to turn to secure more money, the trustees on recommendation of the executive committee authorized the treasurer to sell securities held by the school in order to pay debts that had been incurred for running expenses, even if those securities were scholarship funds, and to carry the transaction on the books as a loan from the scholarship funds. It seemed to them better that student aid should suffer than that the academy should go out of existence. Some of the trustees were opposed to such action as questionable business ethics in consideration of the terms of the benefactions, and resignations followed. James B. Colgate felt old age pressing upon him and withdrew from the Board in spite of the urgent request of the trustees that he remain.

In an attempt to secure financial support, President Gile in 1898 recommended the formation of a syndicate of ten persons "who shall be willing to sign notes to the amount of the floating debt necessary to be carried for a term of not exceeding three years and that the Board of Trustees make over to that syndicate all equity in whatever real estate belongs to the Corporation, all unpaid coupons belonging to the permanent and scholarship funds, and the possession or some legal pledge of all property of whatever kind or value that can be legally held for the debts of the Corporation. This property to be held in trust by the syndicate till they are relieved of

all financial responsibility." In addition to authorizing this step towards bankruptcy, the trustees decided to try again to raise thirty thousand dollars by subscription now that business recovery had set in.

A temporary addition to income came from the sale of the "Retreat" to President Gile after it had been repaired at considerable expense. Charles E. Shepard was willing to pay rent for the use of the Heidelberg and Colby Hall for summer hotel purposes. The trustees would have liked to borrow from the town, but that was impossible with the existing opposition. Finally the trustees voted to refund payments "to such individuals as are dissatisfied with the course of the trustees relative to the proposed new building and the repairs on the old."

Before the year 1898 was over President Gile resigned and Professor Griffin was appointed acting president. The situation was discouraging with a debt of thirty thousand dollars hanging over the school and the income insufficient to meet current expenses. There was a natural apprehension for Colby's future as the century drew to a close. Yet on looking back it was possible to see that much had been accomplished during a period handicapped by prolonged financial depression.

During the Gile administration an unusual number of students of high grade had been attracted from outside as well as within the state of New Hampshire, a high level of school life had been maintained and some unusually high records of scholarship had been made, a new school paper had been started and new literary societies had been organized, and athletic teams had won victory after victory. The religious tone of the school was good, and Mr. Gile's vesper addresses on Sunday afternoons were long remembered by those who heard them. With such a record hope might well replace anxious foreboding.

IX

UP FROM THE DEPRESSION.

1899-1912

THE turn of the tide came in 1899, though it was not until drastic attempts at salvage were made. An estimate of income and expenditure showed a probability of seven thousand, six hundred dollars receivable from tuition fees, and three thousand, five hundred and sixty dollars from invested funds, making a total of eleven thousand, one hundred and seventy dollars. Expenditures were likely to be not less than seven thousand dollars. This would leave only about four thousand dollars for a salary budget.

It was obvious that either a larger income must be obtained or a material reduction in expenses must be made. Two ways of increasing income had been tried before. One was a campaign for additional endowment. Reverend D. C. Easton had been appointed recently as financial agent for that purpose, but the financial record of the academy discouraged subscriptions and it was soon apparent that nothing was to be hoped for in that direction. Tuition fees might be raised again, but it was more than likely that such action would reduce attendance seriously. The trustees took the surer way of reducing expenses. J. E. Shepard and N. T. Greenwood were put in charge of the financial and commissary departments in an effort to economize there. It remained to reduce teachers' salaries drastically. On recommendation of Mr. Gile, who still retained membership on the Board of Trustees, it was voted that the total salary list was not to exceed thirty-five hundred dollars. This would almost certainly mean the reduction of courses of study,

and it meant particular hardship for teachers whose normal salaries were twice what they would now receive. The trustees realized these things, but saw no alternative to closing the school. Before long all the teachers but one resigned.

Sacrificing the faculty did not meet the situation. Saving two or three thousand dollars of current expenses would not help to meet a debt of thirty thousand. John F. Jones, who was trustee for the creditors, reminded the trustees that only small payments had been made and demanded either the payment of indebtedness or the furnishing of better security. In default of that action he demanded that the academy should be closed and that the income from the Permanent Fund and whatever additional money could be raised should be used to pay off the outstanding notes. The trustees could not pay the debt out of hand and they were ethically inhibited from the use of permanent funds, but they were unwilling to bring to an end the educational work of more than sixty years on New London hill. They decided to temporize and try to renew the notes.

It was at this time that Captain E. M. Shaw of Nashua came to the front as leader of the forlorn hope to save Colby Academy. He had been a trustee for seven years, but had not held any position of power. In 1899 he was elected business manager of the school. It was he who in the next few years straightened out financial tangles, secured the transfer of the Permanent Fund from the care of its special trustees to the Nashua Trust Company, as the trustees voted and James B. Colgate preferred, and co-operated with the new administration to bring the academy to its Jubilee celebration in 1903. Other men soon rallied to his aid. Gilman C. Whipple of Lebanon was a tower of strength among the trustees and in collaboration with Captain Shaw. Eventually Whipple succeeded him as business manager. George A. Rol-

lins of Nashua pledged five thousand dollars to reduce the floating debt. Captain Shaw himself offered to pay five hundred dollars towards the salaries of teachers if the trustees and the alumni would each raise the same amount, provided the trustees should not borrow any more or sell any of the scholarship funds.

Captain Shaw further showed his good will by contributing to a new scholarship, and by having transferred to his own account a debt of fifty-two hundred dollars due from the academy to three banks. He made investigation of the history of the scholarship funds, found that they had been drawn upon to meet pressing obligations not proper for such trust funds, and proposed a resolution, which was adopted by the Board, to the effect: "That the Board of Trustees of Colby Academy pledges itself to use all possible means to raise sufficient funds to restore again these scholarships to their original condition, and that never again will they be used for any other purpose than that for which they were originally given, by those, many of them long since dead, who are not among us to defend the funds they with so much confidence placed in our hands for safe keeping. Resolved, that when these scholarships are again restored to their original condition, and as fast as any money may be collected for that purpose, it be deposited with the same trustees as now hold the Permanent Fund of Colby Academy, subject to the same restrictions and conditions as the Permanent Fund is now held."

It was voted to restore at once the Smith and Fuller scholarships. Captain Shaw called attention to the insecurity of the Permanent Fund, which was not safeguarded except that it was in the control of men who were loyal to the academy and in the confidence of the trustees. With the hearty consent of the Colgate family an indenture was therefore made by which the custody of the funds was transferred to the Nashua Trust Com-

pany in January, 1901. The next year a committee of the trustees was appointed to speed the raising of twenty thousand dollars towards the elimination of the debt and thirty thousand for general use. Meantime the title to the real estate had passed to James B. Colgate, and he was asked through Captain Shaw to state the terms upon which he would restore promptly the title to the property. Two conditions were laid down, one that the existing debt should be paid first, and the other that the school property never again should be mortgaged, sold or alienated from the purposes for which it was intended.

Meantime the trustees were faced with the necessity of getting together a faculty and restoring scholastic standards. Following the policy of drastic economy that had been adopted, they resolved not to pay more than fifteen hundred dollars for a principal and two thousand for the remaining faculty. It soon appeared that it was ridiculous to try to keep the school going on such a basis and the salary budget was increased to forty-five hundred dollars. Reverend Horace G. McKean of Chester, Pennsylvania, was elected principal at a salary of sixteen hundred dollars. Older residents of New London tell of Mr. and Mrs. McKean riding into town on a tandem bicycle on a tour of inspection, and they rode speedily into the hearts of the students of the academy and the people of the town.

The first year of the new administration passed quickly. The new faculty consisted of Principal McKean, who taught Bible, ethics, English and oratory; Edna B. Arnold, a recent graduate of Pembroke College in Brown University, who was first lady teacher and gave instruction in French, German and English; Herbert F. Moore, an alumnus of the University of New Hampshire, in charge of mathematics and science; Walter B. Bullen of Brown, who was responsible for the Greek and Latin; Annie M. Roberts of Bates College, whose

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task included music, botany and physical culture; and Nathaniel W. Colby of Boston University, who remained in charge of the business department. Fifty-six students were in attendance, which was encouraging in consideration of the gloomy prospects of the preceding summer when it seemed as if few, if any, students would present themselves. The proceeds of the available scholarship funds made it possible to offer ten scholarships of forty-one dollars each for student aid.

It was with a feeling of relief that the trustees and friends of the school saw the principal creating a new school spirit breathing of optimism, giving a tone to the chapel services, and keeping up the standard of instruction in spite of the small salaries, and closing up the gap between income and outgo. They were glad enough to commend his administration and to increase his salary.

As the new century opened Colby Academy was functioning in all departments. There was a gain of ten students over the year before. Webster Chester replaced Herbert F. Moore as teacher of science and mathematics and Enoch C. Stubbert succeeded Walter B. Bullen, but otherwise the faculty list was unchanged. The students heard the rising bell at seven o'clock, breakfasted at seven-thirty, and enjoyed a period of recreation until they were called to chapel at 8.45. After a half hour of devotions three class periods followed and dinner came at 12.10, preceded and followed by periods of recreation. The afternoon was given to recitations after 1.30 until the girls turned from mental to physical culture at 4.15, and the boys went into the gymnasium at 5.00. Supper was at 6.00, and from 7.30 to 9.15 students were studying in their rooms. Lights went out at 9.30.

The customary social affairs were begun as soon as the term opened in the fall. On the seventeenth of September everybody gathered informally in the chapel

to get acquainted. Games and college songs enlivened the evening. On Saturday Mrs. McKean invited the girls and the teachers at the Heidelberg to a marsh-mallow and corn roast at the McKean summer cottage at Little Sunapee. In return for this courtesy the whole school gave a surprise party to the McKeans on the anniversary of their marriage. On the first Tuesday evening a reception was held for the new students in the gymnasium. Green and red decorations were a reminder that autumn days were at hand. The members of the senior class introduced the new students and tried to make them feel comfortable. An orchestra furnished music and the eatables were plentiful. Doubtless some of the students felt like cats in a strange garret and equally without doubt some were homesick, but that was not the fault of the entertainers. A few days later the girls of the Heidelberg made an excursion to Royal Arch, in Springfield. Then not long afterward on a Saturday evening a chapel social was held in celebration of a football victory, when charades and promenades provided entertainment.

With a small school it was difficult to produce a winning football team, but Colby made the best use of what it had. Principal McKean encouraged athletics by his interest and presence, and he taught the men to fight to the last ditch in their games. The result was that Colby defeated the Richards High School at Newport twice that fall without allowing its opponents to score and won a game from the Laconia High School. Several men played on the team who have filled responsible positions in New England since academy days. Alfred W. Poore was captain of the eleven; perhaps his judgment and sense of responsibility were so well trained that he naturally moved on to the position of municipal judge in the city of Manchester. Warren C. Goodwin at right tackle learned how to attack problems on the field

as he has since in the ministry. Robert M. Blood played center on the team. Just how his experiences helped to make him an editor is not so clear, but he acquired staying qualities that have made possible his long connection with the *Manchester Union*. Sam Best at left tackle was a novice at football. Coming up from Boston, he was without football experience, but he was willing to learn even at the age of twenty and by the last of the season he had developed into one of the most valuable men on the team. The *Colby Voice* said of him: "He was the strongest man in the line on the defensive, and has done brilliant work on the offensive." Harry E. Pattee from Bristol, right half back, went to Brown for his college course, and there he developed into such a successful athlete that he became a Brown coach over an extended term of years. At left end was Eugene C. Carder, winning his spurs on the gridiron as he has since won them by his effective ministerial service in the Park Avenue, now Riverside, Church in New York City. In spite of all this talent in embryo the team lost a game to Vermont Academy at Saxton's River late in the season.

In the course of the months the Colby boys learned how to smile in defeat. They lost more games than they won, but they practised faithfully, and if they tasted defeat it was because they were outplayed. The next May they entertained the Dartmouth freshmen at New London and beat them at baseball. This was one of several victories on the diamond that season, including the scalps of Tilton Seminary and Kimball Union Academy. In the fall the football season was disastrous, culminating in a defeat from Kimball Union Academy to the tune of 63 to 0. The Colby Academy Athletic Association included football, baseball, basket-ball, tennis and track interests.

While the ball teams were engaged in the strenuous

life, most of the students contented themselves with milder sports. Seniors had a class ride to Webster Lake and Franklin, which by horse conveyance was a fairly ambitious excursion. They were still more ambitious when they entrained at Potter Place, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. McKean, and made the trip to Bartlett and return to get a view of the White Mountains in the glory of their autumn foliage. Some of the girls contented themselves with going to Bradford to a Colby ball game with two of the teachers as chaperones.

As in all schools occasional lecturers spoke to the students on subjects of wider range than the classroom discipline would permit. The literary societies from time to time invited men to come from a distance and paid them a moderate honorarium. Sometimes a principal or professor gave a lecture illustrated with the stereopticon. When the discovery of X-rays was made, Professor Griffin demonstrated it with the apparatus of the physical laboratory. In 1901-02 a course of lectures was given through the season under the auspices of the Academy which drew to the auditorium of the church the people of the town as well as the students. During that (and the succeeding) year they listened to J. Trask Plummer, who spoke on "The Picturesque Netherlands"; Reverend Howard B. Grose on "A day with Bismarck"; Dr. George Bullen, pastor of the church, on "Spain and Bolivar"; Honorable Henry M. Baker, on "Incidents at Home and Abroad"; Reverend John B. Lemon on "The Stories of Herodotus"; and Reverend J. T. B. House, on "Naples and Pompeii."

Six more were delivered during the following year. Reverend A. T. Kempton of Cambridge gave one of his delightful illustrated lectures on "Evangeline"; Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth spoke on "New England Folk Lore"; Reverend T. J. B. House came again and described "Every Day Life in Holland." Professor Griffin

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discussed "Present Perplexing Problems"; Professor D. O. S. Lowell pictured "The Women of Greece and Rome"; and Reverend John R. Gow brought "Optimism of a Great Poet." Once more Miles Standish, Venice, Life and Scenes among the People of the Mediterranean Coast were treated. Senator J. H. Gallinger came to the hill with an illuminating address on "How we are Governed," and President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University spoke on "The Contribution of the School to the State and Church." By that time the lecture course had become one of the established features of the school year.

The students of course attended the social events of town and church. They were out of town at Old Home Week in August and they missed the annual grange fair. They regretted to learn on their return that 'Biel Everett had told his last funny story and related his last reminiscences of Civil War days. But they made the most of a Hallowe'en social at the Grange Hall, and some of them enjoyed the incomparable cooking of New London dames at the annual church roll call two days before. It is the nature of academy students to dismiss regrets briefly and to make the most of the opportunities for a good time.

One such opportunity was improved when some of the boys decided that a certain sissy must be given a lesson that he would not forget. They could not wait for the slow process of self-discipline or the patient tolerance shown by the faculty. With the customary disregard for consequences the unfortunate fellow was taken from his room, immured in a cistern, and kept there all night. The results were not all that was hoped for. When the boy appeared at breakfast the lady principal gave him a sympathetic welcome, and Principal McKean was so disturbed that he suspended the miscreants for two weeks.

UP FROM THE DEPRESSION. 1899-1912

The *Colby Voice* kept the student body informed of all these events, town as well as school. It served the purpose of literary magazine and local newspaper at "one dollar a year, payable in advance." Carder succeeded George C. Chase as editor-in-chief. Among the literary features was an article on "Self-Control" by Mr. McKean and another on "Our Friends" by Webster Chester of the faculty; a series of stories called "Brentwood Tales," two others entitled "How the Boys went to the Girls' Hallowe'en Party," and "Uncle Reddick's Ghost." Poetry was scarce, but X. Y. Z. contributed lines on "Habit" and later filled up space with these

Lines written to Philip

"Theez 4 lines
Wot look so kweer
R jest sot down
2 fill up heer."

The literary societies of the school were reorganized upon the advent of Mr. McKean in 1899. Instead of the older Philalethian, the Epsilon Pi Delta, and the Granite Debating Society, the boys joined forces in the newly formed Colby Council. At their meetings they debated and declaimed in the approved fashion of olden times, and they followed current events under the direction of one of their number. The girls transformed the Ladies' Literary Society into the Eurosophia Society, wrote essays and criticisms of current literature and appreciations of biography and had plenty of music. One evening they devoted to the lives of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association cared for the religious interests of the school and helped to plan social events. The Council and the Eurosophians sometimes held a joint meeting as earlier generations of students had done, and on one occasion they debated the question

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that became a burning issue subsequently, "Resolved, That Colby Academy should not be co-educational." Did they not enjoy living together as one family? A glee club of eight students was formed among the young men, and sang "Salmagundi" as its maiden effort at a fair in the town hall.

The discipline of the school was administered kindly but firmly. Students were expected to remember that they were a family community in which each was to be friendly and co-operative. Everyone was expected to appreciate the advantages and observe the regulations of this community life. The Bible supplied the standards of moral training, and students were urged to take its principles personally as the rule of life and conduct. Living in accordance with these principles they should avoid profanity, falsehood, and wilful disobedience. The use of tobacco and liquor was forbidden, playing cards were taboo, and dancing was not permitted. Even when the trustees were in the throes of discussion over finance, they took time to authorize a notice to be posted in the gymnasium that dancing was prohibited. The old traditions were held firmly, and it was believed that "to trip the light fantastic" was not essential for a good time among well-bred young people.

Sometimes it seemed to the students that restrictions were foolish. The girls felt that it was unnecessary to wear coats on the campus lest the boys should see the bloomers that they had donned for basket ball in the "gym," but it was prescribed that bloomers could be worn during exercise only on condition that the boys should not be around. When the girls wished to have their photographs taken in "gym" costume the Principal agreed only on condition that the instructor should keep the negative and that only the girls should be permitted to have the photographs. Unfortunately one of the academy boys worked for the photographer, and later

in the year when the girls attended open house in Colby Hall they discovered to their amusement and chagrin that a much enlarged copy of the basket ball photograph was hanging over the mantelpiece in the parlor.

Two of the boys went too far when they dared each other to climb a ladder into the girls' dormitory and call upon one of the girls. They warned her beforehand, but after they had negotiated the ladder successfully they were staggered to find the lady principal awaiting their arrival. It is needless to say that both students were expelled from the school, but they added to their notoriety by hiring a horse to drive to Potter Place and on the way the horse dropped dead. As a consequence they were arrested and condemned to pay a fine. Lacking ready money they were obliged to leave their watches for security, and one of the teachers paid their fine.

In spite of these restrictions the Colby students were fond of the school that bred them, and they accepted the traditions without revolt.

Charles W. Findlay wrote "Old Colby Forever," Arthur F. Newell set it to music, and the students sang it with enthusiasm at a Saturday evening entertainment which closed the annual fair of the Athletic Association. One hundred copies were sold to the audience. It ran:

"Old Colby forever, the pride of our hearts,
Thou'rt founded on truth and guarded with might,
Thy gift to the world is the noblest of men,
Who have lived for the best and have battled for right.

We look on thy past with eyes of our love,
And see the true standard thy sons have attained;
Our land gave them honor and owned them as men
Whose love for the right has never yet waned.

With 'Onward' our watchword we'll press towards the mark,
Under Colby's loved banner which ever floats high;
And shoulder to shoulder united and true
We'll work with a will that can never say die."

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Reverend J. H. Robbins, Superintendent of the New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League, came up from Concord to give a stereopticon lecture on "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," which gave an inside glimpse that the students never had enjoyed before, but many of them were willing to sign the pledge and enroll in the Lincoln Temperance Legion. President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth pleased the students and faculty with the sane and sage discourse of a lecturer who took the world as he found it and did his best to lift it to high standards intellectually and morally. Other lecturers described "America's Wonderlands," "The Legacies of the Centuries," and "Picturesque India," and a good minister from Martha's Vineyard told of his varied experiences with "Wedding Bells."

In the year 1903 it was appropriate to celebrate the half century since the reorganization of the school in 1853, as the quarter centennial had been observed in 1878. The sixtieth anniversary of the original founding had been duly marked in 1897. That was only six years before. But Roman Catholic popes had found it profitable to celebrate a jubilee every few years, and anniversaries provided an opportunity for publicity, even if the gifts of faithful supporters were not so large as could be desired. The occasion was used both to cement the bonds between the school and its alumni and to attract the attention of those who were benevolently minded among the public.

During Commencement week anniversary exercises were given a place on the programme alongside the usual exercises of the graduating classes, the annual dinner, and the ball game which was a feature of Commencement Day. On Tuesday afternoon the students and their friends gathered in the Academy building and listened to addresses which accompanied the presentation of the portraits of distinguished persons connected with the

school. These included Mrs. Susan Colby Colgate, the first principal of the academy, and Mrs. Mary Prescott Hayden, who had been the first lady principal after the reorganization of the school. Five alumni were honored: John Q. A. Brackett, class of '61, at one time governor of Massachusetts, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, class of '71, President of the University of California, Albert S. Bickmore, class of '56, professor in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, Reverend Adoniram J. Gordon, class of '56, a well known Baptist minister of Boston, and Charles Pillsbury, class of '59, who had distinguished himself in business in the city of Minneapolis. Mr. McKean referred to the sudden death of Captain Shaw, and unveiled a portrait of the man who had done so much to save the academy from dissolution.

Following the presentations came an historical address by Reverend M. F. Johnson of Nashua, class of '72, on "Colby Academy in Life, as Makers of History." The speaker referred to the heroic efforts to maintain the old academy, the prosperous middle years and the misfortunes of the later period, but instead of going into details of the New London story he turned rather to the Baptist principles that underlay the educational attempts at New London and elsewhere in New Hampshire. He paid tribute to the local church in New London and its ministers and their helpful influence over the school, to the trustees of the academy and the men who had labored to give financial stability, and to the principal and teachers who touched the students at the most intimate points of contact. He honored the students, particularly those whose age made them steady influences over the less experienced, and commended the principles and values that had resulted from athletics. Then he showed the results that had come from this center of intellectual life, the ministers and missionaries

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and teachers who had gone out from the institution to touch other lives constructively, the political leaders and legal representatives who learned self-control on the platform of the debating society, and the men who have become leaders in the business world.

The exercises closed with a symposium on "The Factors that Make a School." Reverend Clarence E. Clough, class of '91, spoke of the students, Dr. Horace Willard, former principal, of the teachers, Reverend O. C. Sargent, of the trustees, and Reverend George Bullen, D.D., pastor of the New London church, of the church and school. Josiah E. Fernald made a statement about the Jubilee Fund, and Reverend N. L. Colby, President of the Board, gave "A Look Forward." Music was furnished by the Academy Glee Club.

The Jubilee celebration was made an occasion for improving the financial condition of the school. Finance did not cease to cause anxiety, though the situation was less desperate than it had been. A campaign was undertaken with a bid for publicity in the newspaper press. As a part of this campaign two special editions of the *Franklin Journal-Transcript* were issued, one on the fifth of March, 1903, and the other on the sixteenth of July. A descriptive article, illustrated with photographs, explained the academy and its courses of study. Nathaniel W. Colby of the faculty discussed "Present Administration." Reverend O. C. Sargent, Secretary of the Baptist State Convention, wrote a history of the "Baptists of New Hampshire in Education," which included the story of Colby Academy, and Miss Adelaide L. Smiley told the tale of "Colby Academy and Missions." Long columns were given to notes of alumni, interspersed with photographs of distinguished sons and daughters. An appreciation of Captain Shaw was accompanied with a biographical sketch of Reverend E. H. Lovett, D.D., who had been appointed financial secretary, and a plan of the

campaign that was being launched. Dr. Lovett was fresh from several financial campaigns for educational institutions in the West, where he was successful in raising endowment funds for Ottawa University, Kansas City Theological Seminary and others.

The second issue of the paper was ablaze with Commencement, an account of the celebration, and printed reproductions of the leading addresses. Photographs of the buildings vied in interest with portraits and sketches of such men as President Dodge of Colgate University, Governor Colby and Professors Gardner and Knight. Trustees and faculty were not forgotten and every effort was made to stir the loyalty of alumni and friends and to loosen the straps that bound their old-fashioned pocket books. Reverend C. M. Emery took the place of Dr. Lovett as financial secretary, but the raising of money did not stop.

At Commencement a Jubilee Fund was undertaken in connection with the celebration which resulted in cash pledges of seventeen thousand, six hundred and forty-two dollars, which reduced the net indebtedness to a little more than three thousand dollars. Mrs. Colgate offered to give dollar for dollar finally in order to realize ten thousand dollars, thus clearing the academy of debt and leaving a cash balance of approximately sixty-five hundred dollars. About the same time James B. Colgate died after serving for thirty-one years as a member of the Board and for twenty-five years as chairman of the committee in charge of the Permanent Fund. The trustees expressed their appreciation of his friendly service. They had to record also the passing of Robert Colby, who had sustained the traditions of the Colby family regarding the academy and had served on the Permanent Fund committee.

With the removal of the indebtedness James C. Colgate, who represented the interests of both father and

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mother in the welfare of the academy, agreed to return the property of the academy which he had acquired by mortgage foreclosure in 1902. He gave a deed of the land and buildings with several conditions attached, which must be met if the deed was to be valid. The principal condition was that the property must be used by the academy for educational purposes and the school must keep out of debt. If these conditions were not met, the property would revert to the Colgate family.

As the years passed it was plain that Principal McKean was leading the school efficiently and making his impression on individual boys and girls. He was active in the church and the community, and made the school respected throughout the state. In 1902 the trustees were so well satisfied that they engaged him as principal for a term of three years at an advanced salary. By 1904 the attendance had increased to more than a hundred students. There was need of more room and of better furnishings and plumbing, especially if there were to be no new buildings. These improvements received the attention of the trustees, and they arranged with Charles E. Shepard for a better water supply. They voted to appropriate not more than two thousand, three hundred and fifty dollars from the Jubilee Fund to a Repair and Equipment Fund. Somewhat later they decided to use cash on hand and all amounts paid into the Jubilee Fund for refunding scholarship funds that were depleted.

Members of the faculty came and went, but young and promising teachers could not be expected to stay long at such salaries as Colby Academy could pay. Mrs. Mary N. Ashmore came from Pillsbury Academy, Minnesota, to take the position of lady principal and music teacher. Alice O. Dow served two years as teacher of French, German and English, and Alice C. Woods was instructor in mathematics and English. In 1905 Mr. McKean resigned. The trustees tried to induce him to

remain, but he refused to reconsider and went to Union College, Schenectady, where he gave loving and effective service for many years as a member of the faculty.

The fall of 1905 saw a faculty on New London hill that was new in most cases. Justin O. Wellman was the new principal, while Mrs. Wellman filled the position of lady principal and taught certain classes in English. Mr. Wellman came from the principalship of Ricker Classical Institute at Houlton, Maine. The trustees had sufficient confidence in him to elect him for a term of three to five years with promise of an annual increase in salary. Mrs. Wellman, like her husband, was a graduate of Colby College and had shared with him the experience of four years at Ricker. Arthur L. Field came to New London to teach Latin and Greek fresh from Brown University where he graduated *magna cum laude*. Arthur L. Young had graduated from Brown the year before, and after a year's experience in teaching in Pennsylvania he married and arrived in New London ready to teach the sciences and to live with his bride in Colby Hall. In due time they moved to the Heidelberg where a baby boy was born, whom his parents promptly named Colby. The *Voice* bade him hearty welcome: "Three cheers and let them be hearty ones for the 'boy of the Heidelberg' . . . With him our total registration this fall is one hundred and fifteen students, although as yet we have not seen him in class." So many students were in attendance that a number of them had to find quarters at Hotel Sargent.

Interesting things were happening in town. Mr. Field played interlocutor at a minstrel show which was staged by an academy troupe as part of the annual fair of the Athletic Association. The fair was a decided success, netting two hundred and fifty dollars for the association. It included the usual features of such events, and a basket ball game between Colby and her ancient rival,

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Kimball Union Academy, which Colby won 33 to 19. Elizabeth Bickford, class of '98, was married in the Baptist church to Fred Alvord of Boston. William Clough, class of 1900, had gone to Dartmouth Medical College. Walter Bucklin, class of '97, was practising law in Boston. Anthony C. Burpee, member of the Board, died in New London in his eighty-eighth year and Oren D. Crockett was elected trustee in his place. Sarah A. Wells, class of '95, was married to Frank S. Shepard four days before Horace C. Stanley, class of 1901, married Lura V. Gay.

In a small town few events are too trivial to awaken public interest. If the mail stage was late it incommoded students who expected mail. If the town clock went on strike those who were without watches could not accurately reckon their chances of being called to recite before the bell rang. Within a week of each other Andrew J. Kidder's house burned down at the Four Corners and the drug store fell a prey to the flames across the street from the academy buildings. These were most disturbing to the quiet that was desirable for the conning of textbooks. When nothing else brought distraction the Ladies' Aid Society of the church prepared some sort of an entertainment, and of course the students must show their sympathy for a good cause by attending. On a certain May day teachers and students helped to dig a ditch for a gas pipe from the street to the church, to be rewarded with hot coffee and doughnuts by the ladies of the church.

The Baptist church changed pastors in 1907. Reverend William A. Farren had served the church during the 'nineties, and had been succeeded by Reverend George Bullen, D.D., formerly of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and later a professor at Newton Theological Institution. His ministry had been very acceptable because he could speak and advise out of a long experience.

Although not a member of the Board of Trustees, his influence had its weight with the school administration. His successor was Reverend Charles H. Wheeler of Danvers, Massachusetts. Mr. Wheeler gave some biblical instruction in the school and made the boys and girls a part of his parish. New interest in religion among the citizens of the town brought many of them into church membership. In 1909 Mr. Wheeler was succeeded by Reverend Horace B. Sloat, a graduate of Acadia University and Newton Theological Institution. He baptized fifty into church membership during the three years of his pastorate. Like his predecessor he taught academy classes in the Bible.

The district schoolhouse at the corner, where town boys and girls had been going through the grammar grades, gave place to a modern school building, and the free library of the town, which had been started in 1897, was moved from Grange Hall to new quarters.

On a September afternoon a company of four boys started on a drive and tramp to the summit of Mount Kearsarge, where they planned to camp out and see the sunrise. They took along a tent, bedding and food enough for healthy appetites, drove up the side of the mountain to where the Winslow House used to be, and at last dumped their paraphernalia on the top of the mountain about sunset. They watched the changing sky, the hills and lakes, and the hilltop village that they knew so well, saw lights twinkle in the cities to the south as well as in the canopy of heaven, devoured their supper of sandwiches, cake and bananas, and retired to the evergreen couches that they had made. The moonlight and unaccustomed noises kept them awake for some time before they slept, and they woke in time to compare the rising of the sun with the going down of the same. It must have been after such an experience that A. S.,

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class of 1909, wrote his contribution to the anthology on "Kearsarge":

"Kearsarge is a monarch of mountains,
He rules o'er the vales and the hills;
He wears his crown with a lofty frown
When the lightning around him thrills.

Sometimes he is sad and thoughtful
And sighs through a mist of tears;
His granite head bows low in dread,
And he broods o'er the sorrow of years.

When sunshine covers the landscape
His heart feels its genial glow,
His laughter shakes the dimpling lakes
And he smiles on his subjects below.

Kearsarge is a righteous old ruler
Through sunshine and winds that blow;
Though hard his heart yet he does his part
And ever to duty is true."

Meantime Colby Academy was prospering. Attendance of students showed a steady growth. There were one hundred and twenty-three in the year 1906-'07, one hundred and thirty-two the next year, and one hundred and forty-nine the year following. Thirty-nine of them came from Massachusetts. The academy had not lost its power of attraction, though modern high schools had made academies far less necessary than seventy years earlier. Various interests at the academy in New London were strengthened by new events and organizations. One year an athletic exhibition was prepared with the intention of making it an annual event. The next year a senior-junior play was staged in the town hall to raise money for graduation and other expenses. The production was Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth," and the students made prolonged preparation for it through the winter term. It was hoped that dramatics might become

an annual feature of the school year. A senate was organized to train students in parliamentary procedure, political issues were discussed, and on the eve of the presidential election in 1908 a meeting was held in the chapel to thresh out the merits of parties and candidates and a brass band added to the excitement. Republicans, Democrats, Socialists and Prohibitionists, all had their champions, but when a poll was taken William H. Taft captured seventy-five out of a total of ninety-two votes cast.

In that same year Colby boys engaged in three interscholastic debates. The discussion with Proctor Academy took place in the New London town hall. Each team had three speakers, and they debated the resolution, "That members of the national Senate should be elected by popular vote." Colby had the negative side of the argument and in the opinion of the judges won the debate. The debate with Tilton Seminary was on another question, but one of public interest. This time it was "Resolved, that further restrictions on immigration would prove detrimental to the American people," and the Colby debaters took the affirmative on the question. They won by a two to one vote of the judges. The same question was debated by a different team of three in competition with Kimball Union Academy, in which Colby had the affirmative, and was decided in Colby's favor by a similar vote. These three victories were a good advertisement of the Colby Council and the coaching by faculty members. A few years later Colby joined a debating league of sixteen preparatory schools to contend for a prize offered by Dartmouth College.

While the debaters were representing Colby on the platform, boys' and girls' teams were having a successful basket ball season. The academy girls defeated the Franklin High girls by a decisive score, then the boys overwhelmed the Algonquin Athletic Club of Franklin.

THE FIRST CENTURY OF COLBY

They followed this with surprising victories over the Rockland Military Academy and Tilton Seminary, but they had to bow to the superior skill of Dartmouth "Medics." Colby boys years before had won a reputation at Brown for their college athletics. Now with fourteen representatives in the college it seemed worth while to form a Colby Academy Club, with Chauncey E. Wheeler, Colby '05, as president. He was at that time the president of the senior class in college. The club strengthened the relations of college and academy. Many Brown men had been on the Colby faculty and many boys had gone to Providence from New London, but now the path between the two was paved with renewed good intentions.

Henry J. Hall, a Brown alumnus and for several years a faculty member in the philosophical department there, came to the academy to take charge of the department of science, and restored the reputation of the department to the place it had occupied in the days of Professor Griffin. He remained for a term of eight years, long enough to establish scholastic standards. Julia M. Gay, Colby '90, after study at the University of Chicago and a school career in the Middle West, assumed the responsibilities of preceptress at the academy, remaining a long term of years until her health failed. Florence E. Rich, a graduate of Bates College, taught French and German for four years. Maud N. Eaton, a graduate of Colby College, was responsible for mathematics and Greek for four years. These terms of service, lasting longer than usual, made possible a continuity of policy and the establishment of lasting personal friendships between pupils and teachers. It was no lack of appreciation of the qualities of their teachers that prompted such verses as these that appeared in the *Colby Voice*:

THE FACULTY

Who is it greets us in the Fall,
In altitude both short and tall,
With kindly words and smile for all?

The Faculty.

Who is it tells us what to do,
And opens up some vista new,
And counsels us to action true?

The Faculty.

Who is it heals our boyish hurts,
And mends our mental pants and shirts,
Yet scolds one if he ever flirts?

The Faculty.

Who is it treats our girlish ills,
Until each several bosom thrills,
Because it isn't on the bills?

The Faculty.

Who is it overlooks the rest,
And entertains each just request,
And to each effort addeth zest?

The Principal.

Who is it lets with kindly eye,
When laugh is loud and courage high,
Our blissful spirits have their fly?

The Principless.

'Tis they who teach us lines and things,
And little circles round like rings,
And awkward shaped trianglings.

That Faculty.

And oh! the smudges that we make,
With many a breath of quick intake.
We do not know but life's at stake

In Chemistry.

THE FIRST CENTURY OF COLBY

And then around the wheels do go,
While hydrostatics ebb and flow,
There's many a thing we fain would know
In Physics.

'Tis hurry here and hurry there,
'Tis be alert and have a care,
Until we almost pluck our hair
In sheer dismay.

Our nerves are frayed to frazzled ends,
We do not know our foes from friends,
And bless the day when father sends
The price to pay.

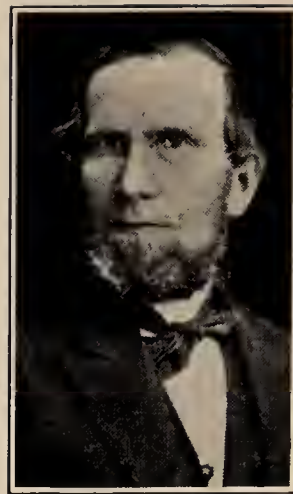
Who is it stirs our deepest ire,
And threatens us in accents dire,
Whom, if we dared, we'd surely fire?
The Faculty.

With the help of this abused faculty eleven boys and
four girls graduated in the class of 1911 with the char-
acteristic class yell,

"Don't you worry, don't you fret,
Nineteen eleven will get there yet."



Decker
GEORGE W. GARDNER



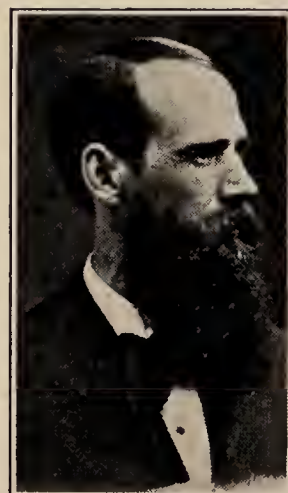
EPHRAIM KNIGHT



HORACE WILLARD



A. W. SAWYER

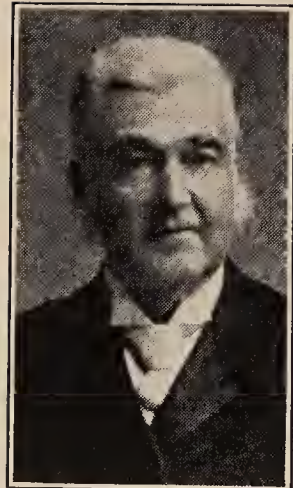


LABAN E. WARREN

SOME PRESIDENTS AND PRINCIPALS



JAMES P. DIXON



Newell
GEORGE W. GILE



White
HORACE G. McKEAN



JUSTIN O. WELLMAN



GAIUS BARRETT

SOME PRESIDENTS AND HEADMASTERS

X

IN WAR TIME.

1912-1922

IT IS customary to speak of the world before the Great War of 1914-18 as belonging to another age. It may be that the war will mark permanently in history the end of an era. Europeans speak of the days before the battle of the Marne as Southerners spoke lovingly of the days "befo' de war" after the surrender at Appomattox had been made. Much was different in America after the men in khaki returned from France. A new spirit pervaded society everywhere, a spirit of new freedom, of relief from strain, of determination to make the most out of life, life that could be snuffed out so easily. New instruments were ready for use in industry and new means of enjoyment offered their inducements for hours of leisure. In spite of huge government expenditures the nation was prosperous and wealth increased, in striking contrast to bleeding Europe.

For those who fought in the trenches life never could be quite the same again, and scarcely a hamlet in the country lacked a returned soldier. Yet, though the world had changed for them, most of them came back to find little outward change in the appearance of the communities from which they had gone out and they soon adjusted themselves industrially and socially. New London in 1919, when most of them returned, was little different from what it had been less than two years before. The year of their going was marked by the erection of Whipple Memorial Town Hall, a gift of Sherman Whipple in memory of his brother Amos, but the monument that bears the names of those who served on

THE FIRST CENTURY OF COLBY

their country's battlefields was not yet erected or the machine gun placed which now stands as a gaunt reminder of the destructiveness of modern war. Modernized New London, with its college, its high school, its hospital, its library, its water and fire and sewer departments, had not yet come, nor was it contemporaneous with the war. But a change had come in the fortunes of Colby Academy, upon whose prosperity much of the welfare of New London depended.

For twenty years the ruins of the old brick building on the hill had been crumbling slowly into dust. The traces of the fire on the campus had been obliterated by nature, but nothing could make the school forget its misfortune as long as activities must be confined to cramped and altogether inadequate quarters. The morale of the school was high. Students were loyal. Mr. Wellman had been long enough in his position as principal to give confidence in his leadership and a willingness on the part of the trustees to follow where he led.

For twenty years the trustees had remained hopeful of a new academy building, but they had been unable to finance it. The architect's plans of 1893 had gone into the discard; such a structure as had been planned then would have been unsuitable after two decades. The old debts, which so long hung as a millstone around the neck of the academy, had to be cleared away first and the annual deficits brought to an end. But the trustees never lost sight of the goal. As soon as the treasurer was able to report that the books were balanced and the school was living within its income, the trustees appointed a committee on plans for building and a committee on ways and means. In due time the first of these committees reported that the present buildings were unsatisfactory, and recommended that a girls' dormitory and administration building be erected at or near the ruins of the old brick structure, that the raising of

funds be undertaken in the near future, and that a committee be appointed to obtain a financial agent at a small salary. Except for the agent, the recommendations were adopted. Incidentally it was voted to return the President's House to its former owners with thanks, since it was so out of repair that it could not be used.

Miss Mary Colgate of New York continued her mother's interest in the academy at New London. She was disposed to help in the new enterprise, but not until the depleted scholarship funds were fully restored. She offered to give two thousand dollars for that purpose, if the school would raise the balance of about three hundred and fifty dollars. This was accomplished, and then Miss Colgate expressed her willingness to build a new administration building if other friends would secure money for a girl's dormitory. This would have meant an almost impossible undertaking, and subsequently she agreed to erect a single large building that would take care of both needs. The donor stipulated that funds should be in hand for the heating and water systems before building should commence. Bequests of five thousand dollars were timely, thirty-five hundred and fifty dollars were raised towards the water system, and it was voted to apply any additional proceeds from the Jubilee Fund to that end. With these obstacles out of the way building was started as soon as the frost was out of the ground in the spring of 1911.

The corner-stone of the new building was laid on Tuesday of Commencement week with appropriate exercises, presided over by Mr. Wellman. President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California wielded the trowel with suitable remarks, and Reverend C. L. Page of Boston offered prayer. Addresses were made by Dr. Wheeler and Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, President of Teachers' College, Columbia University, both Colby alumni.

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The dedication of the new building came a year later. At that time President E. B. Bryan of Colgate University delivered the address, and Governor Robert P. Bass brought the greetings of the State of New Hampshire. It was felt to be highly appropriate that Miss Colgate should make an address on the occasion. This she declined to do, but in delivering the keys of the building to Mr. Wellman she yielded to the general wish sufficiently to make a few remarks. Holding in her hand a copy of the first catalogue, she repeated what Susan Colby's father had said to her when she expressed a wish to teach school: "My daughter, if you must teach, you shall teach at home in New London." She spoke of the opportunity for a Christian academy at a time when Puritan ideals were losing their influence, and the need of preserving the Baptist principle of freedom from state control. Referring to the work of Mary Lyon at Mount Holyoke, she pleaded for the same spirit of devotion to something better than bricks and mortar. "The strength of the hills is here; sacred memories of the past are here; holy influences from the lives of those who have been sleeping on the hillside across the valley are here. With such inspiration and with the blessing of God to what heights of devotion and usefulness may not the graduates of this school attain." The trustees fittingly named the new building Colgate Hall.

The new equipment greatly improved the efficiency of the academy. Though bricks and mortar could not take the place of intellect and spirit they provided the setting in which mind and heart could operate. Instead of the cramped quarters of the old Academy and the Heidelberg ample classrooms and living accommodations were available for all, except for the boys. The conditions of the earlier time which gave the girls all the advantages, and allowed to the boys access to the schoolrooms only, were renewed. It was the fond hope that provision for



MISS MARY COLGATE

a new boys' dormitory would be made before many years, but meantime the boys must be content with Colby Hall and the Heidelberg renovated for their use.

Colgate Hall stood commandingly on the crown of the hill. Towering three stories high it made a landmark for all the countryside, and from Mount Kearsarge it was conspicuous among the buildings to be seen for many miles around. Constructed of brick with granite trimmings, like its predecessor, it was less ornate, and in its plain colonial architecture it did not seem out of place among the unpretentious buildings of the town. It measured nearly two hundred feet in length and more than one hundred feet wide. It was made as nearly fire-proof as possible, by frequent cross and longitudinal walls of brick and concrete, and an interior brick-walled fire escape provided means of easy exit.

On the ground floor were offices and parlors, a beautiful chapel capable of seating several hundred persons, and classrooms. At one end of the building were a large dining-room and kitchen facilities. The upper floors provided more classrooms, laboratories, and studios, with dormitory accommodations and accessories. For a time the library found quarters on the lower floor. A powerful heating plant and a laundry occupied the basement. Outside of the structure a brick power house was erected, covering the artesian well, which provided the water supply, the pumps, the dynamo for lighting purposes, and the sixty-horse-power engine.

The heavy expense of operating the new building, especially the electricity required, soon renewed the former anxiety of the trustees. An annual deficit of five thousand dollars was not pleasant to contemplate. It became necessary to appeal again to Miss Colgate for assistance. This she was willing to render and with the aid of others the immediate needs were met. New gifts were coming to the school, two thousand dollars from

THE FIRST CENTURY OF COLBY

Mrs. Frank Jones of Portsmouth, three thousand as a bequest from G. C. Whipple formerly of Lebanon, and four thousand given as a fund for assisting students who expected to become doctors and nurses. Dr. J. Everett Herrick of New York left a memorial fund of ten thousand dollars, and Dr. Ebenezer Dodge of Hamilton, New York, made the academy his residuary legatee. The trustees voted to use the income only of the Herrick Fund, and to appropriate the sum realized from the Dodge bequest to buildings and expenses for an agricultural department. It was not necessary to borrow much to balance accounts, and the trustees contributed two hundred and fifty dollars in personal pledges of ten dollars each towards a storage battery. The cost of electricity was excessive until the academy connected with the power system installed by the town. The water system also, which included artesian wells and a reservoir into which the water was pumped, was less satisfactory than connection with the town water system which was installed later.

The trustees did not neglect any avenue of approach to financial assistance. They asked the New Hampshire Baptist Convention to aid ministerial students. Mrs. Gula Plummer, acting as financial agent, was able to obtain eight hundred dollars for agricultural and domestic science courses. The tuition fee for Colby students was increased to fifty dollars a year. A committee of five was appointed to raise a loyalty fund among the alumni.

In spite of all the effort made financial stringency recurred. It became necessary to use half of the Herrick Fund for current expense, but the trustees safeguarded the other half by including it in the endowment fund. The trustees voted a self-denying ordinance to the effect that each member of the Board should get or give twenty-five dollars annually to help meet current expenses. Miss Colgate gave three thousand dollars for pressing needs,

and Mr. Wellman contributed one hundred dollars of his salary for the emergency.

By 1914 student attendance reached one hundred and eighty. Graduating classes were averaging twenty-five. The new building was an attraction, the faculty members were popular, and school activities were at high tide. Several changes took place in faculty personnel during the war years. George W. Parker, '95, came to teach English and history in 1914 and remained three years; Raymond C. Goodfellow was in charge of the Commercial Department for two years; in 1917 the name of M. Roy London appeared for the first time in the faculty list. May L. Harlow, a graduate of Oberlin College, took over English and mathematics, and Alice Hampson of Radcliffe assumed responsibility for French and German. Mrs. Wellman taught Latin and history.

In 1916 the trustees took the necessary action to make the school and its faculty conform to the Code of Professional Ethics of the New Hampshire Teachers' Association. Mr. Wellman was given the title of Headmaster, and the faculty was to be called the staff. The headmaster must visit each class regularly and confer with the teachers regarding his findings. It was voted that one of the staff should keep the records of teachers' meetings. A gift of one hundred and fifty dollars towards the salary of a physical director made it possible to add such a member to the staff.

The programme of studies included more than the usual number of departments, or curricula, as they were called. The Academic Curriculum prepared for college in the traditional method. Latin and Greek continued to be taught until 1919, when the small number of students who desired to present Greek for entrance to college made it seem advisable to drop the Greek courses from the curriculum unless the demand increased. A curious incident of the war was the substitu-

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tion of Spanish for German, as happened in so many schools as a result of the distaste for everything German.

The Commercial Curriculum provided thorough business training, with its courses in bookkeeping and business practice, commercial law, commercial arithmetic, stenography, typewriting, and penmanship. Economics was required of all juniors in the Commerce Curriculum and was elective for seniors in the Agricultural Curriculum as long as that department existed.

An Agricultural Department was organized in 1913. It was not forgotten that plans had been made previously to create an agricultural foundation but had gone awry. It was felt that boys from farm homes should have opportunity to study theory to add to their practical experience and make it possible to go to the State College or to return to the farm better equipped for the struggle with nature. Students in this department studied elementary agronomy and zoology, as classical students pored over elementary Latin or Greek. Animal husbandry and dairying gave them new angles of vision over the barnyard. They learned the technique of poultry raising, studied the place of birds in the economy of nature, and probed the secrets of horticulture. The Department failed to develop a Luther Burbank, but doubtless certain flower gardens were the more beautiful for the course in the academy. The business administration was not omitted. Rural economy and farm management were a part of the course, with marketing, farm accounting, and the elements of rural law. Presumably graduates of the Agricultural Course at Colby no longer figured out their gains and losses on the barn door.

Kurt von Schenck, a graduate of Harvard University, gave part time instruction in this department, though at first blush it would not seem that the classic shades of Cambridge would prepare a man to instruct in potato

culture. Perhaps it was from Bussey Institute that he took a degree in horticulture. He was succeeded by Howard W. Sanborn, an alumnus of New Hampshire State College. In 1917 the department was staffed more adequately. Archelaus L. Hamblen of the University of Maine, Levoy D. Jesseman of New Hampshire College, and Carl L. Coleman of Rhode Island College were on the faculty with duties in the Agricultural Department. Although corn and potatoes flourished on the side campus and instructors were faithful in teaching both theory and practice the number of students applying for instruction was disappointingly small. Fourteen were enrolled in 1918, but they hardly seemed to justify the continuance of the department, and after a brave attempt to make agriculture an integral part of the academy curriculum the experiment was abandoned.

The Curriculum of Domestic Arts was intended to give an intelligent understanding of home management and the practical arts. The department was arranged in the same year as the agricultural course. It was the desire of faculty and trustees that girls who came out of rural homes should have vocational opportunity to prepare themselves for the actual work of life. The curriculum included household science, cooking, dressmaking, hygiene and dietetics. Specialists on the faculty in that department attracted new students, but time was to prove whether the course would be worth maintaining. The academy could not provide all the equipment that such a department needed.

In the attempt to broaden the usefulness of academy instruction new courses were introduced in carpentry, blacksmithing, road building and forestry. Music was the only relic of the earlier "ornamental branches." It included the history and biography of music, instruction in both vocal and instrumental music, and chorus work.

In science pupils studied biology the first year. Stu-

dents learned laboratory methods, and made notes on a dissection or plant study. During the winter term each student read before the class an abstract or essay on a monograph or government report. The second year in science was given to physiography, with laboratory and field study and a growing acquaintance with the basic principles of physics and chemistry. These subjects claimed attention during the last two years.

New London and its vicinity provided an unusually good environment for scientific field study and for the cultivation of an appreciation of nature. There was much of geological interest from the potholes of Scytheville to the glacial striated rocks of Mount Kearsarge. Colby Hill was a glacial terminal moraine. Springfield was rich in minerals. In New London or near it were graphite, garnet and tourmaline. Large crystals of beryl were to be found on the shores of Pleasant Lake. At King Hill was a quarry of gneiss from which the stone was taken which still supplies the sidewalk along part of Main Street. The Indians knew of a vein of galena on Sunapee Mountain, and they obtained ore from it which they smelted into bullets. The tradition is that a white man was held captive at Lake Sunapee during the French and Indian War, and at a later time, after the Penacooks had gone permanently to Canada, he returned to Sunapee on a camping trip and found the vein, but he died without disclosing it and it never has been found since.

New London was specially good territory for botanizing, and at times students were actively engaged in making herbariums, either for class use or for their own satisfaction. Some of them knew where to look for rare specimens from the time of the skunk cabbage to that of the witch hazel. The hepatica grew in Burpee's pasture, the spring beauty at Otterville, and the twisted stalk in the valley of the brook north of Pleasant Street.

Bellwort, dogtooth violet, and ground-nut grew bountifully on the Burpee Hill road near the Gay sugar house, and the pitcher plant could be found in a bog in the same region. Clintonia and rhodora and twin flower were new to the students who came from southern New England. They found abundance of arbutus on their mayflower excursions to the Sutton woods and they saw clumps of pink azalea when they visited Lake Sunapee.

The country was no less rich ornithologically. Dr. John L. Quackenbos of Columbia, who promoted the development of Soo-nipi Park, used to tell audiences of academy students that Sunapee Lake was the meeting-place of the Alleghanian and Canadian faunas and that therefore it was possible to hear all but one of the species of thrushes singing in the woods of Sunapee. The hermit soothed tired nerves at twilight, the veery voiced his throaty warble, the wood thrush breathed his leisurely cadences in daylight hours, and the olive-backed thrush called "whit-whit" from bush and tree. Ornithologists have recorded three hundred and seventy different species in the fields and forests of the region.

The piscatorial expert and the amateur angler with home-cut pole and angle worm could find equal satisfaction. There were hornpout and suckers for the small boy, trout in the brooks for the sportsman, and the salmon of the big lake for the patient waiter. The expert was intrigued by the Sunapee saibling, which was found elsewhere only in two small lakes, one in the Ossipee region and the other near Mount Desert. To spear a ten pound saibling was the objective of many a visit to the lake; if that did not happen there were other game fishes to be tempted from their watery lair. If fishing became tiresome there was the state hatchery at Sunapee to furnish entertainment, where many thousands of specimens were bred to supply the ponds and streams of the region.

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If none of these means of study and entertainment offered attraction, one could lie on his back and watch the shifting clouds move in battalions across the sky, or sit in one's study and read Quackenbos's eulogy of Lake Sunapee. He wrote: "The lake itself is a ten-mile reach of crystal water, winding among the hills — its surface diversified with wooded islands; its shores, now sheer and heavily timbered; now moss-streaked ledges with red pine crown; now stretching in long crescents of beach, or sloping upward in brilliant pasture lands to ridges crested with dusky spruce; anon opening into meadows sentineled by elms, and running back into forest glades or miniature canyons, whose streams recall 'romantic Deepdale's splendid rill.' "

Nor did the coming of winter lessen enjoyment of the out-of-doors. It took more than high winds and low temperatures to dismay Colby students. In 1913 the girls organized a snowshoe club. Regardless of their amateur standing they promptly set out for Elkins. Tired muscles interrupted the order of their going, but they persevered and were entertained there by friends with supper, music and dancing. With spirits keyed to a pitch of excitement they spent some time coasting, and then rode back by way of Seaman's Road, serenading teachers and the boys in Colby Hall.

In a far different spirit John B. Ahern called one evening upon one of the girls and, as the reporter told it,

"Ahern sat in the parlor,
And he said unto the light,
'Either you or I, old fellow,
Will be turned down tonight.' "

It was from such scenes as these that academy and town boys went off to the grueling experiences of the World War. As long as the United States had no part in the conflict raging in Europe the war seemed far away. The boys were having military drill once more, and the teach-

ers read the newspapers and improved the opportunity to kindle an interest in European geography and history. But when the United States became involved in the struggle, interest deepened at Colby Academy as elsewhere. Certain of the boys wanted to enlist and the draft drew others into its net. The routine of the school went on, but one and another student dropped out, and presently letters came from the training camps. By and by they bore a foreign postmark, and interest in the news from the front became intensified. A history of New London's part in the World War is not a part of this story, but the names of students and alumni graven upon the bronze tablet that adorns the wall of Colgate Hall beside the chapel door deserve to be recorded, as those were that commemorated Colby's participation in the Civil War.

Seven students and recent alumni paid the utmost measure of devotion, and their names are starred on the record with gold. They were Ensign John B. Ahern, class of '14, Robert A. Best of the same class, Maurice C. Smith, class of '13, Ray E. Cooper, class of '17, Louis Hartshorn, class of '07, Lieutenant Lee H. Knapp, M.D., class of '10, Neal Morgan, class of '12, and Robert C. Stimson, class of '14.

Those who served with honor and returned from field or camp were:

Lieutenant Charles H. Abbott	'09
Eliot S. Adams	'14
Myron R. Adams	'18
Corporal Fritz Ainsmith	'12
Fred R. Aldrich	'17
George C. Allen	'15
George W. Angus	'18
Jack R. Arnsel	'19
Ensign Roland H. Baker	'14
Lieutenant Benjamin B. Barker	'14
Clinton Barnard	'08
George M. Bartlett	'14

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Carleton C. Barton	'16
Lieutenant Mason B. Barton	'14
Grant G. Benson	'18
Chester A. Bentley	'16
Edwin C. Bernard	'19
Robert Blair	'17
George Blanchard	'16
Charles L. Bosdet	'12
Carleton R. Bradford	'17
William L. Bradford	'17
Harold D. Bryant	'17
Grace E. Burnham	'14
Albert C. Buswell	'14
Frank H. Butler	'16
Roy B. Byard	'13
George L. Campbell	'18
Reverend G. Stuart Campbell	'09
Reverend Eugene Carder	'03
Carroll C. Carkin	'16
Philip M. Chase	'16
Otto W. Christensen	'21
Irvin L. Cleveland	'09
Edgar T. Clough	'14
William P. Clough, M.D.	1900
Harold B. Cobb	'13
Lawrence M. Cobb	'18
Harry L. Cochrane	'16
Lieutenant Carl L. Coleman	
Herbert N. Cooper	'17
Lewis S. Cooper	'19
Wesley C. Couch	'10
Neal E. Crafts	'14
Captain Dura P. Crockett	'12
Henry P. Crowell	'16
Sergeant Milton F. Crowell	'15
Charles M. Cummings	'16
George W. Currier	'18
Raymond H. Daley	'17
Corporal Robert E. Dame	'15
Lieutenant Stillman G. Davis, M.D.	'06
Eva E. Dean	'11
Robert C. Dexter	'08
Professor W. N. Donovan	'87

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Lieutenant Richard S. Doyle	'08
Captain E. C. Durgin	'97
Guy E. Eaton	'15
Norman R. Farnum	'17
Captain Paul M. Filmer	'08
Ensign Harold J. Follansbee	'14
Winthrop D. Follansbee	'14
Harold W. Ford	'17
James E. Fraher	'18
Lawrence G. Frost	'14
Otis E. Galloway	18
Robert L. Gardner	'11
Roland H. Gardner	'18
Myra Gay	'13
Paul B. Gay	'16
Louis Goodwin	'07
Walter F. Goodwin	'02
Charles A. Gordon	'14
Benjamin A. Greene	'06
Corporal A. Wilbur Greene	'10
Benjamin F. Greer, Jr.	'12
Lieutenant William Gronvoldt	'17
E. Stanley Guild	'17
Corporal Walter R. Guthrie	'18
Lieutenant Archelaus L. Hamblen	
Ensign Milton L. Hard	'13
Philip L. Harriman	'13
Louise M. Hartshorn	'13
Lieutenant Ralph G. Hurlin	'08
Lieutenant William H. Hurlin	'12
Ralph Ilsley	'17
John F. Kelsey	'16
William H. Kelsey	'11
S. Bradford Kempton	'15
Lieutenant Lowell C. Kendrick	'08
Edward Kingsbury	'14
Lura G. Knowlton	'11
Matthew Kristl	'21
Gilbert G. LaBar	'17
Eric S. Laird	'19
Corporal Donald C. Lamson	'16
Lieutenant Perley W. Lane	'12
Lieutenant A. Stanley Llewellyn	'11

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Sergeant M. Roy London	
Carlton H. Long	'15
Lieutenant Kenneth A. Lord	'12
John H. Magee	'20
Daniel M. McInnis	'17
J. Ernest Martin, Jr.	'16
Lieutenant John W. Martinson	'13
George D. Mattheson	'19
Gerard L. McCoy	'18
William J. McDonald	'15
Lieutenant Raymond A. Mellen	'17
Charles E. Merrill	'17
Harold M. Messer	'12
Sergeant Paul Metcalf	'13
Leo J. Meyer	'17
Arnold H. Miller	'15
Corporal Robert Miller	'13
Wilbur L. Milliken	'16
Wilkie O. Moody	'13
Percy R. Moore	
William E. Moore, D.D.S.	'15
Walter T. Moreland	'18
Bernard C. Morgan	'13
Sergeant Howard W. Morse	'14
L. Rogers Morse	'15
Harold F. Munroe	'19
H. Ashton Nelson	'19
Edward B. Nevin	'20
Arthur F. Newell	'08
Edward C. Niles	'17
Charles F. O'Connor	'17
Captain J. Wesley Orcutt	'17
Charles P. Paige	'16
Gilbert E. Peakes	'18
J. Eliot Peckham	'18
John L. Pepper, M.D.	'82
J. Leroy Pineo	'13
George N. Pingree	'17
Robert N. Porter	'18
John N. Pressey	'17
Howard S. Ramsdell	'14
Ernest E. Redfern	'12
Reverend William Reid	'98

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Arthur H. Robbins	'12
Don H. Robinson	'19
Lieutenant Llewellyn H. Rockwell	'14
Roy S. Rugg	'14
Paul F. Russell	'12
Frank H. Russo	'18
Daniel Sawyer	'11
Oscar Seidenberg	'12
Lieutenant John A. Shelburne	'15
Amos H. Shepard	'20
Sergeant James E. Shepard, 2nd	'10
Corporal Carl M. Small	'17
Richard Smiley	'15
Earl V. Smith	'17
Millard B. Smith	'16
Obadiah H. Smith	'12
Sylvester F. Smith	'17
Frederick C. Spooner	'13
Stillman G. Stanley	'18
Murray L. Stevens	'14
William W. Stickney	'21
Henry A. Stuart	'16
Tharon R. Tewksbury	'13
Cadet Gilbert M. Thompson	'12
Roland F. Thompson	'19
Lieutenant Harold E. Tingley	'14
David H. Tribou	'78
Edmund C. True	'19
Robert True	'15
Karl Van Densen	'20
Stuart B. Walther	'14
Paul Webster	'12
Harold L. Weld	'16
Lieutenant Sidney W. Wentworth	'13
William Whipple	'12
Roland J. White	'15
Gilbert N. Wiggins	'17
Roger W. Williams	'13
Winsor B. Williams	'18
Harry M. Woods	'15
Norman C. Woodward	'18
Lieutenant Grey H. Wyman	
Benjamin Yerxa	'13
Bernard A. Young	'07

THE FIRST CENTURY OF COLBY

The war with its casualties brought vividly home to many persons and families the perennial problem of suffering and death and a questioning as to the meaning of life. Academy students could not escape such influences. It was fortunate for them that the religious traditions of the school had not lapsed. The wisest of men could not hope to solve the enigmas of existence, but men of faith could point out the grounds of belief in spiritual reality and the hope of immortality.

Colby Academy was the child of religious faith as much as of educational purpose. It received many a gift of prayer as well as money from members of churches who believed heartily in Christian education. The building of character was regarded as the goal of education, as well as the attainment of an intelligent mind. Parents sent their children to New London because there they would have thorough mental, moral and religious training in the midst of healthful and beautiful surroundings. The selection of individual teachers always took account of their character and religious affiliations as well as their intellectual calibre and their teaching ability.

It was fortunate for the academy that it had close relations with the New London church, and that the minister of the church was willing to serve as student advisor and even as teacher. It was significant of the friendly relation that at the dedication of Colgate Hall three men who formerly had been pastors in New London were present and took part in the exercises of dedication — Farren, Bullen, Sloat — besides Mr. Baird, the pastor of the church at the time.

With the coming of Reverend Ira M. Baird in 1912 the Bible was given a more prominent place in the curriculum of the academy. A four years' course of graded study was outlined, including the prophets of the Old Testament, the life of Christ, Paul and the apostolic

church, and the literary qualities of the Bible. The courses were planned admirably to give to the student a better understanding and appreciation of what the Bible really means to the intelligent people of Christian lands. Mr. Baird continued this instruction during his ministry in New London until ill health compelled him to resign the pastorate of the church in 1921. He was beloved throughout the community for his unwearied service and his unselfish devotion to the highest spiritual and moral ideals. He was followed in the pastorate by Reverend James K. Romeyn, who remained as minister and teacher of the biblical courses in the academy until 1928.

The pulse beat of the Young Men's Christian Association was quickened by visits from Dartmouth student deputations and from summer conferences that Colby students attended. On one occasion seven delegates from the Dartmouth Christian Association came to the hill, held religious meetings for the boys, and took an active part in the religious observances of Sunday. A number of the Colby boys went to conferences at Nashua and Dover, and came back with new inspiration. They took a more active part in the religious meetings held weekly in the academy. They organized a Loyal Workers' Club for daily Bible reading. They even sent a delegate or two to the annual summer conference at Silver Bay. From time to time students preparing for the ministry with a few others visited neighboring churches and brought new stimulus to them, as earlier students had aided by preaching at Scytheville, Otterville and North Sutton.

Academy students might not be conscious that they were any different because of these influences, but when they left the hill they carried away with them higher ideals and a more balanced judgment of what was good

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and true and worth striving for. Colby was rich in that asset, though so often poor pecuniarily.

Ravaging as the war was it was three thousand miles away. Over there boys were becoming men over night, but in the academy at New London the students continued to be absorbed by the days' routine. The boys at Colby Hall were up betimes in the morning, joining the girls at breakfast in the Colgate Hall dining-room. They gathered in the white chapel for daily devotions and scattered to the various classrooms according to their choice of courses. Class sessions lasted until late in the afternoon, and recreation followed out-of-doors until the supper hour. Lights gleamed through the evenings where brainy and dull scholars alike pored over textbooks and chewed pencils to encourage the birth of ideas that they were expected to capture on paper.

Activities outside of the classroom were not diminished during the war period. Athletics flourished. Football, baseball, basket ball, track and tennis all had their enthusiasts. Business managers of the teams arranged contests on their own and other diamonds and gridirons, and interscholastic track meets occurred intermittently. The girls enjoyed tennis and basket ball. All the students took part in unscheduled winter sports. The Loyalty Fund committee put the tennis courts into shape and built a hockey rink, but when it was flooded the water leaked out before it could freeze. This mattered little because there were frozen surfaces almost everywhere else. Nor did it greatly matter whether sport was organized or not. Students enjoyed a tramp to Lakeside or Pleasant Lake even when the mercury was low, and sap running in the woods always drew them to the sugar camps and a feast of maple syrup. Every year the trip to Mount Kearsarge was anticipated eagerly, and some of the thrills became translated into rhyme in the effort to praise adequately the school and its environs.

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In 1914 George W. Parker wrote "Alma Mater," to be sung to the tune of "The Watch on the Rhine."

"Beneath Kearsarge's guardian eye,
'Mid granite hills that pierce the sky,
New Hampshire's pride, so fair and free,
Stands Colby, loved from sea to sea.

Chorus

Dear Alma Mater, thee we love,
Old Colby fair, all names above.
True to our school we'll be, we'll be to all time,
True to our school we'll be, we'll be to all time.

For years has shone her beacon light;
For Truth her sons have led the fight;
Her mission high, to bless the race,
Her spirit felt in every place.

Then let us cheer the Blue and White,
No colors give us such delight;
For often when the game was through
These triumphed over rival hue.

And when we sing of victories won,
Recount the deeds here nobly done,
Each loyal heart will feel a thrill
To name 'the old school on the hill.' "

War drives for the sale of Liberty bonds and denominational campaigns for funds created a psychological attitude favorable to financial drives, and the trustees of Colby Academy thought it a favorable time to attempt to add to the funds of the school. They therefore appointed Reverend Charles L. Page, class of '80, as executive secretary, and in the next few years the assets were increased one hundred and nineteen thousand dollars. It seemed that it would be to the advantage of the school if five representatives of the New Hampshire Baptist Convention should sit in at the meetings of the trustees, as an advisory council. As a result the Board

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of Promotion of the State Convention was invited to act in that capacity. Baptists were promoting their interests and institutions in all parts of the country and the academy felt the ground swell of the movement. It was voted by the trustees of the academy that twelve-nineteenths of the amount which it was anticipated would benefit Colby Academy should be used for endowment and seven-nineteenths should be available for equipment.

In the generous mood of the time various personal benefactions were coming in. Mrs. Sarah E. White turned over to the academy two Liberty bonds of one thousand dollars each, and Mrs. Samuel W. Duncan pledged another bond. Both of these gifts were made conditional upon annuities to be paid by the academy. Marilla Z. Parker, class of '84, contributed one thousand dollars as a memorial fund on the same annuity basis. The income was to go to descendants of Frank J. Peaslee or to other students in need of assistance. J. E. Shepard presented a lot of land to the academy. The trustees raised eight hundred dollars among themselves for repairs on the buildings. Miss Mary Colgate gave twenty-five thousand dollars to be added to the Permanent Fund. The graduating class in 1918 contributed fifty dollars for chapel furnishings. M. D. Smith of Ardmore, Oklahoma, presented the school with a moving picture machine. These gifts were indicative of the confidence that was being felt in the future of the school.

The trustees considered the possibility of providing a boys' dormitory and planned a gymnasium that should cost approximately forty thousand dollars. Miss Colgate agreed to repair Colby Hall sufficiently so that it would last until a new dormitory might be provided. A possible way of solving that problem was to purchase the New London Tavern, which adjoined the property of the academy. It was felt highly desirable to control the Tavern property, and it was voted to find out the

cost of putting it into shape for a boys' dormitory. It was thought best to buy the property, even if it should be leased for a hotel. Miss Colgate contributed five thousand dollars for the purpose, one thousand was appropriated from the agricultural fund, and for eight thousand dollars the title was transferred. It was necessary to mortgage the property for repairs. It was voted by the Board that a contract be made with architects to plot both campuses showing the location and drawings for new buildings. The remainder of the agricultural fund was spent for shrubbery to adorn Colgate Hall.

Mr. Wellman resigned his position of headmaster in 1919. During his administration of fourteen years the attendance of students had increased, the faculty had been enlarged, a well-equipped new building had been erected, and the available funds of the institution were larger. Colby Academy had gained new friends and a wider acquaintance. Colby could look forward with confidence into the future, but it must maintain its standards and establish firmly its financial foundations.

It was important that the right man should be chosen as headmaster for the forward movement that was expected. An attempt was made to persuade Mr. McKean to return to New London. The trustees realized in the perspective of the years how valuable his leadership of the academy had been and they elected him headmaster at a salary of three thousand dollars. He was too happy at Union College to be disturbed and therefore declined. Then Gaius H. Barrett was elected president. Mr. Barrett had been a teacher at Mount Hermon School, his own *alma mater*, for seven years and had been in Young Men's Christian Association service at Camp Devens during the World War.

The faculty that Mr. Barrett gathered about himself included Julia M. Gay, a graduate of Colby Academy in the class of '90. She had been preceptress and Latin

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teacher for a number of years. The men teachers were newcomers and they did not remain long. Noel D. Godfrey was instructor in English and history, E. Kenneth Wilson set the problems in mathematics, and Bradbury Bagley was responsible for the sciences. Nelson Laird, a recent graduate of the academy, was retained for his contribution to athletics. Expert coaching was becoming desirable to meet rival teams. Olive D. Sylvester was busy with Latin, French, and Spanish classes, and Ruth Goodwin took care of the Commercial Department. With nearly two hundred students in attendance it was a heavy assignment for one woman to take care of the department, but tuition fees still were relatively low and an insufficient endowment could not finance a large faculty. Ethel G. Taylor remained in her position as music teacher for four years. Mildred McKenzie gave expert instruction on the violin, and Florence R. Webster took care of the domestic arts. An interesting event was the return to the faculty of James P. Kelley, an alumnus of the class of '71, who had taught two years on the hill and then had gone to other schools in Connecticut for a period of twenty-seven years. His second stay lasted only a year, and most of the other instructors were birds of passage.

A number of trustee members who are still serving on the Board of Trustees had been on the Board long enough to be active leaders. Josiah E. Fernald, Concord banker and treasurer after the resignation of Nahum F. Greenwood, had served through the period of trial since 1893. Reverend Charles L. Page of Boston, class of '80, had been on the Board since 1897 with important service in office and on committees. Dr. William P. Houston, class of '86, had served the same length of time, and was to be secretary of the Board for a long term. Professor Winfred N. Donovan, class of '87, had been a member since 1905 and had served as chairman of the building

committee. In the same year Mrs. Mary B. Macomber, class of '85, had been elected, enjoying the distinction of being the first woman to be chosen to that position. Two years later her brother, Wilfred E. Burpee, of the class of '82, shared the responsibility of representing the family as well as the alumni, and William C. Colby was added to the Board the same year.

In the decade 1912-21 Mrs. Gula G. Plummer, a former student at Colby and devoted to its interests, took her seat with Mrs. Macomber in the women's section. They set a pace in activity that was a challenge to the male members of the Board. Dr. Edwin P. Stickney, class of '86, and Reverend Daniel S. Jenks, the secretary of the New Hampshire Baptist Convention, were elected in the same year; in the year following Reverend William A. Hill, class of '98, and Ernest G. Hapgood, class of '97, both experts in education, and Horace C. Stanley of New London, class of 1901, were added to the Board. It was plain that the alumni were represented abundantly by this time. Fred S. Heath of Concord was chosen a member in 1918 and the next year succeeded to the responsibility of the treasurer of the Board, a position he held until his death in 1937. Reverend William Reid, Rhode Island secretary of the Baptists and a Colby alumnus of the class of '98, was elected in 1921. All of these have served nobly in the difficult crises of academy and college. When the second decade of the century ended, buildings and equipment were valued at two hundred thousand dollars, while endowment and scholarship funds totaled one hundred and twenty-five thousand. One hundred and eighty names were on the roll of students. Forty boys were being housed in Colby Hall and almost as many more in the Heidelberg, while most of the girls were cared for in Colgate Hall.

The school was active as a hive of bees. There were

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organizations new and old. The Colby Academy Assembly was an association of all the students. It was intended as a means of preserving a democratic spirit, encouraging school loyalty, and correlating and controlling all student activities. The meeting of the Assembly provided an opportunity to learn principles of parliamentary practice and self-government, and lectures and practical talks supplied guidance and inspiration.

In place of the former literary organizations the boys formed three new fraternities. Two of them were dignified by Greek letter designations, Upsilon Alpha Omicron and Sigma Kappa Pi, the latter lasting only a short time. The third indicated its desire for longevity by taking the name of Cat-o'-Nine-Tails. Musical organizations flourished. Quartettes, glee clubs, and an orchestra provided an outlet for energy, and the Colby Musical Club was formed in order to encourage the study of modern musicians and of conditions in the current musical world. The club produced a publication called *The Musical Alliance*.

A Radio Club capitalized the increasing interest in that instrument, the Colby Camera Club brought together the photographers, and the Colby Outing Club encouraged out-of-door activity. It engaged zealously in winter sports, held a mid-winter carnival with skating, skiing, snowshoeing, and ice hockey events.

Mr. Barrett resigned the position of headmaster in 1922. The course ahead for the school appeared to promise smooth sailing for the storm-tossed ship, but there were warnings out from the bureau of public opinion. There was rising criticism against the old custom of co-education in boarding schools, although in high schools boys and girls studied and recited in the same classrooms. One and another academy was considering and adopting a new policy. The Colby trustees were

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alive to the situation and spent some time discussing it. Considerable inclination appeared to make the old academy a school for boys, but for the time at least the decision was against change. The future might shed more light on the situation.

XI

TRANSITION TIME.

1922-1928

GOLDEN ROD and purple aster bloomed by the roadside when students returned to the hill in the autumn of 1922 as they had done every fall since the New London pioneers made their first roads. They rode up from Potter Place in a motor bus instead of a horse-drawn stage. The same stone walls bordered the highway. The same broad fields sloped away at Crockett's Corner and above. The same first glimpse of Sunapee Mountain appeared behind the shoulder of King Hill and the first whiff of mountain air blew from the west. Over the crest of Colby Hill past Burpee's and Apple Tree Cottage and the Colby Mansion the bus swung into the academy drive and came to a halt in front of Colgate Hall.

Jovial greetings met old acquaintances from students who had arrived already. A cordial welcome was ready for those who had not been in school before. Then the bus resumed its course to the highway and conveyed the boys to their more modest quarters on the lower campus. Soon unaccustomed feet were trying to adjust themselves to the uneven surface of the stone flagged sidewalk, and post office and corner store became a riot of noise and color. New London had scarcely said goodbye to her summer visitors, when her hand must be extended in welcome to the Colby boys and girls. Between the two the town never could really settle down and go to sleep.

This time the townspeople must put on their best behavior to welcome a new headmaster and his wife and son. Herbert Leslie Sawyer, a graduate of Bates College in the class of 1908 and resident in Lebanon for years as principal of the high school and then superintendent of

schools, had been selected as the new head of Colby Academy. But he assumed no august dignity such as Dr. Gardner or Dr. Hovey would wear. He looked to be a friendly man, and townspeople and students took to him from the start. He knew his business of schoolmastering and he went about it without fluster or fanfare.

The same problems faced the new administration as had perplexed the old. Student attendance was an uncertain matter. High schools were in all the towns and never again would academies attract the hundreds of pupils as of yore. Competition among schools was keen, and parents measured the advantages of one school over another. Attendance varied so much at Colby that it seemed advisable to make a practice of soliciting students, besides sending out catalogues. The trustees made a special appropriation for such field work, and Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Parker of the faculty drove about the country and interviewed young people and parents in their homes.

Many schools depend on their alumni to supply new students, and certain of the Colby graduates were doing more than could be expected of them. Many were lukewarm in their interest. To stir them to action it was planned to hold a field day and reunion in August, 1923, in connection with Old Home Week in town and state. It was proposed also to have a public forum sometime during the summer, and there was talk of a summer assembly under the joint auspices of the academy and the Baptist State Convention, which eventuated in a tutoring school. These were new ideas, but they were an indication that the administration was alive to its opportunities.

The problem of buildings was troublesome. Colgate Hall provided classrooms and a girls' dormitory, but the building was now ten years old and the expense of upkeep was mounting. Miss Mary Colgate again came to

the help of the trustees, turning over twenty-five thousand dollars to the academy as a maintenance fund for the building that she had provided. It was a question what should be done with the Tavern, which had been bought in order to control the property. It was a well known hostelry and without doubt could be made a profitable investment, but the building needed repairs and the school could hardly undertake the management of a hotel. That question was disposed of by leasing the property for five years at a rental of eleven hundred dollars a year, with the proviso that the lessee should make the necessary repairs. Subsequently the rent was raised to fifteen hundred dollars. The building was put into good order and was opened to the public as the New London Inn. Somewhat later the academy bought a strip of land between the hotel and the school property for about three hundred dollars.

It was an open question what use to make of the old Academy building. It was not needed any longer for classrooms or gymnasium, and it was doubtful if it was worth much for dormitory purposes, even if needed. Yet a strong sentiment existed against demolishing it because of old associations. It had stood as a landmark for eighty-five years, ever since the origin of New London Academy. The trustees decided to restore the building to its original form and appointed a committee to raise money for the purpose. It was a debatable question what use should be made of it, but it seemed a wise decision when the trustees decided to divide it into four apartments for rental.

The most serious problem was how to provide proper dormitory accommodations for the boys. The old buildings were no longer suitable. To keep them in fair repair required a considerable annual outlay and they never could be well equipped. The alternative was presented whether to build a new dormitory for the boys or



PRESIDENT H. LESLIE SAWYER

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to construct a much-needed gymnasium with a fund of forty thousand dollars that was anticipated from the Baptist New World Movement. An effort was being made by the denomination throughout the country to improve the financial standing of its educational institutions, and forty thousand dollars was to be the share of Colby Academy. After considerable debate the trustees decided in favor of the gymnasium, thinking that it would be a boon to athletics and the general health of the students, since the old gymnasium on the lower campus was not worth repairing. It had cost only one thousand dollars originally; now it was sold at public auction for one hundred. The decision was made in 1926, and the contract for construction of the new building was made with Horace C. Stanley, one of the trustees. A building committee of five was selected from the Board, consisting of W. N. Donovan, W. A. Hill, E. G. Hapgood, William Reid, and Mrs. Gula G. Plummer. In 1923 Colby Academy won the championship of the Central New Hampshire Preparatory School Baseball League.

The question of changing the character of the school came up again for discussion. The boys outnumbered the girls, but it was proposed seriously to make it a girls' school. Yet so strong was the opposition of a minority of the trustees that the matter was postponed. About the same time the question was raised whether Colby Academy was a sectarian school. A New Hampshire law provided that a town need not organize a high school if it paid tuition for its students to attend another high school or a private school, but not if the school were sectarian. It was decided to lay the data before the state commissioner of education for an official judgment. An arrangement was made with the town of New London by which the academy agreed to give secondary instruction to the young people of the town at the rate of one hun-

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dred and ten dollars' tuition for each pupil. The usual rate of tuition and board was from four hundred to four hundred and fifty dollars a year. By this arrangement the necessity of a new town high school was postponed.

So acute was the need for suitable buildings that the trustees should be excused if they gave too much attention to that matter. They did not neglect the provision of a faculty which would maintain former standards and if possible improve upon them. It was a matter for congratulation that Julia M. Gay continued her long term of service as preceptress. Trustees and parents had confidence in her and she was popular with the students. She was a good Latin teacher and as a graduate of the academy she knew and prized its traditions. Mr. Sawyer gathered about himself a faculty young in years but one which gave confidence that it would season well.

It was one of the newer improvements in the educational world to group study courses as major and minor and to encourage students to delve more deeply in one field than in another. The older custom, as in the days of the New London Literary and Scientific Institution when pupils got a smattering of intellectual and ornamental branches, was giving way. The new administration adopted a threefold classification of major, minor, and sub-minor courses. A major course was defined as a course that provided for four classroom sessions a week for four years. Only English and Bible were required majors, but elective majors were offered in Latin, mathematics and history. The trustees voted to include two courses in missions in the biblical group. One of these was to be on the history of the missionary movement and was to be prescribed. The other, which was to be elective, was on the biography of missions. These courses were introduced because of the missionary traditions of the academy, as evidenced by the long continued Society of Missionary Inquiry, the missionary

service of a number of the alumni, and the interest in world affairs and particularly the awakening East that followed the World War.

A minor course was defined as a course continued for two instead of four years for four periods a week, thus counting as two units. History was a prescribed minor, and a wide range of electives in this division included French and German, mathematics, Latin, biology, chemistry and physics among the sciences, and an increased amount of history. A sub-minor course was one that continued four hours a week for one year only with a credit of one unit. Science constituted the sub-minor course, with similar electives as in the minor division, plus economics and psychology. With such a diversified intellectual menu there was no danger of mental starvation.

In making his report to the trustees after he had been at the academy for a year Mr. Sawyer said: "We are not indulging in any practical arts courses common to most secondary schools, and unless we can be equipped to instruct thoroughly in such courses, ought we to consider their adoption?" Whether or not he was thinking of agriculture, the commercial branches and domestic arts, all of which had been discontinued, he was taking the common sense view of the matter. Yet he was not unaware of the modern trend in favor of practical arts and the popular demand for them. It was only a recognition of the principle that it was better to teach the standard subjects of the secondary school well than to undertake to enlarge the curriculum and present subjects inadequately through lack of proper equipment.

Various methods were used to encourage high endeavor in the studies that were undertaken. Clarence E. Clough, the president of the Board, and his wife, Mary E. Clough, both of whom were graduates of the academy in the class of '91, generously offered a prize of two hundred dollars to be awarded to the student who

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showed most marked general improvement in conduct and bearing as well as scholarship during the last two consecutive years of his course. By unanimous vote of the trustees this prize was awarded for the first time to Joseph Flemming in the year 1926.

Three other prizes were offered to members of the senior class who should write the best essays. The first of these prizes was won by Robert Shahbaz, who wrote on "Intellectual Curiosity." The second prize was taken by Cyrus Durgin with an essay on "The National Theatre," and the third went to Ruth Gray who wrote on "Superstitions." It is obvious that the thoughts of those who wrote were moving in widely different channels. Some of the other essay topics indicate how the minds of Colby students were working. "Reflections of a Graduate" suggested a flavor of olden time and of addresses to the literary societies, though the subject of the reflections may have been more modern. Two other topics indicated anthropological interest or a mental reversion to primitive times in America. One was "The Vanishing American" and the other "Luxurious Wigwams." The author of this essay was living in the boys' dormitory.

Now and then an author had an opportunity to win plaudits on such an occasion as Commencement or an anniversary. Then one might exhibit a good English style and at the same time express lofty sentiments in praise of the academy. Such an opportunity came to Kenneth S. Rich, who composed a tribute to Alma Mater in the senior class hymn for 1925. It was entitled

AU REVOIR

Dear Colby, Alma Mater, it is time for us to go
From your classrooms and your campus that we have cherished so.
You have sheltered us and taught us as a mother does her child,
When we strayed your voice was kindly and your hand was firm
but mild.

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Some of us may never, in this world of care and pain,
See these old familiar buildings, these honored halls again,
But when the paths of service lead us from your campus far away,
We will think of you and love you as we're loving you today.

It is time that we were parting, we must say our last goodbye,
And venture forth alone where life's uncertain pathways lie.
It is hard to leave you, Colby, dear old school upon the hill,
But the world is calling to us, and we can't be standing still!

There was nothing static about the Colby students of those days. It was a dynamic age. Sometimes they were content with shutting off the hot water in the showers, rolling dinner plates the length of the dining-room after "Colby mud" or chocolate pudding had been removed, and whistling to keep up one's courage on a zero morning before the steam reached the pipes on the top floor of Colby Hall. Sometimes the impatience of the boys resulted in a raid on the kitchen or a midnight investigation of the lower floor of Colgate by flashlight until they were interrupted by the advent of the night watchman. Not content with this two of the ingenious boys of the dormitory conceived the plan of a "Quick and Dirty Lunch," which between nine-thirty and ten o'clock dispensed sandwiches and hot coffee.

Of course, the boys were not happy alone. They established friendly relations with the girls at the Saturday night movies, and stood in line for the new divans in the reception room at Colgate before the chaperones returned. The girls on the upper floor of Colgate had a way of appearing mysteriously at the right time, and many a heart was shot with Cupid's arrows within the year only to be cured of its hurt as the months went by. One poor fellow who had just had his ring returned was unfortunate enough to enter the morning chapel service as the leader announced the hymn:

"Courage, brother, do not stumble,
Though the path be dark as night."

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Relations with the faculty were friendly. One day in the Latin class the teacher gave a cut to the first student who could translate a word from Vergil that he wrote on the board. The teacher of psychology wished to convey an important point to the class, and did it by stalking ominously into the room when the bell rang, writing on the blackboard "Consciousness is Dynamic," and then dismissing the class. The students never forgot the phrase.

The Colby Academy Assembly continued to give all the students a voice in school affairs, and by a change of presidents every term it gave a distribution of honors and practice in the guidance of assemblies. The Assembly staged a winter carnival, which included a minstrel show, class contests, and "The Onion Corner Grocery Store." Lectures and musicales relieved the tedium of the academic routine. The girls organized a Citizenship Club "to make better citizens, to teach the problems and duties expected of a good citizen, and especially to teach girls as well as boys the complexities of a political life." This organization was really a revival of an older society of the kind, and was due particularly to Miss Gay's interest in it. Women had obtained the vote since the days when woman's rights were debated in the literary societies, but the girls were less concerned with their responsibilities than was their teacher.

The Young Men's Christian Association reminded the boys of their obligations as Christian citizens. The Young Men's Christian Association organizations in the preparatory schools of New Hampshire were grouped in a conference, which met annually at one of the schools. In 1925 they came to New London for two days' meetings. These had a good effect on the local Association. The Girl Reserves constituted an inner circle of the Young Women's Christian Association. Their symbol was a blue triangle with the letters G. R. inside. The

three sides represented health, knowledge and friendship. The organization celebrated its birth by a house party which included all the girls, town as well as hall girls. The Reserves had committees on prayer meeting, world fellowship and music, and social and room committees. An entirely new association was the "C" club, organized among the "letter" men of the school "to promote clean sportsmanship, to form a better relationship between Colby and other schools, to interest outside athletes in Colby, and to maintain athletics among the activities of the school."

A new student publication was added to *The Colby Voice* in 1923. This was *The Colbyan*, published annually in the interest of the senior class. Like college annuals, it contained sketches and records of student organizations and lists and photographs of students and faculty, and it was thriftily supplemented by advertisements. An unusual number of photographs of buildings and campus scenes was a specially attractive feature. *The Colbyan* was so well received that it was sure to be an annual visitor. Its 1924 issue contained a delightful "Class History" with verses to each class:

"Here's to the Freshman, young and meek,
He watches the others and dares not speak,
He models his deeds, his work and play,
After the others, who lead the way.

Here's to the Sophomore, by far less dumb,
He proves his worth to all who come.
You'll see and hear him at every chance;
If not, you'll catch his radiant glance.

Here's to the Junior, busy and snappy,
He has to study and yet he's happy,
He dreams of castles big and high,
Where he may live in the by and by.

Here's to the Senior, ground from the mill,
Who's learned the lessons of duty and skill,
He's come to the end of his care-free day,
He goes out now to make his way."

THE FIRST CENTURY OF COLBY

In 1925 *The Colby Voice* became a bi-weekly newspaper.

The years of perplexity as to the future policy of the school did not cast any shadow over the students. They did not wait for the Junior College for their good times, but made the most of their co-educational opportunities for social activity. The following calendar of the school year 1926-'27 does not include the class schedule, but it presents a variety of extra-curricular activities:

- October 31 — Hallowe'en Prom.
November 2 — Football: Colby 7, K. U. A. o, at Meriden. Bonfire on the return of the team.
November 14 — Two missionary plays by the girls for the townspeople.
December 12 — Cabaret by the seniors in the town hall for the purpose of raising money for the fair of the Athletic Association. Stunts, promenades and refreshments were among the attractions.
December 14 — Athletic Association Fair. The seniors took in the most money with an ice cream parlor and fancy work. The Juniors won the prize for the best booth. The Sophomores had a "well," and the Juniors a circus tent.
February 5 — Open house at Mr. Parker's from 3.30 to 5.00. Refreshments served by the wives of faculty members.
February 6 — Impromptu carnival. Skiing and sleighing to George's Mills with refreshments and stunts.
February 13 — Valentine Social in Whipple Memorial Town Hall under the auspices of the Woman's Aid Society of the church. Basket ball game between the boys and girls. Stunts later in Colgate Hall.
February 24 — Skiing and snowshoeing to Morgan Hill.
February 25 — Surprise party for Joe Clough.
February 27 — Sleigh ride to Elkins and back around Lake Pleasant.
March 3 — Cold and snowy hike to Little Sunapee, with a hot dog roast, a hike back to the casino at the Brocklebank, and a varied entertainment there of games, tug-of-war, Virginia reels, ice cream and cookies.
March 15 — "Senior-Junior" in the Town Hall.
March 20 — Candy pull at Colgate Hall.

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April 10 — Girls' vaudeville — Music by the Colby "Symphonians," a jazz band.

April 16 — Surprise birthday party for "Dad" Moreland at his house.

April 17 — "Kid's Party" with boys and girls dressed as children.

April 22 — Sugar party at the Gay sugar orchard.

May 1 — Boys' minstrel show.

In 1927 Colby Academy received as its share of the Baptist New World Movement enough money to finance the construction of the new gymnasium and to add to the Permanent Fund. Several legacies were left to the academy, and one thousand dollars became available annually for a student's loan fund.

Changes were taking place in the Board of Trustees. Richard C. Goodell retired from active membership and was elected an honorary trustee. Fred E. Everett, class of '96, was chosen a member. It was during this period also that James G. Harris, class of '95, and Charles E. Shepard of New London, who had been in the academy ten years earlier, were selected to represent the school of the past, and Reverend Charles P. MacGregor of Manchester to represent the New Hampshire Baptists.

The future policy for the school continued to be a much debated issue among the trustees. Although it had been decided once to let well enough alone, the question of the segregation of the sexes would not stay settled. In 1924 a new committee had been chosen to make recommendations regarding a proposal to make it a school for boys. The next year brought from the committee a report of progress but no recommendation. With a general expectation that boys would be on the hill to use it the decision was made to build the gymnasium but a new boys' dormitory was still a dream.

Another year passed and still the committee hesitated about the policy, again reporting progress. The

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committee was continued with the understanding that a definite opinion would be expressed at an early date. The official attitude of the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention, the benefactor of the school in the matter of the gymnasium, was favorable to a school for girls only, and its aid was offered on those terms. Advice sought from educators was favorable to the same policy.

At the June meeting in 1925 the committee made report through its chairman that "in view of the difficulties which appear to be recurrent, and inseparable from the system of co-education, and in view of the obvious trend of schools of our class, we reluctantly recommend a change from the plan of co-education. We further recommend that the change be to a school for girls." The conclusion reached by the committee was discussed at length by the trustees, each member expressing his own reaction, until it appeared that the majority was opposed to the plan proposed but was open to conviction. It was decided not to take a formal vote of any kind, but to leave the matter for further investigation and consideration. It was too serious a decision to be taken lightly.

The matter came to the front again in 1927. Mr. Sawyer reported a serious decline in attendance under the existing conditions and urged again the plan of a school for girls only. After a long discussion the matter was put to vote, and by a vote of thirteen to one it was decided "to change our policy and make Colby Academy a school for girls, beginning with the fall term in 1928." The action was made unanimous.

This reversal of the policy of ninety years was made with great hesitation because it was a self-denying ordinance. Most of the men on the Board thought of their academy days, the good fellowship of boys and girls in the classrooms and on social occasions. They thought

TRANSITION TIME. 1922-1928

of athletics and the strenuous efforts on diamond and gridiron to bring honor to Colby. No more track teams would meet in interscholastic contests. No more debates would be staged with would-be Congressmen at Tilton or Meriden. To the alumni, when they heard of the action taken, it brought deep regret. They never could feel as if they belonged to a girls' school. Young men then in school or expecting to enter felt as if the door had been slammed in their faces. It seemed to them that they could only say goodbye and quote the lines of J. E. Povey, class of 1908, as a fitting swan song.

COLBY

“Among the everlasting hills
Above the lakes and rippling rills,
Where sweep the zephyr and the breeze
That rustle through the verdant trees,
Where flowery mead and wooded dell,
Alive with songsters, seem to swell
A great, grand symphony of praise
To their Creator, God of days —
'Tis there upon the hill's green crest
Old Colby stands, forever blest.

A host hath dwelt within her gates,
A host passed out, and still she waits
For many thousands yet to come
And linger in that mountain home.
The generations yet unborn,
E'en as the noon succeeds the morn
And as the son succeeds the sire,
Shall heed her beck 'Come thou up higher!'
Shall entering quaff the knowledge cup
And friendships make that ne'er break up.

Old Colby, guardian of our youth,
Thy name a synonym for Truth
That through long years a priceless gem
Hath glistened in thy diadem
Where'er we be, throughout our time,
Shall help us make our lives sublime;

THE FIRST CENTURY OF COLBY

Our memories with sweet thoughts shall fill
Of golden days spent on the hill,
And draw us near in blest accord
To Colby's God, our Saviour, Lord."

In deciding to transform Colby Academy into a junior college for girls only the trustees were in harmony with a pronounced tendency in American education. Higher education for women had triumphed in the recognition of the standing and achievements of women's schools and colleges. Thousands of ambitious young women had enjoyed the advantages of Vassar and Wellesley, Smith and Bryn Mawr, and seminaries like Wheaton and Mount Holyoke had risen to college rank. Women had shown their ability to stand beside the men graduates of the western universities and even in the classic shades of Harvard's halls. But there were millions of girls who completed secondary school courses in high school or academy yet could not go on to four years of college. For the few who came from homes of wealth there were fashionable finishing schools, and there were normal schools for those who desired to teach, but it was only within recent years that the junior college had sprung into favor in the period of the junior high school as a formerly missing link in the educational system of the United States.

The old academy at New London had been planned on the theory that philosophy and science and literature should become familiar to the young women of that time and they continued to be included in the curriculum when high schools offered less. The directors of academic policy more than once planned collegiate curricula in the hope that Colby might become a full-fledged college. The new departure of 1928 was therefore in harmony with the thought trend of trustees and faculty over many years. The new arrangement provided better for young women than ever be-

fore at Colby. It was the young men who found themselves dispossessed. This was not serious because some schools, like Tilton Seminary, were changing from co-education to the education of boys alone. There had been only twenty-five dormitory and twenty town boys in Colby Academy during the year before the change. To make the transition easier town boys were admitted for a time at least to such courses as they were qualified to take.

The change of policy required careful study and a consideration of plans from various angles. It needed time to make the necessary adjustments. It called for wide publicity if the advantages of the school were to be made known. The trustees therefore selected eight members to confer and make whatever changes were needed. Two thousand dollars were set aside for advertising and other expenses. A suitable curriculum was adopted with provision for courses in a preparatory school, continuing the old college preparatory course, and providing secretarial and music courses, and courses in the junior college, with divisions of liberal arts, secretarial science and journalism. The rate for tuition and board was raised to eight hundred dollars. By adding a year at a time to the previous curriculum and making the elimination of the lower grades a year at a time, the transition was easier for both students and faculty. The trustees had in mind also the probability of small college classes for a time, which would make possible more personal attention from the teacher.

XII

THE ALUMNI — MINISTERS AND MISSIONARIES

WHILE Colby Academy is adjusting itself to the new role of a junior college, it is a good time to call the roll of some who were prominent among students and teachers. It is as idle to argue over the relative importance of these two groups as to determine whether the hen or the egg belongs first in the process of creation. If the faculty was essential, surely the students were equally so, since without them the faculty would be functioning in a vacuum. An Anglican clergyman may be contented to repeat the Sunday service to the sexton and himself, but it is inconceivable that any member of the Colby faculty would feel easy talking to an echo.

It is the teachers who have moulded the intelligence and character of the boys and girls through the hundred years of the school's existence. Buildings and equipment have added to comfort and convenience and as conditions they have aided or hindered personal development, but it is the personal contacts that counted most. Williams College is famous for its beautiful stone chapel, where dignified and inspiring men impress the students who listen to addresses and where choice music lifts the soul, but such buildings have given Williams no greater reputation than it had when all that was necessary for an education was that President Mark Hopkins should be at one end of a log and a student at the other end. It may well be that Colby was as well off in the decades when students were crowded into the small classrooms of the old Academy building either in

ALUMNI — MINISTERS AND MISSIONARIES

1840 or 1910, as now in the midst of far more comfortable and better equipped quarters. That depends on the quality of the teacher and the attitude of the student.

A school like an apple tree is known best by its fruit. Very many of Colby's children dropped out of school without completing the regular course of study, as apples fall before they are matured. It was not always because they were unfit. Many went home with a heart-ache, knowing that they were needed there or that the family budget could not afford the expense of their schooling. Others there were who were so eager to plunge into the world of affairs that they could not wait to complete a course of study. Those who graduated from a four-years course were in the minority, but they are the full-fledged alumni.

In the seventy-five years between the reorganization of the academy and the end of co-education more than one thousand boys and girls received the diploma of the institution. More than one hundred of them became teachers, impressing upon their pupils the lessons they had learned and passing on the torch of learning to those who should carry on the culture of ancient and modern civilization. More than seventy graduates of Colby became ministers or missionaries, believing that the greatest contribution they could make was to persuade people of the reality and value of the spiritual in a world obsessed with the material. In that world more than thirty have chosen the law for their profession, and even more have served the sick as physicians, besides many women who have become nurses. Journalism has claimed a few and some have found a comfortable berth in government positions, but the rank and file of students have found their niches in business and the home. A third of those who became ministers got acquainted with their wives at Colby. Not a few of the girls who entered teaching concluded that they would rather

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bring up their own children than be foster mothers to the offspring of other people. In short, Colby alumni have been just ordinary human folks. .

A minority of the alumni have ventured far enough into the limelight to win the fickle praise of their contemporaries or to invite the shafts of criticism from those who would like to debunk all reputations. The historian should be neither eulogist nor critic. His aim should be to tell the truth, let the chips of his craft fall where they may. Since he is only incidentally a biographer he merely turns his camera for a moment upon one and another who have pushed head and shoulders above the crowd and passes on.

Theology was once the queen of the sciences and the clergy constituted the highest of the professions. Now they are jostled by a variety of professions, but their calling is still the highest to which a man may aspire. To measure the good that Colby men have done in all parts of the world is impossible in words, but many thousands of persons have found the world a better place to live in because of these who counted not their lives their own.

High on the roll of honor among those whom Colby Academy would not forget is the name of Adoniram Judson Gordon. A New Hampton boy with the stamp of the country upon him, he found his way to Colby after the reorganization of the academy. He benefited from the voluntary discipline of the Euphemian Association as well as the classroom and fitted for college with the class of '56. Bearing a name honored in missionary history, he turned to the theological seminary after graduation from Brown University, and completed his course at the Newton Theological Institution with the class of '63. A pastorate of six years followed in the flourishing suburb of Jamaica Plain, and then Boston called him into the city where he served as minister of

the Clarendon Street Baptist Church for twenty-six years. His preaching and pastoral service endeared him to the people of a large parish, his books of a devotional character made him widely known and beloved, and the Bible and Missionary Training School, which he organized at the church in 1889 for the training of religious workers, perpetuated his influence. He was closely identified with missionary, evangelistic and temperance enterprises, was president of the executive board of the American Baptist Missionary Union, and editor of the *Watchword*. He founded the Industrial Home for needy men in Boston. His own college conferred on him the degree of doctor of divinity.

Samuel W. Duncan was a member of the same class of '56, which included at least four men of note. His family had the advantage of social position, since his father was a lawyer and member of Congress, but the boy found his level in the academy, went on to Brown and Newton with Gordon, interrupted by a year of European travel, and planned a ministerial career. The Civil War drew him into the field, and he raised a company in his native town of which he was captain. He completed his theological course at Rochester Theological Seminary after the war was over. His ability gave him preferment. He served large churches in Cleveland and Cincinnati for seventeen years, and then returned to Rochester as pastor of the Second Baptist Church for five years. During that time he was offered the presidency of Vassar College, but his health did not seem to justify acceptance of the proposal. The confidence of his denomination in him made him the choice for the foreign secretaryship of the American Baptist Missionary Union, a position that he filled for seven years, and he was president of the National Education Society. He was looked upon as one of the trusted leaders of the churches, and naturally was elected as one

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of the trustees of Colby Academy, serving for a critical time as president of the Board. He received the doctor of divinity degree from the University of Chicago.

Frank W. Towle was both minister and educator. Graduating from Colby Academy in the class of '58, he went to Colgate University and Seminary. For a term of nine years he was principal of Colgate Academy, and he received the degree of doctor of philosophy. Later in life he served Baptist churches in Claremont, N. H. and Attleboro, Mass. While in Claremont he was made a Colby trustee and at one time was elected principal of the academy but declined. Frank R. Morse was a member of the same class at the academy, but went to Dartmouth without stopping to graduate at New London. From Hanover he went to Newton and graduated from the seminary in 1865. He was pastor of popular churches in Lowell, Fall River and Albany, and then became assistant pastor to Dr. MacArthur in the Calvary Baptist Church, New York City. For a few years he edited the *Watch Tower*. Central University, Iowa, gave him the doctorate in divinity.

The class of '61 had two members whose relation to New London was particularly intimate. George W. Gile was born just over the line in Massachusetts, and most of his ministry was spent in Massachusetts cities, Lawrence, Pittsfield and Fall River, but at one time or another he was student, trustee, teacher, and president of the academy, and his last years were spent in New Hampshire as pastor at Portsmouth, where he died in 1908. Mr. Gile had gifts as a public speaker, and he rendered no more acceptable service to Colby students than in his vesper talks on Sunday afternoons in the chapel of the old Academy building. His other record belongs elsewhere in the story.

Dura P. Morgan was a New London boy. After graduating from Colby he went to Brown for his college

training, as many Colby boys did in those days, but the Civil War demanded his services from 1862 to 1866, and he did not graduate from college until 1869. Three years at Newton followed, and then he went to Jamaica Plain as a successor to Dr. A. J. Gordon. After three years there he went to a most successful pastorate in the First Baptist Church, Beverly, where he remained for thirteen delightful years. He might have been principal of Colby but he declined; when his health broke he returned to his mother's home in New London to recuperate. The roof that sheltered him now covers the Tracy Memorial Building, and there at the Four Corners he was within sound of the academy bell and almost within sight of the buildings. Mrs. Mary H. Morgan, his devoted wife, yielded to the request that she teach in the academy, which she did acceptably for several years.

Austin V. Tilton of the same class trod the same path through Colby Academy, Brown and Newton, and was for five years minister at Keene and Augusta, Maine. His final pastorate was one of five years at Campton. John R. Gow was a small boy in the academy for a short time when his father was principal of the academy. After Brown and Newton he ministered to churches in Bridgeport, Chicago, Somerville, Brattleboro and Minneapolis. Colby College honored him with the degree of doctor of divinity. Other graduates of Colby before the Civil War settled in Massachusetts, J. Parker Chapin '55, Charles F. Nicholson '59, and Edward T. Lyford and Harvey Woodward '60. Jonathan B. Childs '60 and Harrison W. Stearns '63 went outside New England.

During the next decade Colby graduated no ministers who attained to great distinction, but there were men in almost every class who filled acceptably the pulpits of influential churches, and whose various gifts

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enabled them to occupy places of great usefulness as officials or advisory members.

Newell T. Dutton '66 served three years in the Civil War before he could get his education. Then he went through the usual course at Brown and Newton, and found his field of opportunity first for ten years at Warren, Maine, and then for a similar term at Houlton. After three more years at Fairfield he became financial secretary of Colby College. Such a record gave him standing in Baptist circles of the Pine Tree State. Irving W. Coombs was a classmate of Dutton. He got his theological training at Rochester. He interrupted many years of pastoral service by accepting the presidency of New Hampton Institution in its location at Fairfax, Vermont.

The next class at the academy included Colby and Hoyt. Nathaniel L. Colby was one of those unusual ministers of the last generation who remained in one church for a long pastorate. He climbed the educational ladder up which his predecessors had gone from Colby to Brown and Newton, served an apprenticeship of seven years at North Billerica, Massachusetts, and then settled down in the Merrimac Street Church, Manchester, for thirty-two years as full pastor and then for three years more with the lighter duties of associate pastor. Such a man was needed on the board of the New Hampshire Baptist Convention and on the Colby trustees. So well did he meet his obligations that he was promoted to the presidency of both. His service to the academy lasted for many years. Daniel W. Hoyt served in the Fourth Massachusetts Artillery during the Civil War. He was trained at Brown and Newton, was pastor of churches in Central Massachusetts, and in later years resided in Worcester until his death at a ripe age in November, 1936.

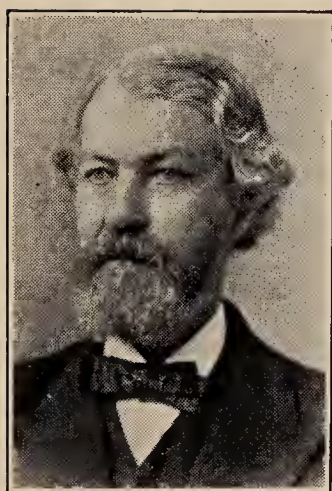
Two young men graduated at Colby whose career



E. E. CUMMINGS



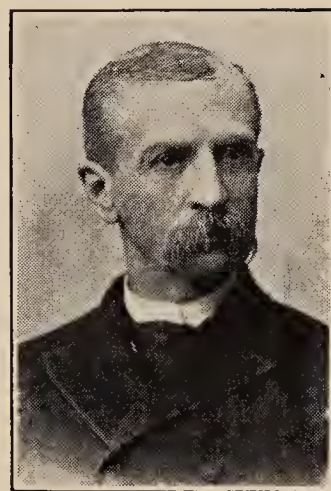
S. J. DUNCAN



W. H. EATON



Underwood & Underwood
 WILLIAM A. HILL
 Present Chairman



N. L. COLBY



CHARLES L. PAGE



CLARENCE E. CLOUGH

SOME PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD AND THE
 PRESENT CHAIRMAN

includes teaching in theological schools as well as the active ministry. John H. Mason completed his academy course with the class of '68. Four years at Brown were followed by five years of newspaper work on the *New York Tribune*. Then, deciding on the ministry, he made his way to Rochester and was graduated from the seminary there in '77. The high lights in his life were his marriage to Caroline Atwater, well known for her literary work, his term of twenty years in the chair of the English Bible in Rochester Theological Seminary, and his activity of thirty years in the Prohibition Party. He had the degree of doctor of divinity from both Brown and Rochester universities. It was an interesting coincidence that he preached his last sermon in New London while spending a vacation at the Rest House.

The other youth was James P. Abbott. At Colby he was in the class of '70. Seven years later he had completed his preparation for the ministry at Brown and Newton. His record includes a long term of service as pastor at Medford, Massachusetts. During his twenty-one years there he was selected as one of the trustees of the academy and was faithful in his attendance at the meetings of the Board. His interest in the school led him to send two daughters to the academy. From Medford he went to Wisconsin where he devoted seven years to the Baptists of Oshkosh and then went to Rockford, Illinois. He completed his term of usefulness with nine years of instruction in the Northern Baptist Theological Seminary at Chicago. Temple University, Philadelphia, conferred upon him the doctorate in divinity.

The effect of the war was felt on Colby students for fifteen years. James K. Ewer '71, was a trooper in the Third Massachusetts Cavalry before he attended the academy. The experiences of field and camp made him a man almost before he was a boy, but he followed his academy course with three years at Newton, and then

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had three creditably long pastorates. The first was at Reading, Massachusetts, the second was at the capital city of New Hampshire with the Pleasant Street Church for nine years. Then Providence called him to the Union Baptist Church where he remained eight years. Maplewood Church near Boston claimed him finally. Mr. Ewer was a welcome speaker in New London and he served on Colby's board of trustees.

In the same class at Colby were Robert F. Tolman and Horace F. Brown. Both went through Brown and Newton. Then Tolman spent two terms of seven years each at Melrose and South Gardner, Massachusetts. Brown served country churches in New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Other men of the period were George E. Leeson and Otis O. Ordway of the class of '70. Both went to Brown and Newton. Leeson served as pastor at Framingham for four years before his early death. Ordway had a number of pastorates in New England and the Middle States. Robert Alexander and Charles P. Bennett, class of '74, both died in the Far West after Bennett had served churches in Maine. Charles C. Spear and George C. Trow, both of the class of '77, and Edward R. Perkins '79, were pastors of country churches in New Hampshire.

Three names belong in the record of the next four classes. Millard F. Johnson, class of '72, after Brown and Newton spent forty-four years in the active ministry, including ten years at Foxboro, eight at Nashua, and nineteen at Middleboro. While at Nashua he was a member of the Colby trustees, and he gave the historical address at the Jubilee celebration in 1903. Albert N. Dary '73, followed Brown and Newton with two years at Everett, Massachusetts, and then he found his field of service in Maine. George Merriam '75, was original enough to follow Colby Academy with Colby College and Newton, and then after following Horace

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Greeley's advice to go West and staying nine years in Kansas, he returned to Maine where he had his longest pastorate at Skowhegan. For many years he was the Maine correspondent of the *Watchman*, of which his brother, Edmund F. Merriam, was editor for some years.

Charles L. Page '80, found long and useful service in Boston. As assistant pastor of the Dudley Street Baptist Church he organized a large men's class which still bears the name of the Page Class. On the staff of Tremont Temple and as secretary of the Massachusetts Charitable Society, he deals sympathetically and capably with human need. He has been long on the Board at Colby and an active leader in its changing life.

The class of '86 launched Herman W. Wätjen upon his useful ministerial career. He took the usual course of going to Brown and Newton, and then commenced a pastorate of forty years at Warren, Rhode Island. Though born in Prussia and finding it necessary to adjust himself to American life, he fitted so well into his American environment that he had rare success as preacher and pastor. Robert H. Carey was a classmate who found his field in Maine. Charles V. French was in the next class in the academy; his ministry was to churches in Northern New England. Ernest M. Bartlett and William F. Rowley graduated at New London in the class of 1890, deciding to make the ministry their life work. Hazen A. Calhoun, class of '94, followed their example, serving churches in several New England states.

Albert D. Spaulding, class of '82, Clarence E. Clough '91, and Charles E. Lewis '93, are among the number of those who changed from the ministry to business. Horace R. Hubbard, class of '93, found greatest satisfaction in the Unitarian ministry. Albert E. Hylan '88, and Fred A. Robinson '91, followed the well-beaten highway

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to Brown and Newton. Hylan had two pastorates of seven years each in Massachusetts, and followed these with two more that were almost as long before he retired from active service. Robinson married Anna Hale of Colby '95, and found his places of service in four of the New England states.

The later 'nineties supplied their quota to the Christian ministry. Times were changing, but the spiritual needs of the people were no less. Colby students still found their way to Providence and then to the seminary at Newton. Oren N. Bean was a member of the class of '94 at the academy, graduated in course at Brown in '98, and completed the three years in theology in 1901. He served rural and village churches in Vermont and New Hampshire, sent a son to Colby to follow in his footsteps, and Samuel N. Bean '22, is honoring his father in a similar ministry. Henry C. Speed was with Bean at the academy, graduating a year later, then after one year at Brown he too went to Newton and completed the regular course in 1899. His pastorates were limited to New England, where with his wife, Estelle Wallace, a Colby classmate, he endeared himself to his people by a conscientious ministry. Mrs. Speed is an active leader in the women's missionary organization of New Hampshire Baptists.

Frederick E. Webb, class of '96, went West for his field of labor, making a large place for himself there. William A. Hill and William Reid came from the same Boston suburb to become prominent leaders in class, gymnasium and literary society. Both graduated in the class of '98. After his college course at Amherst Reid married Mabel W. Gile, was settled in the pastorate for a number of years, was in Y. M. C. A. service during the World War, and finally entered upon his long and responsible leadership of Rhode Island Baptists as secretary of their State Convention. Since 1928 he has been

a trustee of Colby Junior College, and for a number of years has also been a trustee of Newton. After Brown University, Hill combined Harvard Divinity School and Newton in his theological education, graduating from Newton in the class of 1904. He had pastorates in Arlington and Medford in Massachusetts and in St. Paul, Minnesota. For many years he has been the Secretary of Missionary Education of the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention, responsible for all the missionary literature that goes out to the churches. He was made one of the Colby Academy trustees in 1915 and now as president of the Board he bears the weight of responsibility in guiding the policies of the new Colby in hearty co-operation with the president of the college. For a long term of years he has been a member of the Newton Board. Brown University gave him the degree of doctor of divinity.

Since 1900 Colby has not maintained its ministerial record of former days. Eugene C. Carder, D.D., class of 1903, is a marked exception. He received his training at Brown University and Rochester Theological Seminary. As associate minister of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, now the Riverside Church of New York City, he has acquitted himself efficiently in metropolitan affairs, both ecclesiastical and social, and has made Colby proud of his success. Warren C. Goodwin, class of 1905, followed the trail to Colby Academy, Colby College and Newton, and served Vermont and New Hampshire churches. Willoe J. Hall of the same class went to Ohio. Charles W. Findlay '07, took his college course at Harvard, and made a reputation in the ministry. He was much beloved in Albany, where he built St. Andrews Church and remained fifteen years. George S. Campbell '10, was prevented by ill health from completing his course at either Colby or Newton, but in church

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and business activity has not forgotten his Christian calling.

J. Bernard Root, class of 1911, became a Congregational minister and was pastor of the First Church, Lynn. Five years later at Colby was James F. Kelsey, and five years later still George A. Cole, who did not graduate at Colby but was subsequently a pastor in Cleveland. John A. Frazee '23, became associate minister to the historic Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, made famous by Henry Ward Beecher. Still more recent among Colby boys is Everett Sherwood '26, who went by way of Brown and Newton to a first pastorate at Damariscotta, Maine.

No school that was so closely associated with evangelical churches in the nineteenth century could escape the influence of the missionary movement. That movement was a part of the genius of American religion. In a country where religion was a voluntary affair people must be persuaded to be religious. Pastors preached in their local parishes an evangelistic message, reinforced from time to time by revival exhorters. Evangelists without pastoral responsibilities went to the frontier settlements and preached the same gospel. This enterprise was organized in home mission societies. American Baptists organized home missions on a national basis five years before New London Academy was founded.

Hollis S. Westgate, Colby '59, was a typical home missionary. He obtained his college education at Dartmouth and his theological training at Newton and Rochester, and even went to Germany for a year of foreign study. For a number of years he was a minister in the state of New York, but the Far West called him and he evangelized in Colorado and New Mexico. Later in life when ill health prevented his missionary activity he made a new settlement in Kansas and it still bears his name of Westgate. Harrison W. Stearns '63, a grad-

uate of Brown and Newton, was a missionary in both Wisconsin and Nebraska. Dr. and Mrs. Truman Johnson worked for two years in the schools of Indian Territory, where the children of Creek Indians and negroes who had formerly been their slaves were mingled for an education. Mrs. Johnson was Olive Jennie Bixby, whose father was a foreign missionary; she attended Colby with the class of '79 but did not remain to graduate. Edwin P. Hoyt, Colby '82, after graduation from Newton four years later served small churches in the East, and then he too became a home missionary.

Daniel M. Cleveland and William Fletcher were students for a time at Colby but neither graduated. Though they did not go West for their ministry they found a ministry of their own as home missionaries in rural New England, one as missionary of the New Hampshire and Massachusetts Baptist Conventions and as colporteur of the American Baptist Publication Society, traveling in a wagon through the churchless sections of New Hampshire, the other after a pastoral ministry in Maine serving as missionary of the Maine Baptist Convention.

After the Civil War when it seemed needful that home missionaries teach in negro schools and colleges in the South, Martha J. Emerson '57, was appointed to Washington and Alexandria, where she helped to take care of destitute freedmen, gathered the children into elementary schools, and had a part in the founding of Wayland Institute. Two members of the class of '61 at Colby, Lucy A. Flagg and Julia A. Jones, taught at Washington under the auspices of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and Charlotte Clough worked under the Presbyterian Board. Laura F. Parker '81 taught in Hartshorn Memorial College, Richmond. Frederick K. Smith was at Colby with the class of '80, but he did not graduate. He became a home missionary with headquarters at Chinook, Montana. Chester A.

Bentley '16, has been working as a minister to the Crow Indians in the same state.

The foreign mission enterprise was an expansion of the sense of missionary obligation among the church people of America, and a sympathy with the English missionary movement of the late eighteenth century. William Carey, a Baptist, was the pioneer of that movement. Baptists in America followed his career with interest, and contributed to the expenses of the Baptist Missionary Society of England which he had organized. When Adoniram Judson, a pioneer Congregational missionary from New England, became a Baptist, the Baptists of the United States accepted him as their representative and organized their national foreign mission society. It was called at first the General Convention, but later bore the name of the American Baptist Missionary Union. The society was active, particularly in India, where Carey had planted his English mission. Judson introduced the American Baptists to Burma. The year before New London Academy started the India missions were extended to the Telugu country of South India and to Assam. These countries therefore became familiar territory to the church people of New England who were interested in the missionary enterprise.

The foreign mission movement made a special appeal to women. Missionaries' wives found so much to do, especially in schools for the children, that unmarried women were in demand as helpers. To provide support for these the Baptist women of New England organized the Woman's Baptist Foreign Mission Society in 1871. This society became the channel for pecuniary gifts and the guide of the study of local mission circles. There were local missionary societies long before the national organization came into existence. One of these was in New London, dating from 1814. It was inspired by the cent societies of Massachusetts, which made individual

contributions of one cent a week. In twenty-four years the New London women contributed between four and five hundred dollars; in eighty-five years they raised \$5,600. They were stimulated in their generosity by a visit from a returned missionary and his wife and an exhibition of idols brought with them into the old schoolhouse. After the national society was organized the New London women became an auxiliary of that organization, pledging themselves to give two cents a week per member.

One of the promoters of the national organization at its inception was Mrs. Alvah Hovey, wife of President Hovey of Newton, who twenty-five years earlier had been principal of New London Academy. Her sister, Harriet E. Rice, who followed Mary J. Prescott as lady principal at Colby, shared the missionary interest and resigned at New London in order to go to Burma as the wife of Reverend Chapin H. Carpenter. It was she who wrote to her sister from Burma: "I am not sure that you yourselves have not a work to do for missions — the founding of women's societies, auxiliary to the Missionary Union, as far as your ability and influence will allow. I believe that is the true course." Eleven women of the Newton Centre church organized a local society of which Mrs. Hovey was secretary. Dr. and Mrs. Hovey drafted a constitution for the general society that was organized in Boston in the same year 1871.

During nearly twenty years of service at Bassein, Burma, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter gained a remarkable hold upon the Karen people, and were very successful in introducing the principle of self-support, which has become a characteristic of the native churches in Burma. Later in life the Carpenters transferred their missionary work to Nemuru, Japan. Maria C. Manning, Colby '68, went to Bassein six years after her graduation, but the

climate broke her health and after four years she returned home to die.

Julia Clara Bromley graduated from the academy in the class of '77. She offered her services for foreign missions, and was assigned to Prome, Burma, to teach in a school there. She served only a few years when ill health compelled her return to America, but her early death so stirred the women of New London that they organized the Clara Bromley Mission Band. In the year of her death Edwin N. Fletcher graduated from the academy. He was the son of Reverend Stephen C. Fletcher, pastor of the New London church, and his home was in the parsonage until he went to Colgate University and Seminary for his higher education. Deciding on missionary service, he received an appointment to East China in 1892, but he was invalided home after a few years as a result of malarial blood poisoning and died seven years after his original appointment. His son, Edwin T. Fletcher, became a missionary at Bassein, Burma, supported by the church at Riverside, California.

In spite of the discouragement of such sacrifice of youthful life, foreign missions have not failed to challenge the energy and consecration of young people. Two other young women of Colby asked for appointments and were sent to Sandoway, Burma. Melissa Aldrich, a graduate of the class of '88, went first, and Melissa Carr, without waiting to graduate with the class of '91, soon followed. They lived in a house of their own to which they gave the name of Melissa Cottage, "a lovely spot," they wrote, "and here for two years we have daily eaten our dinner of rice and chicken, with love." Here they gathered the children whom they tried to teach Christian kindness and the rudiments of Western civilization. Miss Aldrich soon married Reverend Emil Tribolet, missionary at Bassein. Miss Carr with another helper continued to manage the school of one hundred and thirty pupils

until she too yielded to ministerial solicitation and married Reverend William C. Whitaker, Colby '92.

Manuel C. Marin came to Colby Academy from Spain and graduated in the class of 1878. Seven years later he completed his theological course at Newton, and after a year of post-graduate study returned to his native land. For a quarter of a century he worked as a Protestant missionary in a Catholic land under the American Baptist Missionary Union.

Jennie Bixby Johnson and her husband went from their Creek mission in America to Toungoo in Burma. She had spent her childhood there with her parents, Reverend and Mrs. Moses H. Bixby, of which she wrote in her delightful book called *Child Life in Burma*. She had the advantage of knowing the language of the people, and for nine years she performed the duties of a missionary's wife and medical helper until the failing health of her parents required her return home. L. Evelyn Carter graduated at Colby in the class of '90, married Reverend Penn E. Moore, and became a missionary in Assam. W. F. Beaman, who was at New London for a short time, was appointed in 1893 to Kiating, West China, where he and his family met the dangers which attend religious work in pioneer territory.

Two later teachers at the academy, like Harriet Rice, resigned their posts to enter foreign mission service. One of them was Alice C. Woods, who was a graduate of Mount Holyoke College and preceptress at New London from 1906 to 1908. She married Percy R. Moore, who was also on the faculty at Colby, and went with him to Young Men's Christian Association work in China. The other was Florence E. Rich, who five years later than Miss Woods resigned her position as a Colby teacher to go abroad, marrying into the well known Jordan family of Freewill Baptists.

Colby alumni filled responsible positions as officers of

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missionary societies. Dr. Gardner for a time was home secretary of the Missionary Union, and Dr. Samuel W. Duncan was foreign secretary at the time of his death. Dr. A. J. Gordon was on the executive board of the society for almost a quarter of a century. Dr. William A. Hill '98, has been the secretary of the Department of Missionary Education of the Northern Baptist Convention for a term of eighteen years, and Annie Cranska Hill has been a member of the executive board of the Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society for fifteen years. H. Kirke Porter of Pittsburgh was at one time president of the Missionary Union. Helen H. Clark '15, found a place of usefulness as secretary at missionary headquarters in New York City. Not a few alumnae of Colby have served on the boards of state societies and have been active in local mission circles.

The ministry is not the only means of religious and social service in these days, and both young men and women have gone out from Colby to work through such channels as the Young Men's Christian Association and social settlements. Arthur F. Newell graduated from the academy in 1908 and from Brown four years later. In college he was president of the Young Men's Christian Association and active in debating and newspaper work. After two years of graduate study at Harvard he was occupied with educational work among war prisoners. For several years he was on the staff of John R. Mott in the international division of Young Men's Christian Association activity. Besides teaching at Robert College for a time he spent two years in England carrying out a programme of lectures and open forums in co-operation with the University of Bristol and workingmen's and co-operative organizations in an attempt to create a better understanding between English and Americans, and in the United States he has used similar methods for the same laudable purpose. Robert C. Dexter com-

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pleted his course at Colby in the same year. At Brown he won a prize in debate. Later he engaged in social and religious work, becoming director of civic affairs for the Unitarians in the United States. Edward R. Place '20, became a publicist in Boston.

Edward N. Folsom '82, was with his father in the scythe works at Scytheville for a time; later he became interested in the Young Men's Christian Association and was secretary in Middlebury, Vermont, and then at St. Johnsbury and at Waterbury, Connecticut. Harold P. Page '04, went to the Young Men's Christian Association in New York City. Mildred Crockett '20, after completing her course at Oberlin College, was in Young Women's Christian Association service for a time before her marriage. Annie B. Westgate '67 went into social settlement work in Boston after teaching for a time, and her example was followed by Charlotte L. Spaulding, class of '74.

J. Fred Parker '74, George A. Pettigrew '80, and Henry W. Cheney '82, rose to high rank in Masonry.

XIII

THE ALUMNI IN LAW, MEDICINE AND PUBLIC LIFE

THE profession of the law had its attractions for not a few Colby students who debated various subjects in the literary society meetings and who saw in it a means to wealth, social standing, and possibly a political career. Country boys in New Hampshire had before them the example of Daniel Webster, who achieved renown in his profession and high place of politics. Any boy in the United States might hope to become president some day, and it is even possible that some Colby student cherished that ambition, though none ever attained to it. Colby alumni became governors and Congressmen and mayors of cities. Several were in the service of the United States government, others served in the humbler offices of city or county.

Conspicuous among them was George W. Emery, sole graduate in the class of 1854. He came to New London from New Hampton in company with Professor Knight when that school was moved to Fairfax, Vermont. Graduating from Dartmouth in '58, he studied in the law school at Albany, New York, and entered the law office of Benjamin F. Butler in Boston. After several years he decided to go to Tennessee where he engaged in planting and milling. His legal training and business experience qualified him for appointment as supervisor of internal revenue over a district that included Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. He directed the activity of twenty-five hundred agents. When a man was needed to control sternly the Mormon

country of the Far West, President Grant chose Emery as governor of Utah Territory. For five years he was a fearless administrator, and a genial host when the President, the Emperor of Brazil, and other transcontinental travelers came his way.

The next three classes had their due proportion of young men who were admitted to the bar or entered public life through politics. Bartlett G. Cilley of the second graduating class went through college and opened an office in Andover, New Hampshire. Charles H. Bartlett of Sunapee was in the same class, but did not receive a Colby diploma; this did not prevent him from becoming mayor of Manchester. H. Kirke Porter was a classmate of Gordon and Duncan in the class of 1856. He went on to college and afterward became interested in locomotive construction, locating in Pittsburgh, and was very successful. He was not so absorbed in business that he could not find time for other things. He was active in religious circles, becoming at one time president of the American Baptist Missionary Union, and for a time he represented the state of Pennsylvania in Congress. The class of '57 at Colby turned out two lawyers. One of them was George W. Estabrook, who gained a reputation in Boston as an able advocate. The other was Edward B. Knight, the son of Professor Ephraim Knight. He found his opportunity in Charleston, West Virginia, where he was recognized as leader of the bar and in time was made a judge. He spent many summers in New London in his house on Knight's Hill and was an enthusiastic fisherman. Calvin S. Brown of the class of '58 entered the army, and before the war was over had become a colonel. Later he was in government employ in the Land Office at Washington.

The class of 1859 was unusual both in size and quality. Seventeen young men and nine women received diplomas, including Adelaide L. Smiley. Eleven of them

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went to college, Dartmouth attracting most of them. Several of them went into the Army; Samuel J. Alexander was mortally wounded in the Civil War. Among them were two lawyers, William L. Flagg, who practised thirty years in New York City, and J. Oscar Teele of Boston, who was long time a trustee of the Boston Public Library. James D. Stevens was in the Treasury Department at Washington, and J. Kendrick Upton, class of '60, a Wilmot boy, was assistant general superintendent of the Life Saving Service. In the course of political changes he resigned his position, but he was a writer on politics and an annual contributor on United States financial subjects to Appleton's Cyclopaedia.

Merely to enumerate these names gives no conception of the wide range of responsibility that men like these took upon themselves. Some of them had unusual ability, which the academy and college trained further; others of them merely did their duty as the day brought it to them. None brought dishonor to the school that had bred them among the New Hampshire hills, and they never forgot the days spent in the classrooms of the old Academy.

The class of '61 contributed another lawyer who became a governor. John Quincy Adams Brackett was a Bradford boy with no advantages to start with, unless it was his name and his native ability. He aspired to Harvard College and proved his right to a place among the aristocracy by his class oration. He remained in Cambridge for his law training at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. Successful in his profession, he became politically ambitious. He was president of the Boston Common Council and was elected eight times to the General Court of Massachusetts. In that body he was speaker for several years. This career put him in line for promotion in a Republican state, and he became successively lieutenant gov-

ernor for three terms and then governor of the Commonwealth. In spite of his high station he maintained his interest in Colby Academy and accepted the presidency of the alumni association.

Four budding lawyers emerged from the class of 1860. Eben A. Andrews went to the Mississippi Valley for his practice, dying in Missouri about the end of the century. Daniel S. Dinsmoor was both lawyer and bank cashier in Laconia. James B. Fassett made his home in Nashua and was a noted official of the United States government for a time. Orestes H. Keay found his sphere of operation in Boston.

The class of '61 made its contribution to the law in the person of Charles H. Sayward. He not only practised law in a Massachusetts town, but after filling town offices he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives and then to the Senate. He became a bank president and a judge, both evidence of his probity and his skill. The next class included Samuel N. Brown, who occupied a place of trust as register of deeds at Penacook, a position in which he was succeeded by his son of a later class at Colby. Charles L. Babcock, class of '63, was a county treasurer in Virginia. For a time Cyrus A. Sulloway, "tall pine of the Merrimac," was at Colby with the class of '63; his political ambitions carried him to Congress. John B. Clough and Obadiah W. Cutler graduated with the class of '64. Clough went on to college and was admitted to the bar; later in life he became clerk of the court in Memphis, Tennessee. Cutler filled both elective and appointive positions, as mayor and collector of internal revenue.

Seven was the total number of graduates in the class of 1865, but several of them got a college education and became lawyers; Edward E. Parker became judge of probate in Nashua. George H. Chamberlain, Frank Highland, and Jerome B. Porter all practised in Manchester.

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Colby men were ambitious to test their powers in the populous centers. The next class did not contribute a single graduate to the law, but it gave two to the ministry and one to medicine. Albert A. Osgood of the class of '67 found ample opportunity to practise the legal profession in Kansas. Although that state had been admitted to the Union during the Civil War, old controversies still rankled and there was plenty of litigation. Carl E. Knight, class of '68, opened his office in Milford, Josiah H. Benton came to Colby from Vermont for a year, but did not complete his course. His legal career in Massachusetts was a distinguished one.

Few of those who specialized in the law failed to get a college education, but many of them received their technical training in the office of a practising lawyer instead of going to law school. It took a good deal of money and a stock of patience to go through the treadmill of preparation and then to wait for clients, and it is not strange that many of them took a short cut. Gilbert O. Burnham, class of 1870, fortified himself with a college preparation before he settled in Boston. Harry C. Hadley of the same class dispensed with most of his preparation and went to practising in Burlington, Iowa.

The class of '71 was rich in embryo teachers, but only one looked forward to the law as his particular province. This was Reuben E. Clark who took his college course at Brown, and after he had become a judge was given the degree of doctor of laws by both Brown and Harvard. The next class had only eight graduates, but all except two entered some one of the professions. John Y. Cressy decided that there was room for him in Manchester; the other lawyer was Herbert D. Ryder of Bellows Falls, Vermont. The class of '73 included Eugene L. Emery of Andover and Judge William M. Knight, who made his mark in Hereford, Texas.

The class of '74, like that of '59, numbered twenty-six

members. It would have been strange if out of that number the law had attracted none to itself. Boyd B. Jones became a man of note as United States district attorney for Massachusetts, a position that demanded a thorough knowledge of the law, courage and good judgment. Tracy E. Sanborn went to law school as well as college, and was well equipped to be a county judge in Oregon with headquarters at Eugene. George W. Stone contented himself with a more limited sphere in Antrim. Charles L. Pulsifer and James F. Parker held public office. Pulsifer was mayor of Laconia, and Parker became deputy secretary of state in Rhode Island.

Colby took a vacation from cultivating the minds of aspirants for legal distinction, perhaps that it might do its best for two young fellows who were to gain distinction. George F. Bean '77 was one of those likable youngsters who were sure to gain popularity with their fellow townsmen and it was no surprise when he was elected mayor of Woburn, the city of his residence. Loyal to the school of his boyhood, he took an active part in the alumni association. Two boys who did not graduate gained prominence in public service. William A. Stone filled an important place in the New Hampshire government at Concord, and J. Otis Wardwell was a well known lawyer and at one time speaker of the House of Representatives in Massachusetts. He married Ella M. Eaton of the class of '77, a woman much beloved by those who knew her.

As the son of a New London physician Sherman L. Whipple was thoroughly at home in the academy from the time he was eleven, and as a young fellow of parts he was attracted to Yale, from which he graduated in 1881 as valedictorian of his class. He took a year to try teaching Latin and mathematics in the boys' high school in Reading, Pennsylvania, then returned to New Haven for his course in the Law School. He was one of three

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to attain to special honors in scholarship and was selected to give the Townsend oration. He entered a law office in Boston, after admission to the bar practised in Manchester for a time, but returned to the Hub for the major work of his life. No man was better known among the Colby alumni of his time, and both town and school keep in memory his abundant success.

The next few classes were small, and there were no embryo lawyers until the class of 1885. It was the privilege of Fred J. Daggett to practise his profession for the better part of a half century, winning a reputation in Boston as a brilliant exponent of the law. Colby Academy stirred with pride whenever reference was made to Whipple or Daggett.

Another period of small classes ensued, with no more lawyers until John H. Bartlett of Sunapee joined the class of '91. Since he achieved so much without graduating from Colby, one wonders if he might not have been chief magistrate of his country if he had completed his course at the academy. After graduation from Dartmouth he was principal of the Portsmouth High School for two years, and in Portsmouth he got the training as postmaster that qualified him for his later position at Washington. Making the law his profession, he eventually became a member of the law firm of Page and Bartlett. Not only was he an able lawyer, but his political success carried him to the governor's chair at Concord and even to the capital of the nation, where he became first assistant postmaster general. A New London boy who made good in another department of public service was Fred E. Everett, who made civil engineering his profession, and is rounding out a long term as superintendent of New Hampshire highways. Every motorist who tours New Hampshire is grateful to him for the good roads over which he bowls and for the informative signs that satisfy his curiosity.

Again a period intervened lasting ten years when the law as a profession seemed to fail to make an appeal at Colby, and it was not until 1903 that George E. Darymple graduated, destined to win the confidence of the people in his chosen city of Haverhill and an election as mayor. Two years later Chauncy E. Wheeler bade goodbye to New London and started on a career that was to land him in Providence in a law partnership with Charles E. Hughes, Junior. Some people are near the great and have greatness thrust upon them. Such was the situation with Rubie G. Hersey '04, who became secretary of the legal department of the state of Massachusetts in Boston, hobnobbing with lawyers and making herself indispensable to great and small.

Millard B. Smith graduated from Colby Academy in the class of 1916. He found his field of usefulness in the South, where his ability was rewarded with universal respect and a judgeship.

George D. Graves, class of '94, and Walter S. Bucklin, class of '97, both went through law school, one at Yale and the other at Boston University. The Chase National Bank of New York claimed Graves as a Vice President, while Bucklin became the president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston. Each of them found in banking an engrossing occupation. A number of other Colby boys went into banking. As early as the class of '58 Milon Davidson started on a career that made him a bank treasurer. Henry J. Crippen, class of '57, was bank cashier in Concord, and Daniel S. Dinsmoor '60, was bank cashier as well as lawyer in Laconia. George E. Gale '82, was a banker in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Governor Brackett was the real founder of the co-operative banking system in Massachusetts, which has been so eminently successful that it has served as a model for other states in the Union. Francello G. Jillson came from Rhode Island to join the class of '62 at Colby, but

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hurried back before graduation to become a banker in Providence. William O. Burdon followed a similar course the next year, coming from Blackstone, Massachusetts, to New London, but returning without waiting for a diploma to take up banking in his own home town. Not many bankers got their education at Colby after that, but Harold B. Cobb graduated in 1913, going to Medford where he entered banking.

Young men who were taught at Colby that life had its responsibilities and opportunities for service were not likely to overlook the profession of medicine, and young women who were looking for avenues of usefulness were attracted by trained nursing after the hospitals began to offer their courses. Some had a natural inclination in these directions, others had relatives or friends who had served their communities with a healing ministry. They believed that the ills of flesh were something more than mortal error, and that it was not enough to leave the crippled to some untrained sawbones or aching teeth to the barber and blacksmith as in pioneer days. They were willing therefore to spend four years in academic preparation and four more in college, and then look forward to four or five more in medical school. Not until the twentieth century must they spend a further term as internes in hospital, but without someone to give them a start or money enough to buy out an established practice it might take months or even years before the "medic" was able to earn a fair living.

In spite of these handicaps nearly fifty Colby boys won the coveted "doctor of medicine." Several sons of New London followed in the footsteps of their sires from Ashley Whipple to the sons of Dr. Clough. Five classes in the first decade after 1853 sent out eight men who scattered from Goffstown, New Hampshire, to Eldorado, Kansas, and three went elsewhere to complete their academy and medical courses, all settling in Massachusetts.

Eight followed in the next decade, all locating in New England, and there were three more who did not complete the course at Colby but took a detour to the same destination. Only four out of twelve who went from Colby to study medicine completed the course at New London in the next fifteen years, but they scattered from New Hampshire to Colorado. With one or two exceptions those who came later were content with Colby for their academy discipline.

The records of their faithful service are meagre. One would like to know more than they have to tell of their battles with disease, their patience with chronic invalids, their cheerful optimism in the sick room, their midnight rides and lonely vigils, their tryst with death in chambers of sorrow, but all that must be left to the imagination as the roll is called.

The first name is that of Edwin Cowles, who graduated from Colby in the class of 1855. Half the class of eight besides himself went to college, but only he and George L. Porter were headed for the profession of medicine. When Cowles left New London Kansas was in the throes of its struggle between free-soil settlers and those who wished to fasten slavery upon the territory. Perhaps it was that which attracted his attention to the trans-Mississippi country, but at all events to Kansas he went, settling at Eldorado, whose name suggested the end of the rainbow, and he lived for many long years of service until death claimed him in 1910. George L. Porter of the same class became a prominent physician in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Galen Allen, class of 1858 at Colby, felt the lure of the West like Cowles, and Red Wing, Minnesota, gave him work to do until on Christmas Day as the century drew towards its close death ended his career. Fernando C. Sargent, class of '58, followed the unusual course of a Colby graduate of practising surgery in the United States

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Navy. George W. H. Herrick, son of Deacon Herrick of New London, started in the same class in the academy but remained only a short time. Later he became a successful practitioner in Massachusetts. With the Herrick homestead on New London hill he never could forget the old school, and from him came the gift of the numerous etchings that beautify the modern buildings on the hill. Henry A. Fellows was the only member of the large class of '59 who completed his academy course at Colby and continued his preparation for a medical career. He too laid his course westward and settled in Windsor, Missouri. R. Allen Blood came to Colby from his Springfield home but went elsewhere to complete his course, locating as a physician in Charlestown, Massachusetts, to become famous among physicians in Boston and vicinity.

The class of 1860 included three embryo physicians. Two of them received their diplomas from Colby, but neither lived through the decade. James I. Tucker died in Chicago six years after he left New London, and Charles H. Page breathed his last on an American warship off Japan the next year. Israel T. Hunt left Colby before graduation, and when he was ready to practise medicine he like Blood elected to hang out his shingle in Charlestown. In 1861 George C. Howard bade his classmates goodbye at Commencement, and fifty years later ended a long and honorable career at Lawrence, Massachusetts. The next year Charles F. George received his Colby diploma. He was content to make Goffstown his residence and to gain a reputation for his skill through all that part of New Hampshire.

Five years passed before another Colby student set out for college and medical school. James B. Hanaford '67, went to Appanaug, Rhode Island. Oscar D. Cheney of the next class located in Haverhill, where he dispensed pills and advice and lectured on European travel for a

quarter of a century. Again there was an interregnum, lasting three years this time.

Albert S. Buswell '71, lived in Epping, New Hampshire, until 1916. Luther G. Harvey made himself useful at Griggsville, Illinois, living until the same year. Charles S. Collins, class of '72, became widely known as a physician in Nashua. Not content with his reputation in his profession he became president of the state board of trade and a member of the governor's staff. The class of '73 at Colby gave George W. Dow to Lawrence to pick up the cases that George Howard dropped, and Perley L. Sanborn of the same class was not far away at Marblehead in case consultations were needed. He did not complete his academy course at New London. George W. Weymouth of the next class settled in Lyme, New Hampshire. Edward N. Kingsbury married Carrie A. Coffin of the same class and made his home in New Haven, Connecticut.

The class of '75 graduated fifteen. Fred W. Elliott and Charles C. Messer were among them. Elliott's career as a physician was limited to less than ten years; he died in Boston in 1899. Messer's work was done in Turner's Falls in western Massachusetts, where he ministered to rich and poor for twenty years later still. Three others were in their classes for a time but did not graduate. Joseph B. Gerould was a Keene boy, who found his place in North Attleboro, Massachusetts. Arthur G. Griffin had the unusual job of serving the needs of the employees of the American Woolen Company. Harriet L. Harrington of Watertown, Massachusetts, found success in two professions, teaching and medicine. She undertook to study medicine when women physicians were few and unpopular among many people, but in Boston she won friends and clients who had confidence in her ability and skill.

Anson C. Alexander tried New Hampton before he

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came to Colby Academy, but he liked New London well enough to stay and graduate with the class of '77. He went to the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia for his medical training, graduating in 1881 with a gold medal for scholarship. He practised in Penacook, specializing in tuberculosis. He took time off to represent his political district in the state senate.

For the next eight years only one Colby graduate went into medicine. The number of students who completed the course was very small compared with those who took a partial course. The class of '78 graduated six; twenty-six others were in classes with them part of the time. The next class numbered four when they came to the Commencement platform, while thirty-three fell by the way. The class of '80 made a better record, graduating six out of twenty-one. There were six graduates the next year out of twenty-three; one of them was Fred W. Lovejoy, who became a community benefactor in East Pepperell, Massachusetts. Those who were aiming towards the practice of medicine doubtless thought that they would do better elsewhere. Among those who were at Colby for a while were Frank B. Adams, a New London boy, who went to Northampton, Massachusetts; Harlan P. Abbott of Antrim, who settled among the elite of Providence under the shadow of Brown University; and Oscar L. Corliss of Lempster who found enough sick people in Walpole, Massachusetts, to justify his settling there. Arthur M. Dodge of Franklin chose Beacon Street, Boston, and J. Walter Bean of Brentwood went to West Medford, Massachusetts. S. Manson Abbott, a graduate in the class of '81, had the unique distinction among Colby alumni of becoming a Christian Science healer with Los Angeles as his city of residence.

Colby had the proud record within another decade of sending out three fully fledged alumnae to take their

places in the medical ranks. Anna M. Littlefield graduated from the academy in 1884, taking time to teach art for a while, but decided on the study of medicine in Philadelphia and returned to her home town to practise. Mabel I. Westwood completed her course in 1891 and proudly wrote M.D. after her name when she had completed her long course of study, but she succumbed to the wooing of Arthur C. Waldron and made a home for him in Malden. Maud A. Powell came to New London from Laconia with the intention of equipping herself for medical practice, graduated in the class of 1893, and when she went back to Laconia to stay she had her doctor's diploma.

As if it were not enough to graduate these three, Colby launched Edwin P. Stickney in 1886, who went to Arlington, Massachusetts, for a long and busy career; and helped to educate John L. Pepper, future physician of Madison, Maine, Walter H. Abbott from the same town of Bradford, who remained for his career in the neighborhood, choosing the town of Warner, and Silas W. Dean of Bow, who must have had the wanderlust since he opened his office in Gold Hill, Colorado. W. P. Houston preferred dentistry to the general practice of medicine, and extended his usefulness through Tufts College as well as through his Boston office. James S. Roberts had the distinction of being the only graduate in the class of '89, though thirty-five boys and girls "also ran." Roberts saw a field of usefulness in the mountain country of New Hampshire, and gave himself to the countryside in Sandwich.

Nathan L. Griffin was the son of Professor Griffin of the academy. He received his Colby diploma in 1894. After completing his course at Yale he too returned to the New Hampshire country, married Florence M. Bickford of the class of '96, and practised at Bradford and New London until his health compelled him to winter

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in Florida. After a few years he was able to return to the state of his choice, and he became the health guardian of the students at the University of New Hampshire until his death in the prime of life. Charles B. Allen '95 studied in Colorado State University and then settled in the Far West. Edward C. Durgin completed his course at Colby in '97 and eventually settled in Newtonville, Massachusetts, interrupting his local practice to participate in the World War.

Colby Academy closed the nineteenth century creditably by graduating two who went on to the study of medicine, and doing its best for Murray H. Cann, who made his way to the same goal without a diploma from Colby. William P. Clough, son of General J. M. Clough of New London, went from Colby to Dartmouth in 1900. He served in the World War and returned to do his part in keeping New London a healthy place for the academy boys and girls as well as townspeople, and to bring up two boys to follow in his footsteps. Marion E. Spaulding was the daughter of Reverend A. D. Spaulding, class of '80. She went to Boston University from Colby and when she was ready to practise settled in Cohasset, Massachusetts, near her Scituate home. Cann located at Portsmouth.

Five years passed without a candidate for medicine before Charles F. Warren graduated at Colby in the class of 1905. He too went into the war to lend his skill to the suffering, and came home with the title of captain to practise in Amesbury. In the next class Stillman G. Davis completed his course, went into the army, and afterward returned to Nashua. Ralph G. Hurlin '08 did his bit in the war, receiving the title of major. He studied for the degree of doctor of philosophy, and became a research specialist on the Russell Sage Foundation with headquarters in New York City. Tancredi G. Gran-

ata, class of 1910, was in the war and settled afterward to practise in Providence.

The war claimed Paul F. Russell '12, but spared him to return home to America and make a reputation as a research bacteriologist, working in New York City under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. The class of 1914 graduated Llewellyn H. Rockwell, who also saw war service before he could get his medical education, but at length reached his goal and became a specialist connected with the Cambridge Hospital. Harold E. Tingley did not remain to graduate with the class of 1914, but in due time became a dentist with office in Boston.

Without doubt many sweet girl graduates in the early Colby decades so caught the spirit of goodwill and service that they became good neighbors wherever they went and in time of sickness were ready to lend a helping hand. It was not until late in the century that women trained for nursing as a profession and made themselves indispensable in the sick room, but since that time Colby girls have taken their places in hospitals and private homes, and the new Colby makes them skilled in the technique of medical secretaries. It is not recorded that any of the young women who left the academy to practise medicine or nursing ever imitated Dr. Mary Walker's costume of broadcloth trousers and silk hat; they were pioneers in a feminist movement that no one may criticize because it has been an unalloyed blessing to the world.

Among the names on Colby's roll of nurses are two Massachusetts girls, Edna Cameron, who was enrolled with the class of '96 but did not graduate, and Alice M. Whitney, who graduated in the class of 1898. Lina D. Washburn of Lyme was of the same class. Jennie B. and Mary A. Messer, New London sisters, received their Colby diplomas in 1899, trained as nurses, and later became owners of the Beacon Hospital in Manchester. In

the same class but not graduating at New London was May P. Abbott of Medford, Massachusetts. These six followed one another in quick succession, but the following years did not maintain the record.

It was not until the second decade of the new century that war summons took several Colby girls into foreign service. Eva A. Dean, class of 1911, later became superintendent of a hospital in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania. Lura G. Knowlton of New London was a member of the same class. Myra E. Gay '13, and Louise M. Hartshorn, who for a time was in the same class, both were enrolled in war service before they married, one to settle in New York City, the other in New London.

The war was almost over when Mary D. MacInnis left at Commencement in 1918 to pursue her education farther. She found her place of service in the Whidden Hospital, Everett, Massachusetts. The class of 1920 gave Florence M. Preston of New London to the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital in Boston. The same hospital claimed four of the girls who graduated from Colby in the class of '21. These were Constance C. Batten of Turner's Falls, Massachusetts, and three New London girls, Marion N. Bean, Gladys E. Holmes and Gladys A. Robbins.

These are they who have found, like Sir Launfal in his search for the Holy Grail, that

"The Holy Supper is kept indeed,
In whatso we share with another's need;
Not what we give but what we share,
For the gift without the giver is bare;
Who gives himself with his alms feeds three,
Himself, his hungering neighbor, and me."

XIV

THE ALUMNI IN EDUCATION AND BUSINESS

IT is impossible to call the long roll of men and women who have devoted their lives to teaching, but there are some who have held positions of responsibility and have made a noble record through long years of instruction. Eminent among these are four whose reputation extended across the country.

The first of these to graduate was Albert Bickmore, class of '56. A boy from the Maine seacoast, he found his way to Colby Academy and Dartmouth College. His fondness for natural history drew him to the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University in order that he might study with Louis Agassiz, and that led him into a field of activity unique among Colby alumni. After nine months of war service he graduated bachelor of science from Harvard in 1864, and with the help of friends he was able to make a collecting expedition to the Malay Archipelago, visited China and Japan, and published his papers in scientific journals. In 1868-69 he was professor of natural history in Colgate University. While at Harvard he had conceived the idea of an American museum of natural history in New York City and he became its real founder, enlisting the support of prominent men in the metropolis. Appointed its first superintendent, he guided its affairs for fifteen years, then became curator of the department of public instruction of the museum, for he believed that it was an important educational agency and should be tied up closely with the schools of the city and the state. After twenty years ill

health compelled his retirement, but his place in the history of one of New York's great institutions is not forgotten.

A fellow scientist was John R. Eastman, class of '60. He was an Andover boy who came up the hill to broaden his mental vision. He did it to such purpose that he became a notable astronomer. Choosing Dartmouth for his college, he graduated in due course and went to Washington, where he became assistant astronomer to the Naval Observatory. Three years later he was made professor of Mathematics. Many were the hours spent in computations and preparing materials for scientific study. Tire-some would it be to many persons to edit the publications of the Observatory, but that was one of Eastman's tasks for ten years. He traveled many thousands of miles to make astronomical observations on such occasions as a total eclipse of the sun or a transit of Venus. His prominence in astronomical circles made him the choice at one time for the presidency of the Philosophical Society of Washington and also of the Washington Academy of Sciences. He held the responsible position of general secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The government gave him the rank of rear admiral. With all his advancement and honors he did not forget his native town and state. He married Mary J. Ambrose, a fellow classmate at New London from Andover, and he wrote the *History of the Town of Andover*. He remained in his position at the Naval Observatory until his retirement from active service in 1898.

The other two men included in this distinguished quartette were eminent in the theory and practice of education. Samuel Train Dutton came to New London from his Hillsboro home in time to take his academy course with the class of '69. He chose Yale for his college instead of following the beaten track to Dartmouth or Brown. When he received his bachelor of arts degree in 1873 he

expected to become a minister, but needing money to continue his education he accepted the superintendency of schools in South Norwalk, Connecticut. This turned his mind in another direction. He had some thoughts of making the law his profession, but his success in education gave him the principalship of the Eaton Grammar School in New Haven, where he married. After five years he became superintendent of the New Haven schools, which gave him prominence in the educational world.

Dutton's stay of eight years at New Haven was followed by ten years at Brookline, Massachusetts. There near the heart of Boston culture he occupied a position of wide influence, and answered many calls for public addresses on educational topics. These included series of lectures on pedagogy at Harvard, the University of Chicago, and Boston University. In 1900 New York City called him to become superintendent of the Horace Mann School and professor of administration in Teachers' College. There he could influence the professional thought of the whole country in the field of education, and there he remained until he was made professor emeritus in 1915.

He was among the first to emphasize the principle of making the schools more social in their methods instead of individualistic, and he tried to increase co-operation between parent and teacher. He believed that the school ought to have as its goal not only the education of children but the extension of culture in the community as a whole. His strong human interest won him popularity and support for his ideas and plans. His school reports were models of efficiency, and he was the author of books on pedagogy and school administration. His interest in education in general led to his appointment as trustee of the College for Women in Constantinople and of the Christian College at Canton, China. His interest in international peace led him to participate in the peace or-

ganizations of the country and he wrote articles for peace journals.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler came to Colby Academy from Massachusetts for a final year of college preparation and graduated in the class of '71. Continuing his educational course at Brown, where he graduated in '75, he commenced a teaching career which carried him from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from a high school position to a college presidency. Providence High School gave him his initial experience. He was fortunate in being able to study in Europe, and subsequently he was professor of Greek Literature in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens for a year, and again Roosevelt Professor at the University of Berlin. In America he was at different times instructor and lecturer at Brown and Harvard, but Cornell claimed him for the chair of comparative philology and later of Greek. In 1889 he was invited to become president of the University of California. As the head of one of the largest of the state universities he was able to have a wide influence on the educational policies of the West, and through his books he made himself an authority in the field of his specialty. He earned the doctor of philosophy degree at the University of Heidelberg in Germany and he was honored with a variety of degrees. The University of Athens made him doctor of philosophy, Colgate doctor of humane letters. No less than ten American universities conferred upon him their highest degree, doctor of laws. Such preferment comes to few men, but Dr. Wheeler was a man of rare personality and solid achievement, and none begrudged him the high rank to which he attained.

A number of later Colby graduates have occupied professorial chairs. As early as 1858 Mary A. Currier graduated from Colby, and not satisfied with a subsequent teaching position in the academy she became a lecturer of national reputation and for many years professor of

elocution at Wellesley College. Eight years later Sarah A. Worcester graduated from Colby with a laudable ambition to play her part in the world, and years later she emerged into prominence as professor of modern languages at Urbana University, Urbana, Ohio. It was impossible to keep the Colby girls from rising to the top.

Winfred N. Donovan set a high standard of scholarship for his class of '87 in the academy, went on to Colby College and an equal reputation there, and then completed his professional preparation for the ministry at Newton Theological Institution. He specialized in the department of Old Testament studies, and was invited to remain after graduation as instructor in the department. This was the beginning of steady advancement until he became professor of biblical interpretation, Old Testament, in 1915. He was on leave of absence for a time during the World War in Y.M.C.A. service in France. For thirty years he has been secretary of the faculty at Newton, and for a longer period still the clerk of the Society of the Alumni. During an interregnum in the presidency he was acting president for a year. Ordained after graduation from Newton, he was sought after as pastoral supply in many New England churches, but he has continued in his place at the Seminary for a term of almost forty years. Colby College conferred upon him the degree of doctor of divinity in 1910 and later elected him to its board of trustees.

Several of Colby's alumni engaged in teaching in colleges outside of New England. George Bohonan, who attended Colby Academy with the class of '90 but did not graduate, became teacher of music in Rio Grande College, Ohio, and he was professor of music at the Virginia Intermont College at Bristol, Virginia. Alvan A. Kempton, class of '92, took the full course at Brown, graduating in 1896, and served his apprenticeship in teaching in the chair of natural science in Jackson Col-

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lege, Mississippi. Ira H. Derby, class of '95, continued his studies at Harvard University until graduation there. Then he went to Cornell and later to the Universities of Chicago and Minnesota to engage in chemical research. At the University of Minnesota he became assistant professor of chemistry in 1915.

Since the twentieth century began several Colby men have stepped into college positions in the older states. N. Ernest Wheeler was one of three of the Wheeler clan in the class of 1905. He did not complete his college preparation at New London but Colby counts him among her alumni; in time he became professor of physics at Colby College. Arthur F. Newell, class of 1908, for a time was professor of international relations at Robert College in Turkey. Van Densman Thompson of the same class went to De Pauw University and became a successful instructor of music. Charles H. Abbott of the next class became instructor in the University of Redlands. Philip L. Harriman graduated at Colby in the class of 1913, and found his niche as professor of psychology at Bucknell University. Nathaniel Colby, class of '23, is a professor at Norwich University. Shepard B. Clough, 1919, and his brother Nathaniel P. Clough, class of 1924, are sons of the late Clarence E. Clough, former president of the Board of Trustees. Both graduated from Colgate and decided to become teachers of history. Shepard has been a member of the history department of Columbia University for a number of years and is the author of several books. Nathaniel taught at Colgate for a time, and has since been professor of history in Wagner and Hunter Colleges in New York City.

The profession of school superintendency has claimed some who have made that their choice and others who have been teachers. Eben L. Little, class of '57, was educated as a minister, but he was qualified for leadership in educational circles and became commissioner

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of schools in Alpena, Michigan. Edwin P. Frost, class of '61, also went to Michigan and was superintendent at Norway in that state. Three years later the school at New London graduated Charles L. Clay, who was content to settle as superintendent over the schools in Littleton, New Hampshire. Three years more and Freeman Putney received his diploma, not knowing that he would be the popular head of the school system in Gloucester, Massachusetts.

Clarence F. Carroll was a Sutton boy, who started in as little more than a youngster at the academy, but he was a boy of parts and he rose to the position of superintendent of schools in the city of Rochester, New York, and later was principal of the New Britain Normal School in Connecticut. Sixth in the group was William M. Stevens, who was the third to go to the West, becoming superintendent in Sioux City, Iowa. Frank J. Peaslee, class of '77, is best known as a teacher at Colby Academy and in the Fall River High School, but for a time he was superintendent of schools at Lynn. Steve M. Abbott, class of '81, was superintendent for a time at Polo, Illinois, deserting his profession to become a Christian Science practitioner in California. After the institution at New London had become Colby Academy Henry M. Fletcher, class of '84, was added to the number of superintendents.

It does not fall to the lot of many men and women to be the teacher of a president of the United States, but one Colby alumnus had a share in the making of Calvin Coolidge. This was Charles E. Putney, Ph.D., who left Colby in 1861, was for a time principal of the high school in Burlington, Vermont, and for many years was at the head of St. Johnsbury Academy. John P. Scales, '59, was principal of Franklin Academy, Dover, for fourteen years before he became editor and proprietor of the *Daily Republican and Dover Enquirer*.

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Harlan P. Gage, class of '62, was a popular master in a Boston school and an acceptable public speaker. In the class of '67 Colby Academy graduated Lewis H. Dutton, who later as principal of the Hancock School, Boston, bent the youthful twigs the way they should grow. George F. Weston, class of '74, was principal of the Technical High in Providence. In 1886 Charles J. Emerson left his course completed at New London, in course of time became high school principal at Kingston, Massachusetts, and later in life took a similar position at Newport, New Hampshire. Alvan A. Kempton, class of '92, became principal of the high school at Kingston, Massachusetts, and was subsequently a teacher in Vermont before his untimely death on the eve of a promising career at Vermont Academy. Ernest G. Hapgood, class of '97, for many years has been headmaster of the Girls' Latin School in Boston, one of the most responsible positions in the school system of the city, and has been a trustee of Colby Academy since 1915.

Women graduates of the academy have proved themselves capable of school management as well as the men. Grave was the discussion in the school board at Dundee, Illinois, whether it should venture to entrust the schools to Julia M. Gay as superintendent, but she stayed six years before she was wooed back to New London hill. Adelaide P. Pierce, class of '62, graduated at a time when girls' schools were far less numerous than now. She encouraged higher education by founding the Home School, Everett, Massachusetts, which she carried on successfully until her marriage. One of the class of '78 at Colby was Ellen A. Kimball. Her ability as well as her name fitted her to become lady principal at Kimball Union Academy, but she accomplished an even more ambitious undertaking when she became principal of a school for young ladies at Worcester. Besides her school work she lectured from time to time on the public plat-

form. Annie P. Barnes, class of '71, was principal of the Browning School for Girls at Cambridge. In the class of '81 Laura F. Parker gave indication of her ability as a scholar. At one time on the faculty of Colby Academy and at Northfield, at other times her work took her into the South to Hartshorn Memorial College at Richmond and even to New Orleans.

Among the Colby graduates in the class of '83 was Mary E. Tilton. Several of her relatives were students on the hill at different times; she proved herself able to maintain high standards and she had a good influence over other students. Deciding to teach she went to the state normal school at Plymouth. Later on she became principal of high schools in New York and Michigan. At one time she was principal of Pillsbury Academy, which had been founded by a Colby Academy alumnus at Owatonna, Minnesota. She was a deeply religious woman and her character was a force for good in the lives of her pupils. She met death in a railroad accident at Quincy, Massachusetts, in 1890. Anna S. Cummings completed her course at New London in 1885, and continued her studies at Colby College. Her record includes the lady principalship at Vermont Academy and the superintendency of a training school at Huntington, West Virginia, in connection with Marshall College State Normal School. In the class of '74 was Annie F. Cobb, who though not herself a principal married Harvey S. Cowell, principal of Cushing Academy at Ashburnham, Massachusetts, and became his educational assistant. Emmeline M. Fletcher, class of '82, did not have time to make a name for herself before Charles E. Dickerson persuaded her to change it and help him manage one of the Moody schools at Northfield.

Many young men and women have left Colby to find their field of service behind the teacher's desk, to spare the rod and persuade the child to learn by a better

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way, to coax two thoughts to sprout where only one had germinated before, and to find the reward of it less in salaries received than in the satisfaction of labor well wrought.

Among the prominent names in the roster of Colby alumni is Albert P. Gage, class of '55. For thirty-six years he was on the roll of Boston public school teachers, twenty-seven of them spent teaching physics. He was also the author of several textbooks. Such a record is evidence of his unusual ability. Ethel P. Sherman, class of '70, spent a considerable time in study at Oxford, England, and after her return to America taught in the province of Quebec. Ellen A. Foster, class of '77, found her place of usefulness at the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Boston. Lucy E. Allen, class of '97, has had a long career of successful teaching, culminating in the position of head of the mathematics department at Thayer Academy, Braintree, Massachusetts.

Charles J. Keppell '08 became a teacher at the well known Tome School, Maryland. Ruth M. Russell, class of 1914, became teacher at Pine Manor, preparatory school in Wellesley, Massachusetts, and Edna G. Messer '17 found her arena of pedagogical activity in the Concord High School. These are examples of the active service rendered in the schoolroom, names that could be added to with a total of hundreds of years of instruction given in town and country. Some there were who gave a few years to teaching and then went into business; others married and brought up their own children instead of those of other people. The influence of teachers, as of ministers, is an intangible thing, but many are the boys and girls who without it would have missed the best that life can give of information and inspiration.

Newspaper work appealed to a considerable number of Colby folk. Henry M. Putney, class of '57, is out-

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standing in the list of editors. As editorial writer on the *Manchester Mirror* he helped to shape the thought of New Hampshire people, and his knowledge of public affairs gave him the appointment of railroad commissioner and of United States commissioner to the Paris Exposition held in 1901. John Scales, class of '59, gave twenty years to teaching and then became an editor. Edward H. Peabody '61, edited a Massachusetts daily paper for thirty years, a task that was a heavy burden for one man. Harry W. Cheney '82, punctuated his editorial career by becoming speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives. Benjamin P. Holbrook, non-graduate of the class of '84, was well known for his connection with the *Boston Globe*. Cyrus Durgin, class of '25, became music critic on the same newspaper. George W. Parker '95, has alternated teaching and newspaper work; he has a place in the list of instructors at Colby. Prominent in the twentieth century have been Robert M. Blood, class of 1902, editor of the *Manchester Union*, and B. Leroy Woodbury '05, who took the responsible task of editing the *Worcester Telegram-Gazette*. Lawrence Chaplin '74, was the first to edit a directory of Colby alumni; his example was followed by John M. Taylor '77, who compiled the useful address book published in 1923. Martha H. Pillsbury '80, was a writer on her own account and a compiler of information about Colby alumni.

A few writers and lecturers are among the alumni of Colby. Harold Murdock, at one time a member of the class of '79 and son of an eminent Baptist minister, became an historian and author. Orison Swett Marden, non-graduate class of '71, was widely known as promoter of business success through his books and his periodical *Success*. Mary A. Wadsworth '61, was author, lecturer and Shakespearian critic; Arabella S. Austin '68, lectured and translated French books. Both were

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club women. Mary A. Currier '58, combined lecturing with teaching, and J. Trask Plumer of Manchester combined lecturing with business. Colby has graduated several persons who as librarians have helped to mould the reading habits of students and the reading public. In the class of '68 was John W. Burnham, who for many years as assistant librarian bore the brunt of the labor in the Brown University Library. Helen A. Tissell, one of four to graduate in the class of '79, became a librarian in Massachusetts. Millicent F. Blair, non-graduate of the class of '93, went to New York and became librarian in the Young Women's Christian Association. Her classmate, Anna M. Hurd, secured a position in the Concord Library. Herbert F. Keyser '04, became a librarian in Washington.

The field of business attracted many of the Colby boys and some of them gained conspicuous success. Charles E. Pillsbury '59, was one of the young men who ventured to go West and grow up with the country. Starting in a small way he became by his inventive and administrative ability the owner of flour mills and producer of flour which became prized in households all over the country. Pillsbury was a philanthropist as well, founder of Pillsbury Academy at Owatonna, Minnesota. Charles T. Richardson '57, was a grandson of Mrs. Anthony Colby, and while he was a student at the academy he lived at the Colby mansion. After graduating from Dartmouth he went into the iron and steel business in Boston with his father. He served in the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry during the Civil War.

Other manufacturers among the earlier alumni were James Aiken '74, of Franklin, and Melvin J. Messer '68, who was a musician as well as a manufacturer, and even published his poems. Robert N. Greenwood, class of '82, built up a successful industrial plant at American Falls, Idaho, which seemed likely to make it one of the

power centers of the Far West until government operations made the whole enterprise unprofitable. Albert M. Blaisdell '95, made good in business, establishing the Blaisdell Brothers Milling Company of Minneapolis. Jesse G. Melendy of the next class developed a scientific interest which gave him prestige in business so that he became manager of the Buffalo plant of the General Chemical Company. Samuel M. Best, who was at New London in the class of 1904, went to Boston University and then enjoyed rapid preferment in the same field of industry until he became president of the Potter Chemical and Drug Company, Malden, Massachusetts.

Representative Colby merchants are Charles A. Mooar of Boston, class of '62, Seth Eastman, Concord bookseller, class of '64, and Ferdinand Price, non-graduate of the class of '96, who built up the largest furniture store in New England. Herman N. Baker '94, and Libe Washburn '97, went into business after teaching. James G. Harris has been New England agent for the publications of the American Book Company and then of Longmans, Green and Company, easing the wear and tear of business responsibility by serving on the governor's council in Massachusetts and stirring up the Republican politicians, and then accepting an election to the Colby Board of Trustees. Leland L. Eaton '96, entered a similar business life, becoming New York agent for the educational publications of Charles Scribner and Sons.

George M. Hodges '87, became the Chicago manager of the Goodell Company of Antrim, a company which was connected with Colby through Governor Goodell and his son Richard, both of whom were trustees of the academy, as was Hodges. Clarence E. Clough '91, had a successful career in business and was prominent in political reform circles in the state. Life insurance made W. D. Wyman, '80, prominent; he was president of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company and of the

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National Underwriters Association. Edward N. Folsom '82, engaged in insurance in Providence after activity in the Young Men's Christian Association earlier in life. Minnie N. Linton, class of 1900, joined forces in business with Sarah W. Holt, who for some time was the head of the X-ray department of the health center in New York City.

Without going outside of New London the Shepards and Kidders, the Gays and the Messers, have gained prosperity in business, Horace Stanley has become a responsible contractor and a trustee, Ervin P. Edmands has built up a going concern at the corners, and Dura P. Crockett has shown what an enterprising farmer can accomplish.

Two persons are examples of what Colby graduates have done in their own specific fields of business and home life. Charles H. Morrill spent three years at Colby, leaving before graduation in 1860. He was a private in the Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers during the Civil War. In 1871 he settled on a government homestead grant in Nebraska. By and by he became private secretary to the governor of the state. He was regent of the state university. He advanced to a bank presidency and engineered land companies. For four years he held the office of United States collector of customs, and he was commissioner of the Louisiana Exposition in 1904. Besides all these political and business honors he was chairman of the Republican state committee for three years, and had a town and a county named after him.

Mary E. Andrews, class of '64, married Clark B. Cochran and settled down to a contented home life in Antrim. She was president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, a member of the Pioneers' Reading Club, active in the Missionary Alliance, and taught a class in the Sunday School. These activities did not hinder her from bringing up a family of six children. Of

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four boys one was a mechanical engineer in Rochester, New York, another a business man in Plymouth, Massachusetts, another was a Boston physician, and the fourth became a world traveler and lecturer. On one occasion he climbed Mont Pelee and slept in a crater. With reference to this event Martha Pillsbury wrote of his mother: "She could not have imparted to him any of her New London training, else he would never have done so unorthodox a thing as to sleep in a crater." If Mary Andrews had been a boy at Colby she might have slept unconventionally on the slope of Kearsarge to climb and see the sunrise, and in that case the son might have been excused for the Mont Pelee incident on the score of the unorthodox scientific doctrine of inheriting acquired characteristics.

Eighty years ago Charles Farnum was a student on New London hill. He saw Bickmore and Duncan, Gordon and Porter get their diplomas in 1856. Through the long years since then he has done his work in the world, and he still lives in West Concord in his one hundredth year to help celebrate the founding of the academy in the year that he was born.

The value of alumni associations to create a spirit of loyalty and appreciation of the school was recognized at an early date, and an organization was formed in 1859 in a tentative fashion. It was planned to meet for celebration in connection with Commencement and a programme was arranged for the next year. According to the arrangement the alumni had a supper in the hall of the old academy, Dr. A. J. Gordon '56, delivered the oration and Henry L. Colby '59, read a poem. The following year Judge Edward B. Knight '57, gave the oration. In 1862 a constitution was adopted which had been drafted by Judge Knight; the constitution provided for biennial instead of annual reunions and confirmed the custom of literary exercises and a supper. It

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became the regular custom to have an oration and a poem and, beginning with 1863, chronicles of the alumni. It is interesting to note that all of the orations in the first twenty years were given by men, all of the chronicles were compiled by women, while five men and three women wrote the poems. The most surprising fact is that the fount of poetical inspiration did not run dry.

When the Quarter Centennial came in 1878 the alumni omitted their usual programme and joined in the general celebration. During the forenoon public exercises were held in the church, where all gathered to listen to the historical address by Dr. Gardner and to a memorial address for Professor Ephraim Knight by J. Oscar Teele of the class of '59. In the afternoon addresses were made by Reverend A. J. Gordon, D.D., '56, O. D. Cheney, M.D., '68, Reverend George W. Gile '61, Harland P. Gage '62, Mary A. Wadsworth '61, and others. In the evening a reception for the alumni was given by the trustees, followed by supper and post-prandial speeches.

In 1890 the Colby alumni reorganized as the New London Association. It became the custom to meet in Boston one year during the winter and in New London the next year at Commencement time, thus preserving the interest among the alumni resident near or in the city and those who were associated more closely with New London.

XV

THE FACULTY

IN AN educational institution it is the personality and efficiency of the teachers that determine the quality of any particular period, but it is the administration of the head of the school that gives it character and reputation. In the century of Colby history approximately twenty men have been in charge of affairs as principals, headmasters, or presidents. Certain of them have been men of strong personality and contagious zeal, others have been popular but easy-going, still others have made little or no contribution to the progress of the academy.

Because he was a man of real worth and had the shaping of policy while the school was still in its formative stage, Reverend George W. Gardner was one of the outstanding characters in Colby history. Because he was for many subsequent years a leading member of the Board of Trustees and in his advanced years again a teacher in the academy, he was a factor in the impact of the school upon its students for much of the forty-two years that elapsed between his coming to New London in 1853 and his death on the hill in 1895.

He was a graduate of Dartmouth and in later years the college bestowed upon him the degree of doctor of divinity. His personal qualities of manliness, friendliness, and engaging fondness for learning recommended him to those who were trying to revive the New London Academy, and his administration of eight years abundantly justified the confidence that they imposed in him. He was able to lay the foundations broad and deep and

to attract so many students that the town could hardly hold them. Mrs. Gardner was a true helpmeet, and for a short time she was a teacher in the school.

Dr. Gardner's personal ability was reflected in his later career. Ordained five years after he came to New London, he felt strongly the attraction to the pastorate of a church, and when the call came from the Baptists of Charlestown, Massachusetts, he decided to make the adventure. His stay of eleven years and his record in other pastorates made it clear that he was not limited to educational affairs. His interest in foreign missions took him away from Charlestown, and for four years he was one of the secretaries of the American Baptist Missionary Union. After a short interim of church leadership in Cleveland and Marblehead he returned to education as president of Central University in Iowa for three years. He retired to New London at the age of sixty weakened by ill health. Former students purchased a home for him near the Burpee Homestead, and there the sun of life set for him in 1895. Always he was respected for his personal worth and exercised a natural leadership which made him a man of mark.

While Dr. Gardner was first of all an educator and afterward a minister, his successor at New London, Reverend George B. Gow, was a minister before he became connected with the schools. He was trained for the ministry at Colby College and Newton Theological Institution, and served a church in Massachusetts antecedent to accepting the principalship of the New London Literary and Scientific Institution. In those days the first requisite for a principal was an education, and any trained minister was deemed eligible for a school principalship or a college presidency. As a school with religious traditions and close church relations Colby Academy might have done far worse than to have Mr. Gow for its leader for three years, but his early return

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to the pastorate is fair evidence that he felt that his true work was other than educational. He had a number of pastorates in New England and was at Glens Falls, New York, for twelve years. He was honored with the degree of doctor of divinity by his own college.

The third principal at Colby had a five year term from 1864 to 1869. Reverend Artemas W. Sawyer grew up as a boy in New London during his father's pastorate in the local church. Like many other Colby boys he found Dartmouth conveniently near and graduated there in the class of 1847. He acquired his first teaching experience at Windsor, Vermont, in the three years from 1847 to 1850, then he continued his studies at Newton Theological Institution. After graduation in 1853 he went to the First Baptist Church, Lawrence, and two years later to the professorship of the classics and belles lettres in Acadia College, where he remained until 1860. He returned to the active ministry at Saratoga Springs, New York, and from there was called to the principalship of Colby Academy on the departure of Dr. Gow in 1864.

The new administration of five years, coming as it did in the midst of the strain of the Civil War, was not easy, but the policies were wise, the scholarship of the principal was unquestioned, and his friendly approach to the students made them fond of him. It would have been greatly to the advantage of the academy if he could have managed its affairs for a generation, but he was marked for promotion. In 1869 a vacancy occurred in the presidency of Acadia College, and his previous professorship recommended Dr. Sawyer as the next incumbent. When the invitation came he resigned at New London and commenced a career of conspicuous success as president and professor of mental and moral philosophy in the Baptist educational center of Nova Scotia. He was made doctor of divinity by Colby Col-

lege while he was at New London, and was given the degree of doctor of laws by Acadia in 1888.

Horace M. Willard was a Connecticut Yankee who took his college course at Brown with the class of 1864 and went to Bridgewater for an academy principalship of six years. It was in 1870 that he was selected to succeed Dr. Sawyer at Colby Academy. His stay was so brief that he had a small share in making Colby history. He went from New London to Gloucester and after a year to Newton to be superintendent of schools. After three years at Newton he became principal of Vermont Academy, remaining for thirteen years. Later he transferred to the principalship of Howard Seminary, a school for girls at West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and in later life he organized his own successful Quincy Mansion School for Girls at Wollaston. Brown conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of science.

Dr. Willard's departure brought Laban E. Warren into the limelight. Born in Littleton, Massachusetts, and educated in part in Groton and Colby academies and in part by home study, he entered Brown in 1862. There he exerted a good influence in a quiet way, made a reputation for scholarship, and graduated a member of Phi Beta Kappa four years later. After a year of teaching at Providence he came to New London. He was a young man of versatile intellectual accomplishments such as a Colby teacher needed in those days, and he showed such competence of leadership after the departure of Dr. Willard that he was the logical candidate to succeed him. From 1872 to 1874 he held the position, marrying his lady principal, Mary O. Carter, and holding the students with firm but judicious hand until he was called into college circles as professor of mathematics at Colby College, Waterville, Maine. There for a quarter of a century he showed excellence of scholarship and breadth of knowledge, lecturing on art, teaching the

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Bible as well as mathematics, and delving into literature, of which he was fond. Colby gave him the degree of doctor of laws in recognition of his ability. He was a man of sterling character and was respected by the students, over whom he had a strong Christian influence.

Colby had departed from its custom of choosing ministers for principals in the case of Willard and Warren. On Warren's departure the trustees turned to the minister of the Baptist church at Biddeford, Maine, Reverend Asa L. Lane, for the next principal. Mr. Lane was a native of Maine, a graduate of Colby College and Newton Seminary, and had been five years at Biddeford. But like Gow and Sawyer he had been active in the field of education as principal of Reid Institute following his college course. Mr. Lane's administration of a single year was too brief to judge fairly what he might have done over a longer period, but he accepted an opportunity to make a connection with Coburn Classical Institute in his own beloved state of Maine. There he prepared students for his own college for a term of twenty-five years before he returned to the active ministry over the neighboring church at East Winthrop during five years of his later life.

The experience of the trustees with men who seemed equally attracted by school and church did not deter them from choosing Reverend James F. Morton as acting principal. A native of Nova Scotia and educated at Acadia and Newton, he had filled two pastorates in Massachusetts before he came to New London. After he left Colby he was connected with educational institutions for several years. Later in life he returned to the ministry but in the Unitarian fellowship, and eventually this denominational connection brought him back to the vicinity of New London as principal of Proctor Academy at Andover. He remained in that position for

fourteen years and subsequently was superintendent of schools in Andover for ten years.

Short terms in the principalship at Colby did not end until Elias J. McEwan had filled the position for a year, but this disastrous policy ended when James P. Dixon became head of the school in 1879. Like Mr. Lane he was a Maine boy, but he went to Bowdoin instead of Colby for his college training. He gave promise of the scholarship for which he was noted in the academy when he gained the honor of the valedictory in his class of '67. After graduation he found his field of activity in eastern New Hampshire. Rochester made him principal of its high school for a year, then he went to Somersworth for a term of eleven years. It was from there that he came to New London, where in association with Mr. Peaslee and Miss Smiley he set a high standard of scholarship and struggled to make financial ends meet in school administration. He was not without initiative and resourcefulness, but he was handicapped continually by petty burdens consequent upon insufficient income and the necessity of using old buildings and meeting the heavy expense of maintenance of the new brick structure on the hill. Perhaps, too, the students were not always so considerate of the difficulties as they might have been. After his retirement from the academy Mr. Dixon was in the real estate business in Worcester for several years, but later returned to New London and purchased an estate on the hill where he engaged in farming. Eventually he returned to Maine. It is probable that Xenophon in all the varied experiences of his historic career, through which Mr. Dixon led his Greek class annually, never enjoyed a more delightful panorama of beauty than the instructor himself could enjoy as he looked southward over the grassy slope to the Bradford hills.

The Dixon regime was followed as well as preceded

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by short rations in the administration. Albert L. Blair came to New London as an experiment and was gone within a twelvemonth. Samuel C. Johnston remained less than two years, forced out by a change of policy. He was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Colgate in the class of '84, had had seven years of teaching experience before coming to New London, and was assistant principal of Suffield Academy.

Reverend George W. Gile succeeded to the financial and administrative problems of Colby Academy in 1893. As a trustee of the school he understood the difficulties that thickened about it, but no one could foresee the depth of the business depression that intensified the financial problem through the loss of income from investments and the impossibility of raising money for the needs of the academy. Mr. Gile was an alumnus of the academy, graduating in 1861. Like several of his predecessors he was trained for the ministry. After Brown and Newton he was ordained in Rhode Island and then served as pastor of Baptist churches in South Berwick, Maine, and Lawrence, Pittsfield, and Fall River in Massachusetts, and he was financial secretary of Colby for a year before he assumed the responsibility of the presidency. His teaching was in English and public speech. His social, genial disposition made it agreeable to live with the students in the Heidelberg, and he had large ambitions for the school. Unfortunately the condition of the finances taxed his ingenuity, and as the years passed it was apparent that the future was darkly clouded. By 1898 he felt that the time had come to lay down the weight of responsibility, and he returned to the pastorate the next year in Portsmouth, remaining nine years until his death.

Reverend LaRoy F. Griffin had the misfortune as acting president to inherit the task of carrying debts that had grown steadily heavier, without any of the emolu-

ments that went with the office. He deserved a better fate than came to him when the trustees decided on such drastic salary reduction that it was impossible to carry on. Professor Griffin was a superior scholar and teacher, a delightful lecturer and writer and a preacher as well, and his going was a serious loss to the academy.

Reverend Horace G. McKean stepped into the gap in 1899 when ten years out of college. During that time he was at Crozer Seminary for a year, and after ordination held pastorates in Baptist churches in Philadelphia and Arlington, New Jersey. In 1895 he was made professor of English language and literature in the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pennsylvania, and remained four years in that position when he decided to accept the challenge of the situation at Colby. "We all know," wrote one who spoke later in appreciation of him, "how he came to Colby at the most critical period in her history, when her fine building was gone, her debts almost overwhelming, and her standing and prestige at a low ebb; and how after six years of untiring whole-hearted effort, he left her a large, well-established institution with a high standard of scholarship, character and ideals, and financially sound." Mr. McKean was a graduate of Colgate, class of 1889, from which he received the master of arts degree three years later and the doctor of letters in 1916. He was an inspiring teacher, friendly and sympathetic with the students, dignified yet magnetic in his personality, and so deeply religious in the best sense that his chapel talks were powerful in their influence upon the students. He did not hold himself aloof from athletics and the other interests of the undergraduates, and he shed a spirit of optimism even when days were dark. He spurred on discouraged students; a favorite motto was Emerson's "Hitch your wagon to a star." It was a common testimony that "he brought to us all something cleaner, finer, and

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more manly than we had ever met before." In 1905, with the school property free from debt and restored to the trustees by deed from Mr. Colgate, Mr. McKean felt that he might turn over the responsibility to other shoulders, and shortly he commenced a career of twenty-one years as professor of rhetoric and public speaking at Union College in Schenectady, New York.

Justin O. Wellman, who succeeded Dr. McKean, had the advantage of a rising tide in the fortunes of the school, but he might have hindered the advance if he had been unworthy of the confidence which both students and trustees had in him and had he not remained in his position long enough to put Colby firmly on its feet. He came to New London from Maine, a graduate of Colby College, class of '98, with teaching experience in the Bangor High School and the Paris Hill Academy, and in the Ricker Classical Institute, of which he was principal. His fourteen years of service at Colby from 1905 to 1914 surpassed the record of time made by the heads of the school before Dr. Sawyer commenced his present term in 1922. As a teacher and leader he was capable, wise, faithful and friendly. He tried to broaden the usefulness of the school in agriculture, commercial studies and domestic science, and so to meet the needs of a larger variety of students. He made contacts which broadened the constituency of the school. He had the satisfaction of seeing added to the equipment of the academy the capacious structure of Colgate Hall. After leaving Colby he was superintendent of schools at Durham for two years and then taught in Amesbury for three years. Then came his promotion to New Hampshire University, first as assistant professor of education and psychology and then as professor of education for a total service of nine years. He attained to the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1933, but in the early winter he was the victim of a fatal automobile accident.

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When Dr. Wellman left the hill in 1919 his place as headmaster was taken by Gaius H. Barrett. He was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1910, having gone there from the Mount Hermon School at Northfield. His religious interest led him to Newton for a year's study, and then he returned to Mount Hermon to teach the English Bible, remaining there seven years. He was active in the college Young Men's Christian Association at Brown, and when the World War came he offered himself for "Y" service and was assigned to Camp Devens. There he had charge of organizing the educational work of the camp. He therefore came to Colby with thorough training and a variety of experience, which augured well for his success with students. All departments of the school functioned efficiently, including athletics, but his administration was not to be marked by its length. After three years he surrendered the responsibility of supervision, and entered the field of superintendency of public schools.

H. Leslie Sawyer was a neighbor when he answered the New London invitation to succeed Mr. Barrett in 1922. Like Lane, Dixon, and Wellman he was a native of the Pine Tree State. Bates bred him intellectually, not Colby or Bowdoin, and his class was 1908. He carried his studies farther at Princeton, earning the degree of master of arts after three years. Then followed three years of teaching at the Portland High School, during which he had an opportunity to test himself and his training. The principalship of the Lebanon High School for two years gave him experience in management, and the superintendency of the Lebanon schools for the next four years proved his efficiency and ability to co-operate with the school board and the teachers. In 1922 he was ready for the invitation to Colby.

It did not take long to prove that the new headmaster was capable of meeting the demands of his position, but

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educational perplexities regarding the future of schools like Colby Academy were disturbing. Then there was the problem of the old buildings, the need of a boys' dormitory and a new gymnasium, and the persistent problem of an income that would be sufficient for the necessary outgo. All these problems Mr. Sawyer met wisely and courageously and in full consultation with the trustees. At last he and they took the venture of faith and the character of the school was changed. Under new and untried conditions the school and its president commenced the triumphal forward march of the last nine years. A well-deserved honor came to him when his own alma mater bestowed upon him the degree of doctor of education in 1933.

Colby Academy has been very fortunate in the number of women of worth who have been among its lady principals and preceptresses, not to mention such wives of principals as at times have had the superintendence of the girls. Susan F. Colby set the pace, but she was so young as to be almost like one of the girls. When the reorganization was effected the New London Literary and Scientific Institution secured an ideal co-principal with Dr. Gardner in Mary J. Prescott. She was a woman of culture and social standing in the New Hampshire capital, and she had had experience in teaching at New Hampton, at Chowan Female Institute in North Carolina, and as principal of her own private school for girls at Concord. She was affectionate and gentle, well-poised, and a good teacher. Dr. Gardner testified to her effective leadership when he said: "The Ladies' Department of the Institution owes much of the high prestige which it has always maintained among educational institutions for young ladies, to the quiet, but persistent, the gentle but earnest, the kind but exacting discipline of the first principal — Mary Jane Prescott."

Harriet E. Rice, who superintended the life of the

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girls for the next three years, was of vivacious disposition and the girls were fond of her. Her relation to Dr. Hovey through her sister kept her in close touch with religious affairs, and her missionary interest and prospective marriage with a missionary candidate prevented her staying at Colby long enough to make a lasting impression, but the Board had confidence in her judgment and skill and the regret at her going was general. Her successor, Julia A. Gould, was not lacking in ability but it was a foregone conclusion that some minister would appropriate every lady principal of Colby, and three years was the limit of her service. Dr. Joseph Foster was the fortunate man.

Mary O. Carter succeeded to the position after two or three short terms and proved an efficient director of student activities, but she too yielded to male blandishments and married Principal Laban E. Warren. She was followed by Hannah P. Dodge of Littleton, Massachusetts. She had been well trained and had taught both North and South, including Oread Institute in Worcester and her own school in Dorchester. She had even been an instructor in Kalamazoo College, Michigan. Her versatile accomplishments made it possible for her to teach such different subjects as painting and evidences of Christianity and she wrote poetry. But when the conventional three years were over she returned to her home at Littleton where she directed the town schools for four years as superintendent.

The girls who had the privilege of living in the brick building on the hill while Adelaide L. Smiley was lady principal believed that she was unexcelled as friend and teacher. She won the affection of her charges by her unselfishness and her confidence in them. She came gradually to her responsibilities, since she had been both student and teacher at Colby and was in charge of the girls for a year after the departure of Miss Gould. Then

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she had taught in Illinois and had come back east to be lady principal of Oread Institute in Worcester where she had been a graduate student for a year. She gained plaudits as Latin teacher at Vassar College from '70 to '74, and her religious interest led her to teach a weekly Bible class. A year of teaching at Plymouth Normal School followed a period of rest after the Vassar experience. She was ready then for the exacting duties at New London. As lady principal she would have few minutes that she could call her own, and she had her Latin classes to take care of besides her administrative duties. Nor was she content with carrying out a routine programme. She was mindful continually of the need of improvements, yet she had to share the anxiety over the lack of sufficient funds for the simplest operations that she wished to make.

Her qualities of character were impressed upon those who worked with her and upon the students who came under her influence. Dr. Peaslee said of her: "The crowning glory of her life lay in her unselfish devotion to the cause of Christian education and to the interests of those committed to her charge. She had an ideal for every one. It comprehended all that was possible for each to attain, and she was satisfied only when each had grasped the ideal and was worthily seeking its attainment. How many today bless her memory because through her kindly, earnest work and words their eyes were opened to a great vision of the possibilities of life and their souls awakened to nobler aims and higher purposes."

"She led us to a fair and sunny height
By pleasant paths, and pointed out the way
Where, gleaming in the golden morning light,
The fruitful fields of life and learning lay.
Unceasingly her kind judicious care
So fostered growth of loyalty and truth,

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That many blossoms, beautiful and rare,
Were added to the garlands of our youth.
Whenever grateful memory recalls
Our dear Miss Smiley's venerated face,
Her spirit of enlightened service falls
A benediction on the time and place;
And we in turn seek power from above
To make our lives a ministry of love."

CLARA ROSS DUDLEY, '82

Reverend Herman W. Wätjen, class of '86, a thoughtful and mature student and friend, wrote of her: "Standing out clear and distinct, like some rugged mountain peak in its grandeur, not cold, however, but vital in its inspiration, is the character of one whose memory lingers like a sweet benediction — Miss Adelaide L. Smiley, Lady Principal of Colby Academy. We cannot forget her genial smile as she greeted us on our entrance to the halls of learning, and her self-sacrifice and devotion to make our stay profitable. Her words of wise and loving counsel, her unbounded sympathy, and the high ideals of life exemplified in her own daily walk before us, endeared her to all who knew her, and now, as we recall her life, a sense of deep gratitude fills the heart, and we rise up and call her blessed."

She was a woman who demanded high standards for herself as well as for others. Gracious and kindly always, she had force and a power to command. Oftener she revealed a tact that won students to her wishes, and she helped many a perplexed boy and girl find themselves. She was modern in her methods of teaching. From a child, when she drove about with her father, a Sutton physician, she was fond of reading and was a student of nature. Her active mind laid hold of what sense perception and reflection could give her, and after it had been put through the crucible she gave the rich product to others. Fortunate were the girls who knew her.

For more than twenty years after Miss Smiley laid



MARY J. PRESCOTT



HARRIET RICE



HANNAH P. DODGE



Kimball
ADELAIDE L. SMILEY



Hargrave
MARTHA LEARNARD



JULIA GAY



A. CARMEN TAYLOR



RUTH A. SPRAGUE



AMELIA E. CLARK

SOME LADY PRINCIPALS AND DEANS

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down her responsibilities on the hill and Laura F. Parker had served as acting lady principal for a year, the title of lady principal was not used. It was as if the standard that Miss Smiley had set was so high that no one else could be expected to measure up to it. Yet those who held the position of first lady teacher performed much the same functions and were similarly influential in the lives of both boys and girls.

Martha T. Learnard was no understudy of Miss Smiley. She had her own different personality but she was a thorough scholar and teacher, and she had the confidence of those who came under instruction and superintendence. She was a New Hampshire country girl, who assumed teaching responsibilities in the district school from the time she was fifteen years old. Eager for a better education she came to New London and graduated from the regular course in 1870. She was conscientious and faithful in performing her tasks, and she gained the respect of her teachers and classmates. She taught and she studied as she had opportunity. She found an opening in Almira College, Greenville, Illinois, where she taught Latin for three years. Then she returned to her native state and took courses in the Plymouth Normal School, and later went to Boston for study in the Berlitz School of Languages. She never was content with poor training, and if she had commanded the opportunity she would have gone to college. Instead she taught for a time in Salem and then went to Lewiston Academy for four years. From there after fourteen years she returned to Colby Academy and for five years taught classes in English and French on the faculty with Dixon, Peaslee and Miss Smiley. Interrupted in her term of service by a year's absence, she returned to take up Miss Smiley's Latin classes and to assume the position of first lady teacher.

Martha T. Learnard was a disciplinarian of herself

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as well as of others, a believer in the ideals and an upholder of the traditions of Colby. It was her daily endeavor to stimulate the best in her pupils both in the classroom and in the social intercourse of the school. She trained her pupils in Latin so that they held their own when they got into college. She encouraged budding talent, but she despised laziness and deception. She could see through pretense to the real kernel beneath. After four years she decided, as Miss Smiley had, that she could work to better satisfaction in a different educational environment and removed to New York City to become an instructor in Miss Ely's School for Girls. The time came when she was needed in the old family home in southern New Hampshire, and true to her sense of duty and the dictates of filial affection she gave up her teaching and spent the rest of her life in the homely service of the fireside and the farm. She never shirked an obligation, though it might be hateful to her; her example of the old Puritan conscience is still potent with those who knew her.

Miss Learnard's place at Colby was taken by L. Agnes Rowell of Waterville, New York. Graduating from the West Union Academy, she went to Wellesley College for her higher training, and then had the satisfaction of being asked to return to teach at her own academy. After a year she went to the Clinton Union School as preceptress, where she remained two years. With that experience she came to New London, to be welcomed by girls who were not many years her juniors. She was able to enter into their interests and to appreciate their point of view. She was friendly to everybody and everybody reciprocated cordially. She was enthusiastic in her Latin teaching, and the boys built Caesar's military bridge because they liked to see her smile and blush her pleasure. Miss Rowell had every reason to enjoy her popularity, and she gave generously from a rich and unspoiled na-

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ture. It was the fate of such a woman that she should be captured for matrimony, but in her home in Manchester she has kept a warm place in her heart for Colby.

Lilian O. Sprague followed Miss Rowell for two years, teaching Latin and mathematics. Those were the crucial years of disorganization and discouraging decline in numbers, and no teacher could be expected to remain under those conditions. When Dr. McKean took the reins Edna B. Arnold of Wellesley College and Brown University became the responsible head of the girls, coming from Blue Mountain College of Mississippi, where she had taught French and German. At New London she was given classes in French, German and English. It took a willing spirit and much faith to help carry the heavy load uphill, and she too found it more than enough after two years, but she filled her place with grace and tact. It was her fortune to marry Reverend Joseph L. Peacock, who became president of Shaw University in North Carolina, where she must have recalled her experiences with students on New London hill.

Annie M. Roberts of Bates College taught music at Colby for a year, and helped the girls to solve their problems. In 1902 Mrs. Mary M. Ashmore was given the restored title of lady principal, when she took up the task of cultivating the musical touch and aesthetic appreciation of embryo musicians at Colby. She was three years at New London and she ably supported the McKean administration, while the school grew in numbers and strength.

With the coming of Mr. Wellman it was convenient that Mrs. Wellman should at first fill the position of preceptress, as she was called. Her experience at Ricker Classical Institute had qualified her for that position and for a year she performed its duties. She was succeeded by Alice C. Woods, who remained for two years teaching

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mathematics and English, but she too yielded to the wooing of another member of the faculty and departed to the Far East for missionary service.

After this period of short tenure of office it was very much to be desired that a capable woman should accept the position of preceptress and be willing to stay long enough to build herself into the very structure of the school, as Miss Smiley and Miss Learnard had done. Mr. Wellman was carrying on masterfully through a long term of office, and it was hoped sincerely that the corresponding position would not suffer. It was therefore with much satisfaction that the trustees were able to secure as preceptress Julia M. Gay, who remained until her health failed fourteen years later. Like Miss Learnard she was a native of the southern part of the state and a graduate of the academy. Like her too she began teaching in her early teens. After leaving New London in 1889 she too alternated teaching and study. Unlike Miss Learnard she tried the experiment of going to Illinois to be superintendent and principal in town schools, and she studied part of the time in the University of Chicago. Overwork compelled her retirement and sent her to Europe for eight months. Then she came back to Colby to prove the mainstay of the administration with Mr. Wellman and to outstay the headmaster himself. She assumed the teaching of Latin, which had belonged usually to the preceptress, and she took up her administrative responsibilities so graciously that she was given a warm reception.

Miss Gay soon became indispensable. She was mistress of her classes; a wide reader she inspired culture in the students; and her fondness of the out-of-doors made her a companionable tramper over the hills. Hers was a friendly nature and she was appreciative of humorous situations and remarks, never holding herself from the good times that everybody enjoyed. She had an

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optimistic nature and by her sympathy and comfort and deep religious faith she was able to build character in those who looked to her for guidance. A small boy in New London was once asked, "Who is Miss Gay?" "Why, don't you know," he replied, "she's Colby's mother." Universal regret attended her death in 1923.

Sarah E. Gray, a graduate of Colby College, succeeded to the position of preceptress and teacher of Latin, to be followed after two years by Ester Anderson of Bates College, who taught Bible for a year and held the title of dean of girls. Then came A. Carmen Taylor, also of Bates, besides additional training at Columbia and Boston University. She took over the teaching of Latin, and as dean made the transition with Mr. Sawyer from the academy to the junior college. It was greatly to the advantage of the school at that critical time to have in the position of authority a person who already had been tested and had made good. By the time she relinquished her responsibilities in 1934 the future of the college was well assured. Ruth A. Sprague succeeded Miss Taylor as dean of women. She was a graduate of Bates College, an institution that has a remarkable record of successful teachers among its alumni. In city high schools in Springfield and Providence and in such private schools as the Ogontz School of Philadelphia and Miss Porter's School in Farmington, Connecticut, Miss Sprague gave ample proof of her ability. She was a student of psychology and at Colby gave promise of great usefulness during her two years of service, but death claimed her in the spring of 1936.

Before the fall term opened the trustees elected Amelia E. Clark, the dean of women at Bucknell University. Miss Clark is a graduate of Elmira College in New York, and received the degree of master of arts after further study at Columbia University. A year of teaching in the Troy High School gave her experience, then she

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returned to Elmira, where she remained eight years as teacher of French. Her record of twelve subsequent years at Bucknell University was such as to make the college authorities very reluctant to release her when the call came from New London, but the appeal of Colby Junior College was irresistible. Students and friends alike are confident that many years of abundant service in Colby's second century await her.

In its hundred years of history Colby has been fortunate in many teachers who have given to the students a wealth of instruction and with it a friendliness and sympathy far out of proportion to the meagre salaries that they have received. Conscientious students themselves they have not been satisfied merely to get through the day's work, but they have contributed a surplus of thought and time and energy that has made the difference between success and failure for many a student. A few teachers have been able by ability or fortune to gain a reputation for scholarship and teaching skill.

No one in the long catalogue deserves higher mention than Ephraim Knight. The term "professor," which shortened to "prof" has been applied often to academy teachers half in courtesy and half in jest, has been ascribed to him as by right of worth. "The longer I live and the wider my observation, I fail to find his superior, hardly his equal," said Dr. Gardner. He was a born mathematician, keen to see the solution of a problem, reverent before the working of scientific law. He never would allow a student to give a rule learned by rote as the reason for proof of a theorem. He always insisted on a complete demonstration of the problem which would be thought through by the student himself. It was hard to be patient with lazy minds and slow wits when his mind worked so unerringly, but he had the virtue of kindly consideration for his pupils. He loved the subject that he taught and he loved the students to

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whom he taught mathematical lore. He had the gift of lucid explanation, and he was unremitting in his effort to help along those who needed assistance during the eighteen years that he was in the academy.

Professor Knight won the liking of his students and their respect for his ability. Dr. A. W. Perkins, who was a student in the days when the teacher was in his prime and graduated in the class of '59, testifies to his esteem in a letter to the *Colby Voice* many years later: "Professor Knight was my ideal of a man and an instructor. He was one of the salt of the earth, and one whose heart was as tender as a woman's. I remember once when five of us were in that particular algebra class, he stood at the blackboard with pointer in one hand and chalk in the other figuring and explaining, as he went along, some difficult problem. It was a hot, sultry day, and when he turned around with pointer in hand to explain to us his work every blessed one of us was fast asleep. The change in the tone of his voice and away from the routine of his work brought us to life again, and it was really pathetic when he told us how anxious he was for our advancement, how he was willing, himself, to bear the heat and fatigue, but how discouraging it was when we responded with such lazy indifference."

Five years after the resignation of Professor Knight a Newbury boy graduated from Colby Academy so qualified by hard undergraduate study that he was appointed to teach without further preparation. So well did Frank J. Peaslee succeed in the department of science and mathematics that he remained eleven years at Colby and later returned to resume teaching and as assistant principal. He had the spirit of devotion to his task, which has not been rare among Colby teachers, but he also had the knack of making a subject understandable by his clear explanation of what seemed difficult problems. He

expected students to apply themselves to study and it was easy to escape from the consequences of delinquency, but students were ashamed to deal unfairly with one who dealt so squarely with them.

Mr. Peaslee was a Christian gentleman, helpful in the church as well as in the school, and for two years he was superintendent of New London schools to the great advantage of their scholastic standards. His record at the Durfee High School in Fall River as teacher of science was proof that he could teach elsewhere than at Colby, and his return to the hill was acclaimed as greatly to the advantage of the academy. His fine sense of chivalry led him to stand by his chief when Mr. Johnston was under attack soon after the return to New London and once more the school was bereft of his services.

The academy was fortunate in being able to find a successor of experience and ability who could carry on the efficient work of his predecessor. Professor LaRoy F. Griffin, A.M., was a native of New Hampshire, a graduate of Brown, had taught at Phillips Andover Academy, and for a considerable term of years had been professor of natural science at Lake Forest University in Illinois. He knew his subject and he knew how to impart his knowledge with contagious enthusiasm. Boys who could not become interested in other studies awoke to an appreciation of science when they got into the laboratory. Certain of his students not only accomplished superior work in college, but made a reputation as teachers in prominent secondary schools and even in college. Although gray-bearded, Professor Griffin possessed tireless energy. He would tramp miles with the boys through the spring mud for scientific specimens or for the sheer love of the excursion. He had a twinkle of the eye and a contagious smile that made students feel that he was their friend. He was an ordained minister, took his part in the academy vesper services, and

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preached regularly at North Sutton. He was active in the church, the Grange and the Odd Fellows. He was the author of scientific textbooks. It was his ill fortune to be left with an insoluble problem in school administration upon the resignation of Mr. Gile, and the ensuing merciless reduction in salaries compelled his withdrawal.

The three men already named were old enough when they came to New London or stayed long enough to make their mature counsel a rich privilege for many a student. The same thing could be said of Mrs. Mary H. Morgan, who was a colleague of Professor Griffin on the faculty of the 'nineties. Mrs. Morgan with her kindly spirit and her motherly disposition would have made an ideal preceptress, but circumstances did not permit that. It was possible for the academy to enjoy her services only because the ill health of her husband and then the decrepitude of "Mother Morgan" made her presence in the New London homestead necessary for several years. As a former teacher in Boston and the wife of a minister for many years, she had experience and a fund of counsel that brought to her door many a boy and girl for advice and cheer. She taught French as her major task and helped out with courses in English.

George W. Parker, class of '95, who was in the academy at that time, has written of Mrs. Morgan: "The homesick or discouraged found in her a sympathetic soul. This sympathy in no way interfered with the effectiveness of her teaching but strengthened it. Many of us found our way to the big house in the center of the village and listened to her vivid portrayal of travels or of incidents connected with her husband's pastorates. She was well versed in the history of Colby Academy and of New London and the personages who played a part in either." A host of friends reveled in the correspondence which she carried on, and every year added to

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the number as the students received their diplomas and left the hill. The school was the poorer when she decided that home duties required the severance of school relations.

Those who knew the history of the first half century do not forget the place held by such a man as John J. Holbrook, who was a graduate of the academy and taught for four years, and some will remember Edward E. Whitford, who made German intelligible to Colby students during his four years' residence in the 'eighties. The academy was luckier than it deserved in some of the younger men who came fresh from college to experiment on the hilltop boys and girls. Such were Morse and Miller who were of the Gile regime.

Herbert L. Morse was a native of Maine and a graduate of Colby College in the class of '91. In his bachelor loneliness he had his residence in Colby Hall, where he was responsible for the discipline of the boys. He had little trouble because he liked the boys and they liked him. His department of teaching was mathematics, and he took pains to make the subject interesting, even fashioning cones and cylinders and other queer shapes out of pasteboard in order that he might help his pupils visualize their problems. His duties included instruction in athletics, and from that time Colby students began to shine on the athletic field. Fond of science and nature, Mr. Morse enjoyed botanizing and geological excursions, and was a kindred spirit in this respect with several of his fellow teachers and students. Before he moved on to other pastures he lost his heart to Martha Anthony of the student body, and after she had received her diploma on Commencement day the happy couple went to the church platform and were married, thus uniquely distinguishing a Colby Commencement. For forty years they have lived in Troy, New York, where Mr. Morse has been teacher of science in the high school.

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The mantle of Mr. Morse fell upon Irving E. Miller, who had graduated from the University of Rochester as valedictorian in the class of '94. For a year he was principal of a school in Ontario, New York, then assumed the mathematical task at Colby. He was by nature and he became an expert teacher. He had to learn at the expense of his pupils but later years were to show his worth. His character made him respected and everybody knew that he was master of his subject of instruction. Caught in the undertow of radical disintegration of the school in 1899, he improved the opportunity to go to the University of Chicago for further study. Soon afterward he was assistant professor of philosophy at Illinois College, and subsequently occupied the chair of psychology and pedagogy at the state normal schools of Wisconsin and Colorado. Since 1914 he has been at the head of the department of education in the state normal college at Bellingham, Washington. Professor Miller has written books that have become standard in the field of education.

Contemporary on the hill with Morse and Miller was Henry K. Rowe, a Massachusetts boy, graduate of Brown in the class of '92, and coming to New London in the spring of '93 at the same time as Professor Griffin. He came without experience in teaching, except for a few weeks in a Boston private school, but he undertook to teach Greek and history, and he learned from his students as fast as they learned from him. Writing of him one of his pupils of that day says: "If the student mistook his mild manner and inbred gentility for weakness, he was to be disillusioned. So strong was the force of character that no threats were necessary. The studious quality was uppermost and pleasant relations characterized his classroom. He was never spectacular; his forcefulness was of the quiet sort that inspired scholarship. A fellow felt as ashamed to go to a class unprepared as he

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would have to commit a misdemeanor." What the teacher learned at Colby has been of inestimable benefit to him through the forty years since, including thirty years of teaching history and social science in the Newton Theological Institution. Professor Rowe is the author of several books in his own field of study and teaching. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy from Boston University in 1905 and the degree of doctor of divinity from Brown in 1932.

During the same period Mary E. Burpee contributed her part as a Colby teacher. The academy was no stranger to her since she was a neighbor and had completed its course of study. It was natural that the trustees should turn to her to share in the pedagogical efforts of the Dixon regime. That experience whetted her appetite for more study, and she was given leave of absence for a year to take courses at Radcliffe College. She came back qualified to interest her classes in history and to take charge of the library. It was her task to reassemble it and put it in order after the fire. She had a way of straightening out library difficulties in school and town more than once in subsequent years. Her gift of music made her a valued member of school quartettes and of the church choir. Her marriage to Walter L. Macomber ended eight years of teaching, and her residence of some years in Boston removed her from immediate contact with the school, but she never ceased to keep it in her heart. Returning after a number of years to New London, she took up again the threads of relationship, won new friendships by her cheery spirit, and made herself indispensable to school and church and town as well as in wider circles through the state, especially through her interest in Christian missions. It was entirely logical that Mrs. Macomber should be elected to the Board of Trustees in 1905, the first woman to be thus honored. Her family connection with the Burpee,

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Colby, and Greenwood families gave her a background of knowledge regarding the school, and her years of personal relation to it made the choice an ideal one. Only the other members of the Board and her closest friends know how great is her devotion and how many hours of service she renders to the college that she loves.

Lucy N. Shepard, class of '90, was appointed to teach English and to serve as librarian in 1891. Trained as an expert in public reading, she was equipped to strengthen the work in English, but the Burpee homestead had a male member of the household who went a-wooing, and Miss Shepard became Mrs. Wilfred Burpee. Her home in Manchester has been a center of interest and hospitality for Colby alumni through all the subsequent years.

Among the teachers who rallied to the support of Colby in the days of its greatest decline was Henry J. Hall, who remained at Colby eight years and saved the scientific reputation of the school which it had acquired under Peaslee and Griffin. He was an alumnus of Brown University, and for a time was on the faculty there as a member of the department of philosophy. With the mind of a scholar he made research into the problems of philosophy and made original discovery in the field of psychology. Not limited to the field of his special interest but keen to make improvements in whatever department of education claimed him, he turned with facility to the sciences, and it very soon became understood that that department at Colby would be maintained at its former standards. Mr. Hall was able also to make close personal contacts with certain of the boys for their lasting good.

Nathaniel W. Colby stood by the sinking ship in 1899 and remained in charge of the commercial department during the McKean administration. Among the young teachers whom Mr. Wellman brought to the hill was

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Webster Chester, who remained at Colby for only a year; his abilities carried him later to the professorship of biology at Colby College. Another recruit was Arthur L. Field, a Vermont boy and a graduate of Colby College with high honors who came to the academy in 1905 to teach Greek and Latin, and later became a teacher at Hebron Academy. Arthur L. Young, Brown 1904, came to Colby after a year of teaching science at Trinity Hall, Washington, D. C. He taught science at New London and went later to Connecticut where he became a school superintendent.

Among the teachers who served at Colby a few years later were two who left their mark upon the school, Millicent L. Swaffield and Isabel U. Esten. Both were daughters of Baptist ministers well known in New England, and they had caught in the parsonage a vision of what Christian service could be. Both went on after a few years to larger responsibilities, Miss Swaffield filling the position of lady principal of Vermont Academy and Miss Esten becoming dean of the state normal school at Keene. M. Roy London served his New London apprenticeship with Mr. Wellman and returned years later to build up the commercial department in the junior college.

The faculty that gathered around Mr. Sawyer after his coming was almost entirely new, except for the continuance of Miss Gay as preceptress. Mr. Sawyer himself taught economics and psychology. Thomas O. Parker was in charge of the science department. He was a Cushing Academy boy and a graduate of Dartmouth in the class of 1909, and taught in secondary schools in Kentucky, Delaware and New Hampshire, besides having several years of business experience. He was therefore more mature than most of the teachers who came to the hill. He was not only popular among the students, but he proved to have unusual ability to recruit students

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during the process of transition to the junior college. Walter T. Moreland was a graduate of the academy in 1918. Colby College gave him further training, and he returned to the hill to take charge of the department of mathematics. He too made the transition to the junior college, and already has completed a term of service which is long enough to place him in the company of Knight and Shattuck and Wellman, Miss Gay and Miss Smiley, and Dr. Sawyer himself.

Time would fail to tell of other teachers who belong on the roll of Colby's elect. Are they not inscribed in the records of the trustees and listed in the printed catalogues of the institution? Some of them are written in the memories and on the hearts of those who are grateful to them for their influence in the years when it was easy to mar or to make character. More than one hundred and seventy-five men and women were on the faculty roll during the seventy-five years between the reorganization in 1853 and the origin of the junior college in 1928. Knight and Shattuck have the longest record of service, eighteen years each. Eleven taught terms of ten years or more, and thirty-two others remained from five to ten years each. But even though many were but ships that pass in the night, they spoke to others in passing, and only slowly did their wake vanish into the measureless sea.

XVI

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LITERARY SOCIETIES

LIKE other American schools and colleges Colby Academy supplies other means of education than its classrooms and laboratories. Some of these date from the early days, others came into vogue only as school customs everywhere gave them sanction. At the time of the reorganization in 1853 it was a general custom in educational institutions for students to organize literary societies which should encourage writing and public debate so that boys and girls should be able to express themselves with ease and conviction. It was the fashion in very many cases to give these societies names of classic derivation; in other cases titles which symbolized school friendship or regard for the school or state.

Among the old Colby records that have come down from the middle of the nineteenth century are the minutes kept by the Euphemian Association. Many of these minutes are in immature handwriting. The parliamentary procedure that was followed was not always according to Cushing's Manual or Roberts's Rules of Order, but there was an earnest effort to wrestle with political and moral issues that were of importance to the country, and even if the boys did not know all the facts and suffered from prejudice they learned by their mistakes, developed ability to think on their feet and to hold their own in discussions, and grew intellectually through the effort that they made.

The Euphemians had as rivals the United Friends. There is no reason to think that one organization re-

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quired qualifications for membership different from the other, or conducted its affairs with a different purpose or method. The records of the United Friends have disappeared but programmes of their public meetings are extant which show that they were busily engaged with the same ends in view.

The time came when it seemed wise to combine forces and out of the union resulted the Philalethian Literary Association. The increased strength due to the union was offset partly by the sense of loss of loyalty to that which was gone, but the Philalethians preserved their existence for several decades. The time came when certain students felt that they were not getting enough practice in so large an organization and they brought smaller groups into existence, such as the Epsilon Pi Delta, a Greek letter society in imitation of college custom, and the Granite Debating Society.

Similar to the organizations of the young men, but with a distinctly more literary flavor, were the societies of the young women. Why should they debate public questions? They could not vote or go to Congress. But they could write genteelly and artistically. They could even slip into rhythmic verse. The earliest girls' society had the rather high-sounding title of the Ladies' Literary and Missionary Association. It had the twofold aim of cultivating mental effort and religious interest. The young women took as their Latin motto "*Alterum alterius auxilio eget.*" After a time it became clear that the two interests would be served better by having two organizations. The Literary Association continued for many years to serve the needs of all the girls, until a few of them too got together and organized a select society with the German name of D. G. V. Gesellschaft, keeping secret the significance of the three initials, a rather unnecessary precaution, since few of the students would have been able to translate them if they had been spelled

out. The life of the Gesellschaft, like that of the contemporary boys' novelties, was short. About the end of the nineteenth century the Euphorbian Society was brought into existence. Perhaps the girls wanted their share of Greek nomenclature. The organization was short-lived.

It was on the fourteenth of September, 1853, that thirty young men met in the "gents' hall of the Academy" and formed the Euphemian Association. Andrew J. Sargent was chosen chairman of the meeting and Adoniram J. Gordon was made secretary. A committee of three was chosen to select a name; the name was decided on at the third meeting of the new organization. The officers customary to such associations were elected, with Emery, Sargent and Brickett as directors. Appointments were made promptly for the first literary meeting, and it was voted that the usual meetings should be private.

On the first literary evening there were eight declamations, a popular form of entertainment and practice, four dissertations were read, and a debate was presented by two on each side. The question discussed was one that doubtless appealed to all the members: "Resolved, That more useful information is gained from observation than from books." At the business session Principal Gardner received a vote of thanks for a copy of Cushing's Manual presented to the Association. It was decided that the next meeting of the society should be open to the public, doubtless to satisfy the curiosity of outsiders. A committee of three was appointed to draw up by-laws with regard to the appointment of critics and a corresponding secretary. Censors were instructed to buy books and lamps for the society. It was one object of the organization to accumulate a library and a committee had charge of making plans for a reading-room.

Meetings were held weekly with the admittance of

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members only and from time to time public meetings were held at which a paper was read. At the first meeting in October the Euphemians appointed a committee of three "to consult the ladies with regard to a paper," and a week later it was voted to invite the ladies to read a paper the next evening. Apparently the Ladies' Literary and Missionary Association had looked kindly upon the invitation of the three young men. At the next meeting a vote of thanks was passed for the paper.

Here and there in the records are items that are amusing, though the boys probably did not appreciate the humor of the situation. They decided to have a list of honorary members, and elected Reverend Ebenezer Dodge, the pastor of the local church, as the first to be so honored. Professor Knight was the second to receive the distinction, and then Governor Anthony Colby. One wonders why a number of ministers from neighboring towns should have been included, until it appears that they were to be solicited for funds for the library and reading-room. The members of the Society were very ready to nominate honorary candidates, but since it cost considerable money to convey a notice of the honor by mail, it was voted that "any member who shall nominate a person to become an honorary member of this society shall pay the postage on the note informing him of his nomination." Sixty honorary members were voted in during the first year; one of them was Horace Mann, the eminent Massachusetts educator, and another was President Wayland of Brown University.

To make it plain who it was that belonged to the Society badges were provided at a cost of nineteen cents each to be worn on the left breast. A committee of two designed the badges and probably collected the money. Reverend S. W. Miles of Meriden was asked to deliver an address before the society; the records do not state whether oats were provided for his horse or he was paid

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an honorarium, but an item states that an assessment was made to square all the bills of the Association.

Elaborate provision was made for a public meeting in November in the town hall. A committee of three was made responsible for decorating the hall, and two marshals were appointed to reserve seats for the students, to inform the ladies that the societies would meet in the chapel fifteen minutes beforehand, and to direct the march decorously to the town hall. Students took themselves very seriously in those days. Along in January it was voted that a critic be chosen every month to criticize "grammatical construction, pronunciation and gestures," and it proved wise to select one of the teachers to serve in that capacity, since none of the boys was sufficiently competent. About the same time it was decided to have a bulletin board for notices of society events.

The story of the year 1855 includes an auction sale of accumulated newspapers, which brought five dollars. At the meetings debates were favored, and every member must take his part. Two members suffered expulsion because of unfaithfulness. Rules and regulations were numerous. One such was the rule that all members should rise during the customary opening prayer. Several enactments reveal the nature of legislation. It was voted "to appropriate one of the 'draws' of the reading-room for the archives of the President," voted again "to 'ware' our badges at the meeting and sit in body Thursday evening," "to meet in our old reading-room on Thursday evening at half a past 5 o'clock and march upstairs headed by our President." At one meeting an impromptu speech was made on "Female Influences" and two stump speakers discussed the benefits derived from association with the ladies; it must have been effective in utterance, for the next week the Association voted "to lend lamps to the Literary and Missionary Association on Thursday evening." They even voted

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to present the ladies with a frame in which to put the regulations of their reading-room. The spirit of rivalry with the other men's organization was so strong that it was voted that any person expelled from the United Friends should not be admitted to membership among the Euphemians, but they accepted an invitation to attend a public meeting of the United Friends. They debated whether emulation was a proper subject of appeal to study by any of the teachers.

The members obtained permission for the society to attend a "political" at the town hall, and later resolved that no American citizen is obliged to obey any law which he conscientiously believes to be wrong. Those were the days of the Kansas Crusade and the Dred Scott decision regarding the Fugitive Slave Law. Colby boys believed evidently in a higher law than did Chief Justice Taney. Members debated whether circumstances indicated a long continuance of American slavery. The corresponding secretary was instructed to see that the *Richmond Enquirer* be discontinued.

It was customary at joint public meetings of the men's and women's societies for the gentlemen to debate and the ladies to read an issue of the *Clematis*, a paper that was started back in the old New London Academy, but in mid-July of 1856 the ladies refused to furnish one any longer. It would be interesting to know whether they ran out of ideas or the midsummer term was unusually warm. The Euphemians did not hesitate to order six hundred copies printed of the next public programme, but the order must have drained the treasury dry, since they had to borrow money to print two hundred copies of their constitution. They debated on the question, "Resolved, That public amusements do not exert beneficial influences on society," but that did not prevent their enjoying C. H. Smith's appearance before their own society when he "entertained the audience by reading

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from his sheet some very interesting and didactic pieces." Two of the boys "talked on peanuts," and some years later another named Smith gave an impromptu on "a genteel way to eat peanuts." Former members who had graduated were invited to send their photographs to be put up on the walls of the reading-room.

The Civil War came and passed. Some of the boys who had discussed slavery fought against it on the battlefield, and their Euphemian successors resolved in debate "that the South did not show itself equal to the North in courage, generalship and skill during the late war." Subjects of debate ranged from "Resolved, That the intellectual powers of young men should be cultivated in public rather than those of the young ladies," to "Resolved, That Mahometanism was a better form of religion than Romanism."

After a certain public meeting the Euphemians passed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Sargent for a "boquet" presented to the society. It was such an important matter that a committee of three was entrusted with the errand, and the committee drew up suitable resolutions which were to be printed and presented to the generous lady. At a private meeting the question was debated whether gambling is a more debasing sin than drinking. Neither offence seems to have been responsible for the breaking of the glass in one of the bookcases. A member agreed to "fix it free of charge to the Society." In gratitude equal to that expressed to the donor of the "boquet" the members accepted the offer on condition "that they could present him with a paper a foot long stating thanks, the above thanks to be written" by the librarian.

After an unbroken existence of twenty-five years the Euphemian Association voted itself out of existence. In spite of the long separate existence of both men's societies it was felt that the time had come for a union of forces. The proposal to disband aroused an animated

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discussion and the Euphemians were not willing to vote to unite the two societies, but they reached a decision to disband their own organization and unite with "those who were formerly members of the United Friends Society" in forming a new society, and that the directors of the Euphemians be delegated to receive and hold in trust all the assets of the society to be delivered "to a new society to be formed from the members of the two disbanded societies." Then the Euphemians went to the chapel where the members of the United Friends were waiting.

Before the United Friends had decided to disband they had held their last public meeting on a Tuesday evening in November. Their motto "Amicitia atque Scientia nostra Vincula" had inspired them for years, and though it was not enough to perpetuate the organization it held through the evening. After prayer and a chorus a salutatory on "The Benefits of Intellectual Attainment" reminded the assembled company why the society existed. Then Fred Clement of New London declaimed "Rum's Maniac" in true temperance style. Somebody provided a piano solo, and Frank J. Peaslee gave a "select reading." A dissertation followed by H. Alonzo Baker of New London entitled "Encouragement to Noble Action." Three ladies helped out the boys with music, then George A. Pettigrew of Ludlow, Vermont, sang the swan song of the society in the columns of *The Cresset*, its official organ. It might seem as if that would serve for a goodbye, but the programme continued with piano solo and duet, a drama "The Circassian Slave," and a valedictory address by Edward M. Stanyan of Milford on the erudite theme of "Palma non sine Pulvere." Tableaux were interspersed through the programme, and a quartette selection brought the exercises to a close.

The first steps towards organizing a new society were

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taken in the election of a committee of five to draw up a constitution and by-laws and to elect a name for the new society. Frank J. Peaslee was the chairman of the committee. A temporary board of directors was appointed to steer the organization. The new society received the name of the Philalethian Literary Association. Taking as their motto the words "Quanti est sapere," the members proceeded to complete their organization. Their purpose was expressed in the Preamble to their constitution, which read "Whereas, the development of the mental powers, the acquisition of useful knowledge, and the cultivation of correct habits of thought and action, are objects which claim our earnest attention; and whereas, extemporaneous speaking and original composition tend directly to the accomplishment of these objects, we, members of Colby Academy, do hereby form ourselves into a Literary Association for the above purposes, and agree to be governed by the following Constitution and By-Laws."

The Philalethian Association flourished from the beginning, commanding the loyalty of the boys generally. Its first annual reception was held in the hall of the Academy on a cold February evening, but Charles L. Page, as chairman of the committee of arrangements, had seen to it that everybody should be comfortable, and Batchelder's Orchestra was on hand to make the youngsters wish that they could dance. Guests were received at seven o'clock. Members were discouraged from negligence by the imposition of a fifty-cent fine if they did not attend and take their assigned parts. The activities of the society were engineered by three directors chosen every term, and were under the oversight of the faculty. It was an article of the By-Laws that "All criticisms in regard to the action of the teachers of the Institution shall be excluded from the columns of the paper," the

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Alethian, which was read at the public meetings of the society.

At the private meetings the exercises were similar to those of the earlier societies. Debates were popular, but there were restrictions. No question should be discussed "involving the tenets of any Protestant denomination or political party." The public meetings provided an opportunity for the orators and essayists to shine brilliantly. At these meetings the members presented the *Alethian*, which sparkled with student wit and satire. Great was the applause over sallies directed towards fellow students, and still greater when the editors ventured pleasantries about a teacher. The motto of the paper was:

"Pledged but to truth, to liberty and law;
No favor sways us; no fear shall awe."

At the annual meeting students and townspeople both listened with appreciation to the addresses that carried with them the special honors of the year. These were the anniversary address before the society, the honorary oration with salutatory, and in the spring an address to the seniors by a member of the senior middle class. The members of the Philalethian Association exerted themselves to win these coveted honors, and put their best efforts into their parts. Besides these addresses were the marshalships. All of the honors were decided in the society by majority vote.

The dues of the society were seventy-five cents a year, and there were special assessments for extraordinary expenses. A small income was received from funds. It was the policy of the society to invite occasional lecturers from out of town, and then they solicited contributions from the people of the town or sold tickets to defray expenses. In 1883 Mrs. Mary Livermore, leader of the woman suffrage movement, was invited to lecture "Concerning Husbands." A joint lecture course sustained by

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the Philalethians, the young women's society, and Wilmot Grange was planned. In 1884 the lecture committee of the Philalethians reported that one hundred and thirty-one tickets were sold in New London and sixteen in Scytheville. The total receipts were one hundred and seventy dollars and nineteen cents, while the expenses amounted to one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and nineteen cents, leaving a balance of two dollars to be divided between the two societies. A concert was talked of, but the matter was dropped when it appeared that it would cost twenty dollars. The next year the Ladies' Literary Society challenged the Philalethians to a spelling match, and the boys accepted, but in their own association they debated whether women should be allowed to vote, and decided in the negative by a vote of nineteen to three. There must have been considerable excitement over a discussion of the advisability of inviting the members of the Ladies' Society to be present at a private meeting of the Philalethians, for the secretary recorded thus: "Voted that the following motion and amendment be counted and placed on 'reckord.' Voted that we do not rescind the vote taken on January 16, 1889, relating to inviting the young ladies to attend our society meeting January 30, that we never rescind or reconsider this motion. Amendment that Mr. Rowley's motion shall never be reconsidered after this evening."

Echoes of public discussions in the world outside were heard in the Philalethian debates, but the Colby boys phrased the questions in a way that interested them rather than over the principles of an issue. When the question of Chinese settlement on the Pacific coast of the United States was agitating the relations between the two nations, the Philalethians debated the resolution that the Chinaman has as much right in this country as the Irishman. The decade of the 'eighties brought a warfare between scientists, flushed with their discover-

ies and intolerant of opposition to their scientific theories, and the theologians, who retained their confidence in traditional, biblical religion. Something of this discussion must have reached the academy, for one of the subjects of debate was "Resolved, That modern geological discoveries agree with Holy Writ." It mattered not that the geological issue had been settled decades earlier and that it was biological discoveries that were causing controversy. It was all the same to the Philalethians. They settled the matter in favor of harmony by a vote of nine to two. Academy students were sympathetic with the movement for simplified spelling, resolving that a reform should be made in English spelling. It must have been that the secretary was a convert to the idea, for he recorded that the minutes of the last meeting were "red and approved," and that the society voted to "except the kind offer of a present from the editor of the *Newport Argus* and *Spectator*."

It would be strange in the course of the years if some disaffection did not appear in Philalethian circles. Such a spirit came to a head in 1890 when twenty-two members of the society resigned, "feeling that the Philalethian Literary Association as now conducted has ceased to be a benefit to us and the time spent therein unprofitable, and believing our rhetoricals can be taken to better advantage in some other way." Such a body blow as this must have destroyed the society had it not been firmly established, but it went on its way calmly and by and by most of the seceders were readmitted.

During the 'nineties, when the school attendance had increased, it seemed to certain of the students that there was room for new societies. One of the male promoters said that the "low pulse-beat of the one school society" — meaning the Philalethians — "simply produced chills to those who were eager for development." The result

was the organization of two new societies among the young men.

Seventeen charter members took the ambitious and occult name of the Epsilon Pi Delta Society, keeping secret its inner meaning in imitation of college fraternities. Its principal aim was to improve one evening a week to the best of its ability, and Wednesday was set aside for that purpose. The number of members was limited. Old gold and purple were chosen as the colors of the Society. It produced a term paper with the ambitious title of the *Sopheutrapian*. Its president wrote, after the organization was completed: "The one object of its members is now being realized. The coveted meaning is now a possibility. The object of each member is to receive benefit by doing his utmost in whatever way he may be called. With this motto we have no fear in presaging success to every noble effort, both to the society as a whole, and to the members individually, in the future career."

In May, 1896, a few of the young men of the Institution formed the Granite Debating Society. The name was taken from the "Granite State" and the members wore tiny chips of granite tied with a red ribbon as a badge. The number of members was limited to twelve in order that all might get frequent training in original composition and debate. Moral character and mental ability were the prime requirements for admission into the select circle. The vital questions of the day, especially political and social, were discussed eagerly. A public meeting was held once a term.

The first public meeting of the Granite Debating Society was held on the sixteenth of March, 1897. The occasion naturally excited interest. Could the few members present as good a programme as the larger Philalethian Association had been able to do? The society was fortunate in having a good quartette, which set a high

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mark at the outset. Then William A. Hill delivered an oration on "The Two Idols of France." Next came an argumentative essay when Linley Chase discussed the affirmative and H. M. Apter the negative of the question: "Shall the United States recognize the independence of Cuba?" The quartette got into action again singing the appropriate selection, "We Meet Again Tonight, Boys." Another oration was in order. This time Andrew L. Fraser spoke on "The Arbitration Treaty." Instead of *Alethian* or *Clematis*, the Granite Society presented *The Annuals*. John J. Phelan, the editor, possessed a fund of dry humor, and the production was received with rounds of applause. Following this came a debate, with William Manahan arguing the affirmative and Ray F. Knowlton the negative. The question was "Resolved, That the ballot system as used in Australia should be adopted in all the states of the Union." Knowlton was president of the society and Manahan was scribe, so that the society could fairly be said to be firing its heavy guns. Who knows but that the discussion that night contributed to the adoption of the system in New Hampshire? By this time the appreciative audience was ready for the final selection of the quartette. They sang "Stars of the Summer Night," and everybody went out into the chill of a mid-March evening on New London hill.

Meantime through all the years the Ladies' Literary Society continued peacefully on its way, only separating the missionary interest from the literary in 1878. The organization included all the young women in school, so that there was no rivalry between organizations. Like the young men, they met weekly, read and discussed subjects of varying degrees of importance, and interspersed the literary parts with music more effectively than the boys were able to do. Occasionally they had opportunity in public meeting to put on their best bib and

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tucker and shine before admiring boy friends and town-folk. Such an occasion happened on the ninth of March, 1880. A musical selection by a quartette opened the exhibition and was followed by a salutatory by Cora H. Dennett. Julia E. Wells recited "King Robert of Sicily." A select reading was next in order by Laura F. Parker, entitled "Teaching Grandmother and Grandmother's Teaching." By that time it was time for music and a piano solo was rendered. Then the literary exercises were resumed. Alice T. Greenwood recited a selection from "Corinne," and Martha H. Pillsbury read an essay on "Mysteries." That had a sound reminiscent of the psychology of the girls in the old New London Academy. Another select reading was given by Carrie E. Lee, called "A Model Discourse," and Alice Greenwood sang "A Fairy Would I Be." Then, after an address by Mary E. Trow on "Influence," the *Clematis* was read, a new edition of the old paper issued by the girls forty years before. Mary E. Tilton was the editor. A piano solo by Emmeline M. Fletcher brought the programme to a close.

It was sixteen years later that a break came in the ranks when fourteen young women organized the secret D. G. V. Gesellschaft, limiting their number to twenty. Their purpose was like that of the other small societies. Permission was obtained from the faculty to organize, but the school year was so near its end that the society decided not to "enter the fray" until fall. The primary object of the founders was stated to be "to secure such a unity of effort that the gifts of the individual members shall be developed in the best possible way. The directors, aided by the society as a whole, will aim to secure a high standard of literary work, and to depart, as far as is conducive to the best results, from the customary routine." Its motto was "Unter Vier Augen." Its officers were not quite the usual routine. They included the

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customary president, a vice president, secretary and treasurer, also chaplain, janitor, critic, and three directors.

The promise of unconventional methods was fulfilled in a Scotch programme for the first public meeting of the Gesellschaft. After a German duet by May Abott and Annie L. Cranska, the president of the society, Lucy Allen read an essay on The Works of George Macdonald. Then Mary E. Tucker read a selection from Macdonald's *Robert Falconer*, and Mabel W. Gile sang "Sweet Afton." At this point the customary paper of the society, *Die Zeitung*, was submitted for public approval by Alice Buffum. After Emma B. Blanchard had recited "The Bobolink" Alice Whitney read an essay on "Ian Maclaren" and Emma Stanley produced a character sketch. It was appropriate then that Lina Washburn should read from Maclaren's works. Then the song of the society was sung by all the members, and the audience dispersed agreed that the First Night was an unqualified success.

The friendly rivalry of all these societies stimulated student literary efforts to a high degree. It gave practice for inter-society debates and training for inter-school debates between Colby and Kimball Union Academy and Tilton Seminary. The public meetings vied with one another in keeping up the interest on the hill, and the respective papers scintillated with brilliant essays, orations and debates.

THE LIBRARY

Among the adjuncts of every self-respecting modern school is a well selected library with a trained librarian. It was not so at the middle of the nineteenth century. Individuals bought books that interested them if they could spare the purchase money, but neither schools nor colleges had adequate libraries and many of them none

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at all. It was the early literary societies that collected libraries at the academy long before the school itself came to own one. Such societies could not get on without reference books and they needed current literature for their debates. It is not surprising therefore that one week after the Euphemian Association was formed a motion was made and carried in a meeting of the society to have "a committee see about getting a reading-room, lamps and books." The first book owned was Cushing's *Manual of Parliamentary Law*, a gift of Principal Gardner.

The Association decided to solicit the townspeople for aid and secured pledges for a considerable sum of money for library and reading-room. In November it was voted to collect the money promised and buy books before the end of the term. A book committee was appointed with Professor Knight as chairman; it became the accepted rule that the societies should not purchase books without the approval of the teachers. The Euphemians generously granted the use of their library to the young women and the teachers, but presumably if a United Friend wandered in he would be thrown out. One of the Euphemians was chosen librarian and before long he was given an assistant. They divided between them a term salary of one dollar and a half in proportion to the amount of labor that each performed. It is not recorded what they did with so much money.

Within a year each of the two societies had "beautiful and commodious reading and library rooms" in Colby Hall, and one of the libraries had three hundred volumes. Two years later the total number of books had reached six hundred. The Euphemians spent thirty-seven dollars to furnish their reading-room. After two years of restricted privileges the Euphemians voted to share their library privileges with the United Friends;

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history does not record whether there were reciprocal exchanges of the courtesy.

The academy catalogue in 1856 stated that the libraries of the two men's societies had eight hundred books on the shelves, and that the Ladies' Literary Society had a library of new and choice books. Four years later there were one thousand volumes altogether. This was a real achievement for these enterprising young people. They paid out hard-earned money themselves and they made the most of their friends and their honorary members. After an existence of ten years the societies moved their property from Colby Hall to the Academy. The usual means were taken to preserve the books and keep them in good order. They were marked, catalogued and covered with black or dark gray paper. Fines were exacted for neglect of rules. At the end of every term the librarian reported to the society on the state of the library.

In 1869 the report of the librarian of the Euphemians showed that four hundred and fifty books belonged to that organization. The circulation during the year had been about the same number of books. Every member was assessed twenty-five cents for the purchase of new books. An interesting list of newspapers in the reading-room included the *Boston Globe*, the *Independent Statesman*, *Moore's Rural New Yorker*, *Scribner's Monthly*, *Appleton's Journal of Literature, Science and Art*, and the *Phrenological Journal*. The society subscribed to the *Watchman and Reflector*, the weekly organ of the New England Baptists — let us hope that it did not lie on the table near enough to quarrel with the *Phrenological Journal* —, but a committee was appointed to "labor" with Principal Willard to obtain it free of cost. The denomination generally took advantage to get as much free service as possible from the paper. *Harper's Weekly* was added to the newspaper subscrip-

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tion list for a year, and it was voted to take one of the Concord daily papers for the month of June.

During all this time the school had no library of its own and it was fifteen years more before it acquired one. Then Reverend E. E. Cummings, D.D., who had been president of the trustees for many years, died leaving his library of six hundred volumes to the academy. With this as a nucleus the school solicited its friends through the activity of Mr. Hudgens of the faculty and nearly as many more books were obtained. Many of these were theological books that had little practical value to the students, but there were not a few that were real assets.

These beginnings of an academy library provoked discussion in the societies whether it would be advantageous to unite their libraries with that of the school. The Euphemians and United Friends had united in 1878 to form the Philalethian Association. Now the Philalethians approved a set of resolutions regarding a transfer of their library to the academy. They consulted a lawyer that there might be no hitch in recovering their books if they should want to get them back, and then sent their terms to the trustees. The conditions were that all books must be properly marked as belonging to their owners, must be kept under the care of a librarian in a library open at least ten hours a week during the school year, with the privilege of recalling the books at the end of three years, if desired; otherwise the arrangement should be continued indefinitely.

The books that were transferred by the two existing societies were arranged in alcoves and were catalogued by an expert according to the Dewey system at the expense of Mrs. Colgate. This man was a member of the first class of the Columbia Library School, the first of its kind in the country, and the Dewey system so widely used at present was a new experiment. Anna S. Cummings, a daughter of Dr. Cummings and a graduate of

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Colby in the class of '85, was appointed the first librarian of a library which included twenty-seven hundred volumes altogether. Students were given access to the shelves and the privileges of withdrawing them for study in their own rooms. A comparison of library records shows that students on an average borrowed about fifteen books a year as compared with fourteen in 1933-34, nineteen in 1934-35, and twenty-five in 1935-36.

Scarcely was the library in good running order in the brick building on the hill when the fire destroyed the building in 1892. At that time more than three thousand volumes were on the shelves. Through the efforts of the students a large part of the library was saved but many books were damaged. That part of the insurance which covered the library was used for new books and friends made many gifts. Miss Mary E. Burpee, who had been librarian for three years as well as a teacher in the school, carefully made a new accession book to take the place of the one that had been lost in the fire and the library was put in order in the east room on the ground floor of the old Academy. The quarters were small, but they were regarded as only temporary. New reference books, such as the *International Encyclopedia*, *Poole's Index*, and the *Riverside Natural History*, were much appreciated. The *Colby Voice* urged the students to "spend the half hours that you now waste in gossip in reading some good book." The literary societies subscribed for a number of magazines which supplemented what the library itself could afford. *Harper's*, *Century*, *Scribner's*, *The Atlantic*, *Current History*, *Review of Reviews*, *North American Review* and the *Edinburgh Review* were all there. Some were then in circulation that since then have ceased publication or have merged with others. Such were *The Outlook*, *Harper's Weekly*, *Arena*, *Chautauquan* and *Youth's Companion*. The *Granite Monthly* gave its readers an appreciation

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of New Hampshire, and now and then an article or a poem which had reference to the immediate vicinity of New London, such as a descriptive account of Lake Sunapee and a series of articles on Warner and its history.

Much of the efficiency then and since was due to Miss Mary E. Burpee, who not only knew the books and how to use them, but in kindly, patient fashion guided the floundering student through the mazes of reference books and other literature. Miss Mabel W. Gile relieved her of the task for a time, and Miss Burpee was able to give more time to teaching.

About one hundred books a year were added to the library annually during the period from 1893 to 1900. Then the severe financial stringency reduced the number to about twenty, nearly all of them gifts, and this condition continued through the first fifteen years of the new century. Several large accessions followed these lean years. A large collection of volumes came from Newton Theological Institution, and for the first time the Adelaide Smiley Fund of twelve hundred dollars, which had been raised by the alumni, became available for the purchase of books. Since 1920 the increase of purchases has been steady.

The change from the academy to the junior college with the accompanying increased income made it possible to engage Mrs. Hazel F. Adams to give full time to the library. It was necessary to give the books a thorough overhauling because of the unskilled labor of student assistants and inexperienced cataloguers. It proved impracticable to continue with student assistants, especially since twenty-five hundred dollars were spent for new books in 1931-32, and Miss Julia Todd was therefore appointed assistant librarian. With faculty assistance obsolete books were culled out and discarded or stored in the attic. Fifteen hundred old books were recatalogued, and numerous purchases were made until by 1934 five thousand

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books were on the shelves. This was a boon to students and teachers alike, and aided greatly to improve the processes of education. The current rate of accession is about seven hundred books a year.

The faculty had a share in improving the contents of the library through a committee, which tried to fill in the gaps and to round out the collections in the various fields of knowledge until the college possessed a good working library. Booksellers have been encouraged each year to bring a stock of books to the library for display, and this has given students an opportunity to make a selection of books for their own collections. The library committee has sponsored an annual personal library contest with awards for the best collections, and guest speakers have been invited to talk on books.

In the summer of 1934 Miss Mildred Peterson succeeded Mrs. Adams as librarian, and a year later Miss Barbara Barrow came to the hill as assistant librarian. Both were college women, Wheaton and Wellesley, and both had received special library training, one at Simmons College and the other at Columbia, so that they were qualified to continue and extend the improvements that had been made. Ten student assistants were trained for library work for the sake of the assistance that they might render while in school and for their permanent advantage.

After the construction of Burpee Hall the library was transferred from Colgate Hall, and was located in more ample quarters on the first and basement floors. Since then the enlargement of Burpee Hall has provided an office on the main floor and alcoves which are furnished with comfortable chairs and reading lamps with books so temptingly near that the student is lured by the literary atmosphere. This humanizing of the atmosphere of the library has resulted in a growing interest and an

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increased use of books for study and for leisure reading.

A special drive was made upon the friends of the school at a luncheon to which they were invited in 1935 and the response was generous. The Friends of the Library of Colby Junior College were organized to extend influence and support, and plans were made for memorial collections of books and for an annual meeting of the organization. Special gifts have come recently from the library of Dean Sprague and from the estate of Mrs. Mabel E. Howlett. Various book exhibits have been made in the library and devices, such as the sale of Wedgwood ware with Colby designs, have been used to add to the endowment fund. The librarian has seen the value of the library as an attraction to visiting librarians and in the last two years the school librarians of New Hampshire were invited for an all day meeting on the hill and the New Hampshire Library Association was entertained for four days. In these various ways the library has become an important agency for the promotion of reading and study and the progress of library organization and efficiency.

ATHLETICS

As library and laboratory are modern adjuncts to a school, so a gymnasium is a modern contrivance that would surprise the founders of Colby. In their days a woodpile in winter and a garden in summer furnished enough exercise, and if more were needed a boy would join a gang in mischief. That a girl should swing on rings, fence with sticks, or play basket ball would have been shocking, and to have spent thousands of dollars on a building that would make such things possible would have seemed a waste of money. But in America sports came into vogue with increase of money and leisure time, and what was done in villages and towns everywhere became popular in schools and colleges.

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The Civil War gave an impetus to two forms of exercise and discipline. One was military drill, the other was baseball. Both of these found root in New London but baseball much later than military drill.

After the new building was erected on the crest of the hill it became possible to use the old Academy building for other purposes. First, the trustees voted to engage a teacher in gymnastics at a salary not to exceed four hundred dollars and a committee was appointed to equip the old building for a gymnasium, but the presence in town of such an officer in the army as General J. M. Clough, with all his experience and prestige gained in the recent war, was a strong recommendation for military drill, and presently the catalogue announced that "the old Academy is now used as an armory and for military drilling." The drill room was upstairs, and a bowling alley was constructed downstairs. A military company was organized and met for drill twice a week. The students had no uniforms at first, but each wore a military cap. The next year the state furnished a set of uniforms to be used on public occasions. A spirit of enthusiasm prevailed among the men, and so great was the interest that a ladies' cadet corps was formed, and so proficient did it become in the manual of arms that some people thought it superior to the men's company in dash and *esprit de corps*.

The report of the Adjutant General of New Hampshire was quoted with satisfaction when he said: "I am glad to announce that one educational institution in the state has seen fit to introduce military drill and discipline as an independent branch of its studies. This the New London Institution has done, and I have furnished the necessary arms and equipments. The experiment promises to be productive of good results and success. There is no training or exercise so conducive to health and the proper development of the body as that of military drill." Not only was the corps a pioneer cadet company among

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the private preparatory schools of the state, but its efficiency was complimented at public drills or on the march with other patriotic units.

Long after military drill had ceased to be required drilling was revived voluntarily, and in 1889 a company of forty men went through the evolutions under the direction of Mr. Wilbur of the faculty.

At Colby baseball became in time the leading sport. The academy boys played among themselves and matched up against local school and town teams. An annual game was played between the academy team and the alumni. Soon the Colby team was playing other school teams in friendly competition. Yet there was some criticism of the sport, and the editors of the *Voice* thought it advisable to come to its defense in the first published number in June, 1889. They said: "Many people have nothing too severe to say about the student who plays ball. But if the aim of education is to train and develop the *whole* man, then baseball has a place in his school life that no other one kind of exercise can fill. Perhaps it is well to consider what this place is.

"Baseball is valuable, first of all, as a means of physical exercise. It sends the blood coursing through the veins, gives suppleness to the body, makes the player a swift runner, and puts muscles on his arm capable of doing a large amount of work in a short time. But more than this it does, and the game is chiefly valuable for the mental and moral training it gives. Any one who has played ball will understand how it holds the attention, makes the eye quick and the aim steady; how it requires coolness of nerve, decision and promptness of action. Have you ever watched a game of ball where the two teams are just a match for each other? It is the last half of the ninth inning. The side now at the bat is one score behind, and has two men out, three on bases, and a good man at the bat, with two strikes and three balls. How intense is the

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feeling that pervades the spectators and the players! The least false movement changes the scale. Can a boy pass through many games like this without being trained to keep cool and act with decision in the later crises of life, when thousands of dollars or scores of lives may hang in the balance?

“A prompt recognition of authority, absolute command of temper, gentlemanly bearing towards the opposing side in the face of an adverse decision, and the keeping of one’s honesty through it all, are manly virtues called into constant exercise in every well-played game.

“Many have a horror of ball playing because some one of their friends has broken a finger, or possibly been permanently injured. Which is better, to break down in school for want of exercise, or run the risk of breaking a finger? In one case you will have to leave off playing a few weeks, in the other, perhaps, never be able to go back to school. But as to the positive danger, I think any doctor will tell you that two at least are killed by want of exercise where one is permanently injured by ball playing. Exercise is what a student must have in order to be a healthy man, and he gets this nowhere at better advantage than in baseball.”

The old Academy continued to be used after military drill had ceased to be prescribed. Besides the bowling alley that was popular on rainy days and in the winter, polo was played on the second floor with contests “hard and bitter.” The boys boarding at the boarding-house played a team of those who boarded in club, and the girls attended and rooted for those who ate with them. The old Academy was therefore the recreation center for the school, though the girls were provided for on the hill. Track athletics were practised in the season and annual meets were held with various contesting teams. On the walls of the old Academy were painted the scores of baseball and track teams.

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There was considerable agitation for a new building as time went on. The editors of the *Colby Voice* respectfully invited the trustees "to stroll into the cruciform building used as a gymnasium and look for the chest weights, parallel bars and other conveniences belonging to such an institution. Then they will please label them for the accommodation of new students, who have much difficulty in finding them." Such sarcasm did not prove effective at once, but five years later the defect was remedied. The trustees authorized a gymnasium between the Heidelberg and Colby Hall. The first floor was intended as a dressing room, for Indian club practice and a bowling alley; the second floor was designed for the use of bars and for baseball practice. Equipment discarded from the old brick gymnasium at Yale when the new gymnasium was built was purchaseable. Certain of the students took it upon themselves to raise the necessary purchase money by correspondence, and the apparatus weighing a ton was shipped to Potter Place and freighted to New London.

The young women had been required to take regular exercise in their gymnasium during the winter term, but the trustees were advised that "the young ladies would be pleased to have them look around among the woodpiles and rubbish in the basement, and see if *their* gymnasium still exists." The trustees did provide a new roller for the croquet and tennis grounds.

After the fire had destroyed the quarters of the women the new gymnasium served the needs of all the students fairly well for thirty years, giving opportunity for regular exercise and team training. Football started about that time and before long crowded baseball into second place. The athletic associations of both men and women were active, and many of the records of Colby Academy teams were envied by other schools. Students of physical ability in baseball and football were in attendance, and

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track and field athletics were not neglected. Gymnasium schedules for both sexes were kept faithfully with faculty members as instructors. There were chest weights and Indian clubs, horizontal and parallel bars, dumbbells and rowing machines and boxing gloves. In 1895 Colby won six out of seven baseball games, losing only to the State Team at the Warner Fair. Most of the games were won by decisive scores. In the fall Colby won from Franklin High and from Tilton Seminary in football, but lost to New Hampton by a small score. The Ladies' Association had tennis, golf, archery, and general sports committees.

Students who could not play well enough to make the teams encouraged the players by their presence and their yells. At the most excited moments

“Rickerty cax, co-ax, co-ax,
Rickerty cax, co-ax, co-ax,
That’s the kind! That’s the kind!
Colby Academy every time!”

would come from the sidelines, or

“Co-rack-a-jack! Co-rack-a-jack!
Co-boom-a-lack-a-bal
Colby! Colby! Rah-rah-rah!”

With Libe Washburn as pitcher and Edward Durgin as catcher Colby’s baseball team, Reid, Sprague, Hill and Cleveland for the infield, and Phelan, Young and Clough in the outfield, Colby took New Hampton and Claremont High School into camp in the spring season of 1897, but defeat came at the hands of Kimball Union and Andover. In the fall the Colby football team made a clean sweep of victories over Kimball Union, Franklin High School, and two games with Claremont High. Melendy played center for Colby, Dimick and Hapgood were guards, Curtice and Durgin tackles, and Cann and

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Young played the two ends. The two half-backs were Cleveland and Fox, and Washburn was full-back.

In that same year Colby sent a track team to contend with teams from Concord, Tilton, Portsmouth, Rochester, and Brewster Academy. Washburn won the running broad jump, the standing high jump, and putting the shot, took second in the standing broad jump, and third in throwing the hammer and the pole vault. Hill won the hundred yard dash, and came in third in the two hundred and twenty yard dash and the standing broad jump, and tied with Curtice for third place in the running broad jump. Cann won the mile and the half mile runs. With such a showing as this Colby won the meet with a score of 46, compared with Tilton 33, Portsmouth 24, Brewster 21, Concord 16, and Rochester 12. It was a proud team that returned to the hill with a silver cup as trophy.

Several of Colby's best athletes went to Brown after graduation, including Washburn, who became 'varsity pitcher. At least three made the 'varsity football team the same year. Nor did the Colby athletes cease to go to Brown with that particular period. Harry E. Pattee, a Massachusetts boy, spent two years at the academy playing shortstop on the baseball team. Entering Brown in 1902 he played the same position on the 'varsity and made the all-America team because of his record. Numerous athletic and popular honors came to him in college, and ten years later he coached the Brown team. He even played professional ball for a while on the Rochester team of the Eastern League, which won the pennant, and then he went into business. As evidence of Colby's reputation at Brown is a report written in a letter from a member of the Colby club at Brown to a friend in the academy. He wrote: "Colby's existence has been known at Brown all this year, but it sprang into prominence as usual at the interscholastic meet on Memorial Day.

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As the writer was watching the pole vault, a stranger standing next to him remarked, 'They don't send many men down from that school, but those they do send are all point winners.' "

Athletic success reached its high point in 1918. Out of twelve baseball games played in the spring Colby suffered but one defeat, and that was from Harvard freshmen. Included among the defeated nines were the Dartmouth Reserves and Cushing Academy. Tilton and Kimball Union bit the dust twice. In the fall the football team made a similar record. Colby lost to Phillips Exeter Academy 13 to 6. Large scores were piled up at the expense of the old rivals, and several schools never played before, including Cushing Academy and the Everett, Massachusetts, High School. In basket ball eight games were won and four lost.

New sports were added as time went on. Colby had a 'cross-country match with Holderness School, with the academy team on the losing side. The girls organized field hockey and in 1924 took four games out of five, including Keene Normal, losing to Tilton. In the same year the boys' ice hockey team played a clean slate of three games, with a victory over the Dartmouth freshmen. It was then that the trustees came to the conclusion that Colby deserved a new gymnasium, an enterprise made real by a gift from the Northern Baptist Convention as a consequence of the New World Movement. Completed while boys were still on the hill, it needed no alteration when only girls were admitted to the Junior College.

XVII

THE JUNIOR COLLEGE.

1928-1934

THE town of New London celebrated its sesquicentennial in 1929. One hundred and fifty years had passed since the pioneer settlers planted their homes in the wilderness. The population of the town had not gained for a hundred years, but the village had expanded with new buildings and was adding to its equipment a hospital, a fire department, water and sewer systems and better roads, and summer homes were dotting the hills and lakesides. It had flourishing fraternal organizations, a grange, and a post of the American Legion. Its church still lifted its steeple to the sky, and found new ways of ministering to spiritual and social need. When the business men of the community turned their searchlight on the town they decided to organize a Civic Association, which should function as a chamber of commerce to build up the community. Plans were at once undertaken, the *New London News* was started as its organ, an information booth was provided in the public square for the convenience of tourists, ball games and banquets were arranged, money was raised for the hospital and for a bathing float at Little Sunapee, and the New Hampshire Real Estate Association was entertained on its first annual outing. These were not all accomplished the first year, but they are included in the record of the five years that followed the formation of the Association.

It was appropriate that the town should celebrate its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary in 1929. Houses were repainted and decorated with bunting. Elaborate

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preparations were made for the historical pageant entitled "The Hills against the Sky." Governor Tobey and Congressman Tillson of Connecticut and his daughters were special guests. State Highway Commissioner Fred E. Everett came back to the hill to take the part of his ancestor, and local citizens impersonated the early pioneers, some of them of their own families.

When the day dawned for the celebration the village and countryside were athrill with excitement. Hundreds of citizens and visitors watched the impressive scenes. They saw the pioneers dressed in the fashion of the older day, the velvet gowns of old England, and an early English dance in contrast with the homespun of the new. They listened in to the first town meeting at Samuel Messer's, and participated in the clearing of woodland and pasture. Then they took an evening walk with Elder Seamans and others as the century drew to a close. They saw Indian dances, and bonnets and shawls from Hominy Pot and Goose Hole. As if riding along the highways and byways in a new century, they were shown Josiah Brown and his merino sheep, they watched the first stagecoach go by, they looked in on the students studying in the old Academy, and they shared in a salute to Governor Anthony Colby. Then with the swift movement of the years came the Civil War, the call for troops, soldier and sweetheart, and the Civil War ball. And soldiers of the various wars had their places in the record before the tale came to its end. An event of the day was the unveiling of a marker on the Colby mansion.

Before the town celebrated its anniversary Colby had commenced its new experiment. When the school closed in June, 1928, there was a nucleus of three girls outside of New London who might be expected to return in the fall. One of them did not return on account of the change in policy, a second withdrew later on account of

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illness. Only one remained as the corner-stone of the new institution.

The trustees realized that the new policy would change the character of the students as a whole, and would necessitate the building up of a new constituency. A liberal appropriation was made for advertising, and by means of personal contacts President Sawyer and Mr. T. O. Parker widened acquaintance and enrolled candidates for admission. When the first year opened in the fall of 1928 forty-nine girls were in the dormitory and there were forty students from New London, of whom a number were boys. It was evident that dormitory accommodations would soon be overtaxed, and the trustees were faced with the alternative of providing more rooms or of raising the rate to twelve hundred dollars and limiting the school to fifty girls. It was apparent that the needs of town pupils would soon be taken care of in a town high school. The matter of the sectarian character of Colby was agitated again by the state department of education, and it was decided that no town should pay tuition, as New London was doing, from funds raised by public taxation after September, 1928. New London students in the junior college must pay their own bills.

Nineteen girls were registered in the college department as freshmen, and fifteen new ones were expected ready for college work a year later. Affiliation was arranged with Denison University and with the University of New Hampshire, and it was pending with Boston University.

The budget for the first year allowed for expenditures of sixty thousand dollars, including a salary list of about half that amount; receipts were estimated at \$64,370, over half of which would come from student fees.

The first year of college grade was undertaken at once, the second year in 1929. Four courses were outlined by

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a curriculum committee and adopted by the trustees. These were college preparatory, secretarial science, music, and the first year of college. H. Leslie Sawyer continued as the head of the "Colby School for Girls," as it was called at first, with the title of president. Thomas O. Parker, Dartmouth '09, was submaster and teacher of the sciences. Walter T. Moreland, a graduate of the academy and of Colby College '22, was teacher of mathematics. M. Roy London was recalled to the hill from Chicago, where he was at the head of a business school, to direct the department of secretarial science.

At the head of the women of the faculty was A. Carmen Taylor, Bates '10, with the title of dean of women and with Latin as her department of instruction. It was an unwritten tradition that the lady principal should teach Latin. Five other women completed the faculty. These were Marguerite H. Hirsch, Wellesley '23, in charge of instruction in English, Kathleen Haff, Tufts '25, teacher of history, Elizabeth Hastings, Mount Holyoke '25, French teacher, Elizabeth Donovan, Wellesley '26, appointed to teach Bible, psychology and sociology, and Muriel Steeves of the University of New Hampshire, made responsible for physical education. Four of the teachers had advanced degrees, two had engaged in foreign study related to their subjects of teaching, and two had pursued advanced study in America towards the master's degree. Each instructor had his own department, and in addition was assigned to extra-curricular responsibilities, such as conferences with students, library oversight in the evening, and chaperoning or supervising study periods.

At once it became necessary for the trustees to make plans for a new dormitory to meet the expected increase in enrollment. Because of the changed character of the school it seemed advisable to elect outstanding women with educational training to be members of the Board

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of Trustees as fast as vacancies occurred. It was a particularly happy arrangement when Mrs. McKean was the first to be elected. Later Mrs. Elbridge G. Davis of Boston, Mrs. John G. Winant of Concord, and Mrs. Mary Shepard Clough were added. It was thought wise and proper to seek the advice of the Colgate family and of the Baptist Board of Education before deciding to erect a new dormitory and settling the fate of old Colby Hall, now without tenants, but the trustees were convinced that a new dormitory must be built if funds could be obtained. The attendance of the second year made it imperative. Teachers and girls were living at the Inn and in the homes of the village. With a contribution of fifteen thousand dollars from Miss Colgate the trustees felt justified in proceeding with construction, hoping that the new building would be ready by the spring term. Ground was broken in September, 1929. At the laying of the corner-stone President Sawyer made an address on the beginnings of higher education for women nearly a hundred years before, particularly at Mount Holyoke and New London. A copper tube was buried which contained names of students, copies of the catalogue and the first issue of the *Blue Quill*, and two freshman hats. Student officials among the girls shared in placing the mortar for the stone.

The trustees decided to call the new building McKean Hall in honor of the principal who had saved the academy from extinction thirty years before. The structure of brick with light trimmings was in harmony with Colgate Hall and added to the attractiveness of the campus. It provided accommodations for two teachers and thirty-three girls.

The administration did everything possible for the comfort and satisfaction of the girls. Excursions were made to Dartmouth College, St. Gaudens's home at Cornish, Concord, Franconia Notch, a sail on Sunapee Lake,

and hikes in all directions. The girls were not long in adopting the customs of a college. The class of 1930 adopted red and white as class colors, selected the red rose for class flower, chose as its motto "Here endeth the first lesson," and planned class day exercises on the fourteenth of June. These included a class history, class statistics, a class prophecy, a class will and a class song. Natalie Sklut, president of the class, gave an address and read the prophecy. Marian Bailey and Emma Dearnley presented class gifts, and ivy was planted at McKean Hall.

The girls had a glee club and a chapel choir, which impressively engaged in processional and recessional in black gowns and added to the dignity of chapel exercises. An orchestra of several pieces was added to the musical organizations. A dramatic club was the next logical association, since music and physical action are closely associated, and dancing made an irresistible demand on festive occasions. Plays were produced by those who felt a budding histrionic talent, and presently "The Rouge Pot" was organized to provide legitimate occasion for the use of its contents. It was to be composed of those who had given notable performances in several plays or who had written plays produced by the school.

As music, dancing and dramatics satisfied the aesthetic sense, so original efforts at literature found expression in the *Blue Quill*. This was a quarterly magazine purely literary in character, and had an editorial staff chosen by competition on the basis of published contributions. Barbara Clough was the first editor-in-chief, and under her direction the magazine speedily won the support of the students and attained to a standard of excellence that became a model for subsequent issues. It is interesting as the years go on to read again the Salutory of the new magazine. "It is with a spirit of adventure," said the editors, "that we have compiled this first edition of

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the *Blue Quill*. Our purpose has been threefold. First we have felt that there are those who have the ability to write, but who need the encouragement and goal offered by this magazine. Second, those who have already experienced the pleasure of writing we would reward by the publication of their endeavors. Finally, we earnestly wish to create among our readers a desire for a literary magazine and an appreciation for the creative talent of their fellow students.

“The members of the editorial staff have mapped the route and chartered the vessel. But upon you, the passengers aboard this ship, they depend for a successful voyage. They urge you to contribute, to read the magazine thoughtfully, to criticise constructively, and, finally, to offer suggestions to the members of the board. Then, safe in port, all may say.

“ ‘The ship has weathered every rack,
The Prize we sought is won.’ ”

The *Colbyan* with a staff selected by the senior class continued to provide a college annual. For a few months the students edited *The Seminar*, a typewritten sheet, but it lived only a short time. The Student Government Association published annually a *Students' Handbook*, giving information about campus activities, the regulations of the college, and other matters of interest to incoming students. This was issued before the opening of the year in September, and was sent to both old and new students.

The Student Government Association included all the undergraduates. It was directed by the usual officers of such an organization and by a council composed of the officers and a representative from each dormitory, one from the preparatory division of the school, and a faculty adviser. Its function was to legislate in non-academic matters, to maintain observance of the rules, and to encour-

age continual co-operation with the college administration.

The students found that the gymnasium gave them all the indoor exercise that they needed with systematic instruction by a director of physical education. The ozone of the hills stimulated activity. Tennis and archery were taken up promptly. The Athletic Association included all students who paid the necessary dues, and conserved the various interests that came under the head of athletics. They played field hockey, four teams reporting for practice. Basket ball was popular, and it was decided to have a number of teams for each class rather than a 'varsity team. Contests were held between the classes and the dormitories, and an all-school team was selected. A toboggan chute with a steel tower twenty feet high was erected in the rear of Colgate Hall.

Horseback riding was a favorite form of recreation, and the Shepard Riding School provided the horses and instruction for those who had had no experience in riding. Earlier generations of Colby students walked to Gay's sugar camp on the Burpee Hill road; now twenty-five girls obtained horses and visited a camp at Wilmot. As early as 1930 a riding exhibition was held on a Saturday in June. Before long the Boot and Saddle Club was organized and Mr. Shepard fitted up a Boot and Saddle Room for the girls, where they could hold rendezvous and occasionally have supper. With the help of the Art Department of the college they decorated the walls with maps of the Sunapee roads and trails. The club arranged special trips, opened new riding trails and planned meets with other schools, and held a horse show. A field day was observed in May with competition in archery, riding, tennis, hockey and baseball.

Lighter recreation was easy to obtain. There were inviting rambles in all directions and long tramps for the restless and vigorous. One could go down to Crockett's

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Corner and Low Plain and back by Seaman's Road, or down the long hill to Pleasant Lake and around to Elkins, or around Little Sunapee and home by Burpee Hill. It was six miles to Lakeside by way of Columbus Avenue and return, or one could walk all the way to George's Mills and back and so tap the big lake at that end. To view Mount Kearsarge daily and not have an urge to climb was impossible for Colby girls; they revived the old custom of Mountain Day and made their way to the top with all the old enthusiasm. The only drawback was the absence of the boys and the old barges that held four on a seat. The rear seat was always at a premium and the question "Who're you goin' with?" was heard frequently on the campus before the advent of the day. In those days invitations from the boys to the girls had to be handed to the lady principal, who read them and passed them on to the proper recipient. Replies must be sent by the same route. But that was in the dark ages of the nineteenth century.

Three annual events were established almost from the beginning of the college. The first Parents' Day was introduced on Columbus Day, 1928; a year later one hundred parents and friends visited the hill over the week-end set aside for the purpose. A second event was May Day. Students made research in the old English customs, reproduced the crowning of a May queen, and danced on the campus around a maypole, staging charming effects with their pageantry. Winter carnival was held over a week-end in February. Then they entertained with outings and dinner parties, and had their musicales and tea dances. The crowning event was a formal carnival ball at which the belles of New Hampshire and Vermont towns vied with the sub-debutantes of Boston and New York suburbs. One of the carnival programmes began with a sleigh-ride to George's Mills and a chicken pie supper, then back to the college for a musical com-

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edy, "The Singer of the Samovar." On Saturday winter sports were the order of the forenoon, followed by a noon luncheon in the town hall. The afternoon brought a tea dance and the evening the carnival ball. It would have been comfortable to lie abed the next morning, but attendance at church was part of the programme, and at least it was not strenuous.

The modern girl demands abundant recreation, but the college girl could not neglect her studies if she would, and special inducements were offered to incite her to do her best. By 1931 the division was made sharply between the preparatory classes and the junior college. The four years' preparatory course was still given, and a course of four years' academic instruction for students who did not expect to go on to college. Juniors and seniors in these courses ranked as freshmen and sophomores in the college. Those not so far along were merely preparatory students. In that year there were twenty students thus classified as preparatory, eighteen freshmen and twenty-four sophomores. Seventy-seven juniors and fifty-two seniors were enrolled in the college courses; thirty-four graduated in June. The largest number of students, one hundred and one strong, came from Massachusetts. New Hampshire had thirty-three to its credit, while Vermont and Connecticut were each represented by thirteen. About thirty more came from other states, making a total registration of one hundred and ninety-one.

The list of subjects in the various courses was lengthening steadily, and the members of the faculty were increasing in number. In the fall of 1929 four were added to the board of instruction. Gladys E. Webber came from Boston University and Radcliffe to take charge of the courses in history, economics and sociology; Marion D. Brown of Colby College and Boston University arrived to give courses in religion; Eleanor Dodd

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of Boston University came to teach French and Latin. Laura G. Shields, of the New England Conservatory, received the appointment for the teaching of music. In the following year Guy F. Williams of Bates and Yale assumed charge of the department of science; Emily R. Squires from North Dakota and Brown came to teach English, and Viola Pfrommer, trained at the Posse-Nissen School in Boston, took the responsibility of physical education. Every year saw the addition of new teachers, among whom was J. Duane Squires, a graduate of the University of North Dakota and a recent doctor of philosophy from Harvard. He soon proved himself a worker in college, church and community, with history, economics and international relations as his field of educational interest.

The college catalogue specified accounting, anatomy, art, biology, business administration, calculus, chemistry, economics, English, ethics, French, geometry, German, history, Latin, mathematical analysis, music, office training, philosophy, physical education, secretarial practice, sociology and stenography. Besides the officers of instruction the administrative staff included a librarian and assistant, a registrar, a secretary to the President, a dietitian, a college nurse, a superintendent of buildings and grounds, an engineer and a night watchman. All these were evidence that Colby Junior College was a going concern and that it had a future of great promise as well as almost a hundred years of history.

In order to spur the students to scholastic endeavor a dean's list was prepared of those who maintained an average of eighty-five per cent. To these persons special privileges were granted. By 1933 a considerable number of prizes were being offered for various kinds of effort. Two of these were due to the direct interest of the trustees. First, there were five prizes of ten dollars each for juniors and seniors who had attained to highest excel-

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lence in at least two of a group of selected studies, including English, foreign languages, science and mathematics, social sciences and religion. Second was the Colby award, made in recognition of an outstanding contribution to the development of student life. This was the highest distinction of the college. It consisted of an invitation to return as a week-end guest of the college with traveling expenses paid from any point in New England.

Several prizes were offered by friends and individual trustees. The Clough Prize of twenty-five dollars was awarded to the sophomore who made the greatest improvement during two years at Colby. The Shepard Prize of twenty-five dollars was awarded for the best hymn composed under the direction of the Department of Music. This prize was offered by Charles E. Shepard in memory of his father, James Eli Shepard, who for many years was a trustee of the academy and had paid tuition for the members of his growing family over a term of twenty-five years. The Athletic Association Prize of twenty-five dollars was for the best all-around girl, to be decided by the faculty. James G. Harris '95 offered a Scholarship Prize of ten dollars for high scholarship to a sophomore intending to go to college, and a Secretarial Science Prize of the same amount for conspicuous excellence in the whole field of secretarial science. The James H. Burpee prizes of fifteen, ten, and five dollars were available annually after a prize speaking contest. In 1932 these went first to Zara Krasnow for her recitation of "Run Queek, Rosie," second to Peggy Chandler, who recited "At the Swimming Pool," and third to Doris Anderson for her rendition of "Matchmaking." The Young Women's Christian Association and the Student Council sponsored a contest for the best original song. The Department of Physical Education awarded a Posture Medal for the greatest improvement in posture.

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Mrs. Edward MacDowell of Peterboro gave the MacDowell Prize for the greatest talent as exhibited in a composition for voice, piano or violin. In 1931-32 the *Atlantic Monthly* arranged a prize essay contest for college students, and third prize was awarded to Marian P. Wiggin of Colby for an essay entitled "No One Knows." A Young Women's Christian Association scholarship was awarded on Commencement Day in 1935. Other competitions were arranged as time passed. A Music Club was organized and three prizes were offered. One of these was a "Pep" song and was won by Mildred Messer. The "Blue and White" song won a prize for Elizabeth Gay. "Green Hills" won a third prize for Virginia Allen.

Interest in Spanish was fostered by a Spanish Club, and a medal was offered by the club for the best essay on Cervantes. An Art Club matched the Music Club, and an International Relations Club was a special feature alongside the Spanish Club. The International Relations Club was composed of students of honor rank who were specially interested in history and politics. Interest was kept up by occasional lectures by speakers sent by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, with which the club was affiliated. As if these organizations were not enough a Science Club was formed, and of course there must be an Outing Club in any lively girls' college.

The Young Women's Christian Association formed discussion groups, with speakers from the faculty and from ministers and business men outside of New London, and vesper services were held in the college chapel. A typical Y. W. C. A. meeting first held a business session, then spent some time learning a new "Y" song written by Laura Shields; then the company divided into three groups and discussed "Morals," "How we can know God better," and "How we can know one an-

other better." The Association issued *The Guidepost* to interpret its significance.

The ebullient spirits of two hundred and fifty girls found expression in a bewildering variety of ways. There were organizations and groups enough to promote all sorts of enterprises. A moving picture of events shows how much they had to enjoy. Before the college had grown so large in 1930-31 they were presenting Christmas tableaux of famous paintings of madonnas, and on another evening a morality play. A Czecho-Slovak evening brought Mrs. Stella Marek Cushing with lecture and music, and on another occasion Rasma Brekters, a Latvian student who had graduated from Newton Theological Institution, sang and spoke in costume. An Indian folklore evening presented Ataloo, a full-blooded Indian princess, who had a master of arts degree from Columbia University. A lecture on "Women in Athletics" was delivered by Fritz Nissen of the Posse-Nissen School in Boston.

The college glee club was a flourishing organization, and Dartmouth College was near enough to arrange joint concerts with the Colby girls. Even Harvard and Boston University were not so far away that they could not do the same. Plans were made for a joint rendering of the *Messiah* by the Colby club and forty members of the Boston University Graduate Musical Association. Five concerts were given during the winter. The first was at New Hampton, where the Colby and New Hampton clubs sang. The second was at New London, when the boys of Phillips Andover Academy gave a joint concert with the Colby Glee Club. Then followed three college concerts, one when the Colby girls went to Newport and joined with the Dartmouth Glee Club, a second at New London, when the Boston University Glee Club visited the hill and aided the local club, and a fifth at New London when Colby and Dartmouth joined forces.

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These joint concerts furnished good training in concert work, pleased the audiences, and incidentally widened the acquaintance and gratified the social desires of the college men and women.

A series of tea dances attracted the friends of the junior college. At the first of these music was furnished by the "Green Vagabonds" of Dartmouth. On special occasions groups of Colby girls visited Hanover and shared in the thrills of a senior college of men. Besides the glee club concerts the college imported a string quartette, and Mildred Messer gave a recital assisted by violin and piano.

The custom of inviting parents to the hill for a week-end visit promoted acquaintance and understanding, and introduced the fathers and mothers of the girls to the attractiveness of New London and vicinity. On one Saturday they were invited to join in a motor trip to the famous St. Gaudens studio at Cornish, and upon their return were treated to a buffet supper in the new Colby Hall. This was followed by moving pictures of India and the Philippines with a lecture by Miss Carolyn Smiley. Family Day was observed at the church on Sunday forenoon. At five o'clock a musical recital was enjoyed, and on Monday there were inter-class hockey games.

Not long afterward came a Russian night at Tracy Memorial Hall which had been fitted up by Mrs. Jane Tracy as a part of the library center. Miss Margaret Hamp of Andover and Cambridge told of her experiences in a five months' stay on a government farm, where she cooked and taught the people how to drive trucks and tractors. Colby singers with Miss Shields at the piano furnished Russian music. Then came an evening when Mrs. Hoh Yam Tong made China and her people real. Jennie Lee of the University of Edinburgh, a Labor member of the British Parliament, spoke in the

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Whipple Memorial Town Hall on "The Outlook of the Post-War Generation." This beautiful brick building had been erected by Sherman Whipple, Colby '77, in memory of his brother, Amos Whipple, and their boyhood days in New London. These entertainments were soon followed by more prosaic addresses, when Judge Emma F. Schofield of Boston spoke on "Every Day Law for Women," and Reverend Allyn K. Foster of the Baptist Board of Education enlightened the young women on points of contact between science and religion.

Lest Colby become too serious minded the Rouge Pot presented "The Boy Comes Home" — it would not have been interesting if it had been a girl — and the class in dramatics played "The Wicked Witch" at a woman's club entertainment for one hundred children at the town hall. Then came an art exhibition of one hundred and fifty reproductions of masterpieces of art, and soon afterward the students and faculty had a basket ball contest in which the girls defeated the women of the faculty by a score of fourteen to eight. A ping pong tournament seemed like an anticlimax but it provoked admiration for the skill of the participants. Then came an auction of unmarked laundry.

If a member of the class of fifty years before could have watched this contest and shared in the other events of the kaleidoscopic calendar, she would have wondered at the accelerated pace of school life on the hill and would probably have wondered how class work could receive any attention with all this diversion, but the girls of Colby Junior College took it all in their stride.

Sixty-five freshmen had to be initiated in the fall of 1931. The woes of Freshman Week were related two years afterward by the class historian. "We were told to wear black cotton stockings and serge bloomers under our dresses, while carrying our books in flannel pajamas. Above Turkish towels, bearing the names of the wearers

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and the small home towns of which they had once been so proud, our faces showed peaked and pale. Our once beautifully permanented hair, now cruelly braided, was tied with green cambric. Even the weather was in collaboration with the mighty seniors. All that week the sky maintained that spotless blue color which only a New London sky can attain, to spite us for having to carry umbrellas at all times."

Another event recorded by the same historian reads: "One of the most impressive ceremonies of the year was the installation of officers held one night after study hour. It was a gorgeous night. The moon, round and yellow, rose over the horizon just as the old Concord stage drove up in front of Colgate Hall. The old officers, dressed in old-fashioned full skirts and pantaloons with tiny straw hats atop of their heads, which would persist in slipping, sat on top, and the incoming officers, dressed in white sport clothes, rode inside. Standing between rows of Japanese lanterns the old officers surrendered their duties. The retiring officers then returned to the stagecoach, and the new rode away in automobiles."

The rapid growth of the college made it necessary to take account of stock and see what should be done about new buildings. Scarcely had McKean Hall been opened when it became apparent that another building must be erected. Miss Colgate gave fifteen thousand dollars for the purpose, and the income of the college made it reasonable to expect that the rest of the expense could be met soon. The new building, located between McKean Hall and the highway, was a companion to McKean, simply but beautifully built of brick with granite trimmings. It measured eighty-seven by forty-three feet. On the first floor was a teacher's room and accommodations for ten girls, a reception hall and parlor. On the second floor one teacher and twenty girls were

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provided for, and on the third floor almost as many more. The building was dedicated in 1931 and was named Colby Hall in honor of the New London family that had meant so much in the history of the school. William Colgate Colby, who was one of the trustees, agreed to repair the old Colby Hall, its use to be determined by the trustees. The Board put on record that the number of students should be limited to two hundred.

Space still remained in the crescent of buildings for another dormitory between Colgate Hall and the gymnasium. The Baptist Board of Education was willing to underwrite such a building to the extent of twenty-five thousand dollars with the understanding that if the income of the college should be sufficient to meet the expense, the Board of Education would be released from its obligation. The trustees therefore voted to spend forty thousand dollars on the new structure. It was started promptly and on Armistice Day, 1932, Shepard Hall was dedicated. The special day was designated as Trustees' Day. From nine to eleven in the forenoon classes were visited, at 11.30 everybody gathered in chapel for devotions, and lunch followed. The afternoon began with music and drama in Colgate Hall, and at two o'clock came the exercises of dedication of the new Shepard Hall. Josiah E. Fernald of the Board presided. Mrs. James Eli Shepard was guest of honor. Charles E. Shepard presented a portrait of his father to hang in the corridor of the building. Dr. William A. Hill delivered the address of dedication, Wilfred E. Burpee offered prayer, and Fred S. Heath, also of the Board of Trustees, related the history of Shepard Hall. Three teachers and forty-four girls could be taken care of in the new building. There was a large living room with colonial fireplace, and a green color scheme was worked out by the art class. An art club room was fitted up in the basement. Another improvement was the transformation of

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the former power house plant into a music studio standing in the rear of Colgate Hall. After the dedicatory exercises were over a musical tea provided for refreshments, while exercise was encouraged with an invitation to inspect the buildings and new equipment. Dinner came at 5.30, at eight o'clock a Dartmouth-Colby Glee Club concert furnished entertainment, and dancing followed for an hour with open house at all dormitories.

The trustees had requested the Legislature to grant them the right to give the degree of Associate in Arts, such as is customary in a junior college, and in 1932 it was voted to change the name from Colby School for Girls to Colby Junior College for Women. The petition was granted by the following act signed by Governor John G. Winant, Louis P. Elkins, the speaker of the House, and George D. Cummings, the president of the Senate:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

"1. Name changed. The name of Colby Academy in the town of New London, incorporated under an act approved July 4, 1837, entitled 'An Act to incorporate New London Academy,' the name of said corporation having been changed by acts approved July 13, 1854, July 13, 1855, and July 15, 1878, is hereby changed to Colby Junior College for Women. All property now held by said Colby Academy shall be held by Colby Junior College for Women subject to the terms of the various bequests and donations in any instrument creating the same, with the same powers, duties and obligations of the Colby Academy.

"2. Takes effect. This act shall take effect upon its passage."

Samuel Best of Malden was added to the Board of Trustees and Charles W. Tobey was chosen an honorary trustee. The trustees voted to discontinue the ninth grade after 1932 and the tenth grade a year later. A course was authorized in home organization and soon afterward a medical secretary course. By this time the library was reorganized with a library committee of the

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faculty looking out for its interests. For the present the books were kept in Colgate Hall. It was hoped that a library building might be erected in the near future for the five thousand books that were on the shelves.

A rainbow of promise was arching over the campus on the hill.

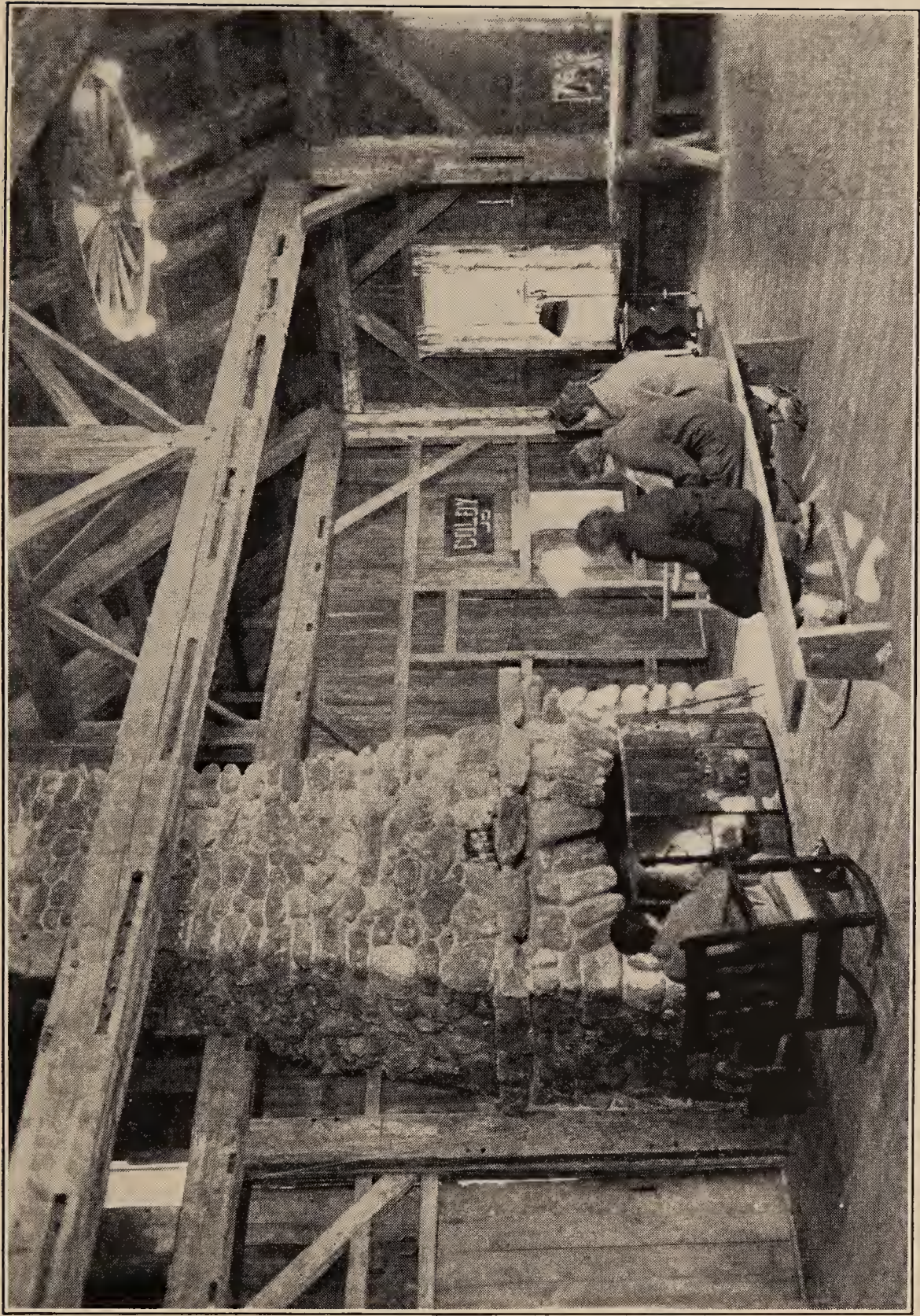
XVIII

APPROACHING THE CENTENARY.

1934-1937

THE remarkable success of the new experiment compelled the trustees to plan in more ample fashion than before. They appointed a committee to study critically the location of five more buildings in co-operation with the library committee, and a committee was appointed to devise ways and means for further building. The programme called for a dormitory for forty girls besides a new library building by September, 1934. Looking ahead four years it seemed as if it might be possible to make a drive for half a million endowment before the one hundredth commencement in 1937.

The planning committee decided that it was best to combine library and dormitory in one building, and the construction of the first unit of Burpee Hall was authorized, provided the student enrollment seemed to justify it. It was expected that Burpee Hall would be the first structure on a new quadrangle in the rear of the older buildings. Meanwhile William C. Colby and his two sisters, Misses Jessie and May Colby, who had taken up their residence on the former Herrick estate, gave a tract on the shore of Little Sunapee for the use of the Athletic Association. The trustees voted to purchase the Forester property adjoining the campus, if it could be financed by a readjustment of the mortgage on the Inn property. It was debated whether or not to make over Colby Hall into apartments for renting. An electric refrigeration plant was authorized at an expense of one thousand dollars.



COLBY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION LODGE

APPROACHING THE CENTENARY. 1934-1937

Not the least interesting of the changes that were occurring in the buildings was the transformation of Colby Hall into Colby Athletic Lodge in the woods on the shore of Little Sunapee. This was made possible by the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah E. Fernald of Concord. The trustees had considered the construction of an athletic society cabin at Keyser Lake, but Little Sunapee was more accessible and the Colby gift of land made the nearer location possible. The contract for reconstruction was given to Horace C. Stanley, who took down the old Colby Hall and used the beams, which had been put into the building when it was the town's first meeting-house, as the framework of the new Lodge. A large living-room thirty by forty feet constituted the main part of the Lodge with a kitchen adjoining and a loft upstairs for sleeping purposes. A wide porch overlooking the lake added to the attractiveness of the building, and an eight foot fireplace was provided to make the building comfortable in cold weather.

On the third of June, 1934, students and friends went to the lake for the dedication. President Sawyer presided and after music and prayer Dr. J. Duane Squires read a paper written by Oren D. Crockett, which gave a history of the building that for sixty-five years served as meeting-house and town hall on Cemetery Hill and then for seventy-four years housed the academy on Colby Hill. How many times the old rafters had rung with songs of praise and political excitement and the rollicking jollity of irrepressible boys, and now it was to minister to the enjoyment of girls by the lake where boys and girls both had liked to roam. After further remarks, music, and the presentation of keys Mr. Crockett lighted a fire in the fireplace and Edith Spurr recited "The Sacrament of Fire."

At Commencement time in 1934 the corner-stone of the fourth new building in five years was duly laid.

THE FIRST CENTURY OF COLBY

It was fittingly called Burpee Hall since some member of the Burpee family had served on the Board of Trustees since Perley Burpee had been one of the original promoters of New London Academy. The interest of the family in academy and college is indicated on a brass tablet in the doorway of the new building, bearing the names of Perley Burpee, trustee in 1837, Anthony C. Burpee, 1891, James H. Burpee, 1897, Mary Burpee Macomber, 1905, and Wilfred E. Burpee, 1907. In Colgate Hall an Alumnae-Senior banquet took the place of the usual luncheon. Class Day exercises included ivy planting at Shepard Hall, addresses and the singing of the new Ivy Song. Instead of the baseball game between the academy team and the alumni, which characterized earlier commencements, a horse show was an annual feature with an exhibition of expert riding. A commencement play, "Twelfth Night," was performed under the direction of Miss Marion Brown of the faculty. A reception was held on the front campus on Sunday and a concert in the evening. The Commencement exercises took place in the Baptist church on Monday forenoon. Especially impressive was the "Last Chapel," when Dr. Sawyer spoke to the girls on "Transformation and Transfiguration," and all sang "Auld Lang Syne."

It was necessary for the trustees in 1935 to authorize the construction of a new wing to Burpee Hall, and when President Sawyer announced that two hundred and eighty were enrolled and there was a waiting list of seventy, it became evident that the year 1936 must see a second wing added even though it required a loan of twenty thousand dollars to complete the construction. The result was that when the students returned in the fall of that year they found a building rivaling Colgate Hall in size and ready to receive many more girls to its dormitory accommodations.

The year 1934-35 surpassed its predecessors in attend-

ance and enthusiasm. The opening of the town high school two years before took some of the town girls away, but more were coming from out of town. The alumni of Colby Academy began to talk about the coming Centenary of the school, and the trustees appointed a committee of nine as a centennial committee and made an appropriation for expenses. The alumnae of the college wished to start a fund for a new chapel edifice; the trustees were sympathetic and contributed five hundred dollars to encourage the enterprise.

The alumnae had commenced the publication of the *Colby Junior College Alumnae Bulletin* in March, 1933, to be issued two times a year. The first number gave promise of a succession of attractive issues. It contained the constitution of the Alumnae Association, Colby news, including a record of the principal events of the year, an account of the annual winter carnival and of the doings of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Music Club, an announcement of Colby's "Seminar," a weekly news sheet in the form of a broadside, an account of the new Shepard Hall, faculty and alumnae notes, and the story of the clubs that had been started among alumnae to perpetuate the friendships formed at New London. Already these included the South Shore Colby Club, the Worcester Colby Club, the Connecticut Colby Club, and an embryo organization in New York City. Two years before the New York group had become fully organized, and other clubs were listed at Providence, Springfield and Hartford, with three new ones near Boston — the Newton, Medford and North of Boston clubs.

In the first four years of the junior college Colby sent eighty-nine girls to thirty-four senior colleges in different parts of the country. Eleven had gone to Mount Holyoke, nine to New Hampshire University, eight to Boston University, and the same number to Connecticut

THE FIRST CENTURY OF COLBY

College. Five had gone to Wellesley and five to Jackson, four to the University of Michigan, and three each to Wheaton, Rollins and the New England Conservatory of Music.

Much interest in music was manifest in the college. As many as twenty-five girls went to Hanover to hear Roland Hayes sing, and the whole school buzzed with excitement when the famous negro tenor came to New London, and the Vienna choir boys spent an evening at Colby. The college did not need to be located in a metropolis when it could enjoy such musical treats near by. Musical students in college gave musical numbers on the programmes of women's clubs at Franklin, Tilton and Northfield. A "pops" concert was arranged at the college. Best of all was the new Colby Junior College Song Book, which was edited by Laura G. Shields and Florence L. Leach in 1935. It was a collection of songs that had been written and composed by Colby students since the opening of the college. It contained "Blue and White" Songs, School Tradition Songs, Organization Songs, Dormitory Songs, Marching, Humorous and "Pep" Songs, Secular Songs and Trios, and Sacred Songs. The publication of the book, bound in blue cloth and containing the words and music of sixty-four selections, was received with enthusiasm. "White and Blue," written by Winifred White, class of '32, with music by Marguerite Sherwin of the same class, was a particular favorite. It reads

WHITE AND BLUE

As we stand on the hill-top at Colby
And we dream what the future may give,
We can only hope to be worthy
Of the life she has taught us to live.
White of the clouds that fill
Blue above the Colby Hill,
True blue of friends we love



THE FACULTY — 1936-1937

Top Row: MARKWICK, ROBERTS, D. SQUIRES, NELSON, PETERSON, BOYNTON, LEACH, SMALLWOOD, WILLIAMS, BARROW, COMEE

Middle Row: SHIELDS, MORELAND, BARNETT, FALK, RHOADES, DODD, FISHER, BROWN, CAREY, LONDON, KIMBALL

Bottom Row: BARBIERS, TAFT, TOWLE, WEBBER, CLARK, SAWYER, NICHOLAS, E. SQUIRES, DONOVAN, TRAFTON, MULLER

APPROACHING THE CENTENARY. 1934-1937

Mixed in with the blue above,
Make our Colby white and blue,
Loyalty we'll pledge to you.
We'll keep you proudly waving up on high,
Our white and blue.

Scarcely less popular was the "Ivy Day Song," both words and music by Enid Kiernan, class of '34.

IVY DAY SONG

We come in autumn,
Soon gone is our September,
Leaving its handful
Of bright days to remember;
We long to feel the blow
Of cool snow in our hair,
And, gathering 'round late firesides,
Know that friends are there.

At night the winds are calling us to waken,
For by spring's footsteps we'll soon be overtaken.
These days soon pass — we reach the last —
And Colby is memory.

The road we follow may lead us far away,
But behind us deep rooted there will stay,
Climbing forever, bring what life may,
Ivy we're planting today.

"Stand Up and Sing a Cheer for Colby," whose author and composer was Marion Atwood, was brief but expressed in a stanza the college spirit.

STAND UP AND SING A CHEER FOR COLBY

Stand up and sing a cheer for Colby,
Oh, honor her name and fame!
There's a place in your heart
Colby claimed from the start,
Throughout all the years the same.
Gaily the blue and white is waving,
A symbol of loyalty.
So here's to the school where we love to be,
To the spirit of C. J. C.

THE FIRST CENTURY OF COLBY

The artistic tendencies of Colby students were encouraged by an Art Room in Colgate Hall and they found expression in a variety of ways. They formed the Colby Art Guild to promote a love for the highest standards, and girls were admitted as members only after creditable work in art, but they tried their skill at all sorts of exhibitions. They got out a "Colby Kiddie Book," which was mostly amateur verse and pictures. This was published by the art and English classes. They dressed dolls to be sent away for miners' children in West Virginia. Once a year they gave an entertainment for the benefit of the New London hospital. The costume design class staged a spring fashion show. Metal working was encouraged by setting apart a Metal Handicraft Room in McKean Hall.

In ways new and old the weeks and months of the year 1934-35 passed away. Lecturers and other talkers came and went. The students held a Model League of Nations, which made the international events that they were studying more realistic. J. Duane Squires of the faculty gave a series of forum addresses to the New London Forum, which met weekly during the winter. A gymnastic exhibition excited admiration with its marching, rhythmic dancing and work with various kinds of apparatus, its specialties of tap dancing and skipping rope, and its climax when the girls marched in formation producing the letters S-A-W-Y-E-R and sang a song written and composed by Bertha Horwitz in honor of the President. A reception to President and Mrs. Sawyer was a happy occasion at Colby Cottage, and students and faculty left behind them a silver coffee service. At Thanksgiving time the shut-ins of the village were remembered and at another time a Russian cabaret and golden rule dinner were arranged to contribute to a welfare fund for the needy. Mrs. Plummer and Mrs. Macomber of the trus-

APPROACHING THE CENTENARY. 1934-1937

tees gave a tea to the faculty at Mrs. Plummer's summer home.

The students ran the whole gamut of emotions from Freshman Week, when in outlandish costume freshmen were hazed in the village square, to a church service on Sunday conducted by the college students, when seven of them participated in an interpretation of the Lord's Prayer.

Two weeks in 1935 deserve a special chronicle. One was the Winter Carnival, the other Commencement. The Carnival brought together a jolly company of young people intent on enjoying themselves to the full. On the twenty-second of February, when the snow is at its best in the highland country, tobogganing opened the celebration. Ski and snowshoe contests of various kinds enlivened the afternoon. In the evening a basket ball game took place in the town hall between the Newport Columbians and New London. On Saturday afternoon the girls staged a baseball game on snowshoes, a buck saw contest, a juvenile dog sled show, and a rolling pin contest. The men visitors joined in a tug-of-war, both men and women engaged in ski joring and a hundred yard dash on skates. An ice hockey game ended the afternoon sports, and a carnival ball in the town hall concluded the celebration. On both days the students of the college vied with one another in snow sculpturing, and many were the snapshots put away in books of remembrance.

Saturday, the first day of June, marked the beginning of Commencement festivities. The sophomores celebrated their class day at the Lodge by Little Sunapee. On Wednesday came the senior alumnae banquet in the dining-room of Colgate Hall. These were merely introductory to the full days that were to come. Friday was distinguished by a Boot and Saddle Club horse show and an art exhibit, and in the evening the formal

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Commencement dance took place in the gymnasium. Saturday morning the seniors were up early for a breakfast at the Lodge. Tennis finals came in the forenoon. Class Day exercises and an ivy planting at Burpee Hall, with the laying of the corner-stone for the second unit of Burpee, were the serious undertakings of the day. Of course the Board held a meeting of the trustees. Another Shakespearian play, this time the "Merchant of Venice," staged on the campus, pleased those who gathered on the hill.

Sunday brought the baccalaureate sermon at the church by Reverend Harold V. Jensen of Melrose, and an alumni reunion at the noon hour. From three to five in the afternoon the girls flitted about from group to group of their friends, centering their attention upon a reception given for their benefit. In the evening came the annual concert in Colgate Hall. On Monday the ninety-eighth Commencement exercises were held in the historic meeting-house, where for so many years successive classes had said goodbye to alma mater. The Commencement address was given by Reverend Frank W. Padelford, D.D., Secretary of the Baptist Board of Education, and the year's awards were made to those who deserved special honors. Tuesday was not on the Commencement schedule, but it might have been marked as Goodbye Day. A few tears, a few hugs, promises to write or visit, and two hundred and fifty girls scattered, a few of them looking forward to senior college, most of them anticipating a return to Colby in the fall, but a large minority conscious that their school days were over. Some of them remembered the 1934 Class Day Song:

Never knew how a hilltop,
That leans against the blue,
Could have stayed me and made me
Like these things I learned to do:

APPROACHING THE CENTENARY. 1934-1937

Follow long winding roads, love grey days,
Listen to the rain,
Keeping visions of gay days,
Though I don't come back again.

During the summer several of the girls undertook a social service experiment at Danbury under the direction of Miss Brown of the faculty. Making their headquarters on a farm on the slope of Ragged Mountain, they daily gathered the Danbury children together for class and club work in the approved style of social settlements, and gave them glimpses of a better order of life and conduct than most of them had seen in home and community. At the college the Young Women's Christian Association was active in reminding the girls that life was something more than a merry-go-round; it was an opportunity for personal service and personal development through helping others who were less fortunate. The organization was directed by a cabinet composed of students and faculty, held several small biweekly meetings with faculty and student leaders, and larger college gatherings with speakers from the faculty and student leaders, and larger college gatherings with speakers from the faculty, students from foreign countries, and ministers who were invited to the hill to give a challenging message. Vespers in the Chapel and group gatherings in the Little Chapel in McKean Hall were especially impressive when music and candle light furnished an atmosphere for quiet meditation and a sense of fellowship in ideals. A few of the girls had arranged the Little Chapel in imitation of a wayside shrine in Brittany, with a Madonna picture against a rose-colored drapery, a table with a bowl of flowers, and a seven-branched candlestick on each side.

The report of the Young Women's Christian Association as printed in the *Colbyan* for 1936 made mention of benefit parties for the Danbury people, sponsoring

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church services with special speakers, filling Thanksgiving baskets, selling candy and dressing dolls. It concluded: "The little half-remembered things, a burning candle, the hill wind blowing outside as we sat around cosy hearthsides at vespers, or the keen memory of pleasant exchange of opinions, ideas and philosophies at interest group meetings, all bring definite pictures to mind."

The *Colbyan* reflected other interests faithfully. The Athletic Association said in its report to the school: "We've exercised our vocal chords volubly at song contests, our jaws edibly and audibly at Lodge suppers; our hands in applause at Cabarets and May Party; a variety of assorted muscles in 'interdorm' sports; our wit and charm at formal dances; and our good will, good spirits, and good sportsmanship at every available opportunity." The girls maintained an Outing Club, admitting to it only those who had climbed three mountains. Trips for testing purposes were held to Kearsarge, Ragged and Cardigan. Snowshoeing and skiing, tobogganing and hiking, swimming in the season, and moonlight climbing expeditions were the customary activities, frequently ending with a jolly evening at the Lodge. Hockey and baseball each had blue and white teams. The Boot and Saddle Club put on a "Dude Ranch" for entertainment.

Generous provision for music is always a part of the programme at Colby Junior College. Besides the occasional concerts with celebrated artists are various events when home talent supplies the entertainment. Not least are "interdorm" sings. Each dormitory elects a song leader every year to lead in the competition. Each such leader leads in a school song, and a song leader for the whole school is selected from girls who have been "dorm" song leaders.

Among the conspicuous events of the year 1935 was

the International Friendship Festival held at the time of Armistice Day. Its purpose, as planned by Miss Webber of the faculty, was to arouse the interest of the students in the subject. A new World Affairs Club was formed as a society preparatory to the International Relations Club. Colby had two resident nationals of other countries in her student body, one from France and the other from Czecho-Slovakia, and nineteen other nationals, some studying in American colleges, were entertained at the festival from as far away as India, Nigeria and Australia. Professor Thorsten V. Kalijarvi of the University of New Hampshire spoke on "The International Outlook," and conducted a forum for questions. An international exhibit helped to acquaint the college girls with the life and customs of other lands. In the town hall a group of twenty-one Ukrainians from Manchester with their own orchestra gave a programme of folk dances in native costume. A subscription dance followed with music furnished by the Dartmouth Barbary Coast Orchestra.

In church on Sunday morning four speakers showed how Christianity had carried education, medicine, agricultural science, and faith to the International frontier. In the evening there was a symposium and forum in the auditorium of Colgate Hall, when one member of each national group spoke for five minutes on some phase of the life of his country. On Monday morning the International Relations Club of the college staged a session of the League of Nations. In all these ways a more realistic picture of foreign affairs was presented to the students, and helped to correct such misapprehension as one girl admitted when she said: "I didn't know that foreigners are just like us." The festival was so successful that a second one was held in November, 1936.

Among the year's special events were picnics, Mountain Day, Parents' Week-end and Winter Carnival; con-

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certs and plays and dances, including the Athletic Association dance, a Bavarian Cabaret, and the Junior "Prom"; a science exhibit and a business show, the Young Women's Christian Association banquet, Baby Day with its "bows, bonnets and bibs"; and May Day celebration in the form of a Japanese legend. The Vienna Choir Boys were a special attraction with their choral singing and miniature operetta; the faculty pleased the students with their Follies and Musicale; and Professor Overstreet of Columbia reminded the girls of the meaning of "A Philosophy for Modern Life."

With all the stirring panorama of the days and nights came moods of introspection when the mind at rest became conscious of its loneliness. Enid Kiernan expressed such a mood in

FOOTSTEPS

No footsteps halt at my door,
They always go on.
I put down my work
And listen to their coming down the road;
I tremble all over for a minute,
As they near,
Shoes crunching the pebbles and the dust.
Some one coming from nowhere,
Going somewhere,
Slowing up as he grows near my door.
I listen for a knock, grow grave and hope.
On — and on — and on,
The footsteps go — on by —
And slowly die away again.
No footsteps ever halt here at my door.

Betty Litch spoke for other verse makers in

PROTEST

Star-dust and roses, and mystical moon;
Lovers and romance, and magical June —
These are the Poet's boon.

APPROACHING THE CENTENARY. 1934-1937

Commonplace doings, with little of plot;
Everyday boredoms and sordid what not —
These are the Poet's lot!

Sometimes the exuberant spirits of those who had no poetic dreams broke out in non-poetic license. Then Student Government took a hand and the student court dealt with violations of good behavior in a dimly lighted room in the basement of Shepard Hall in a way that was seldom lenient.

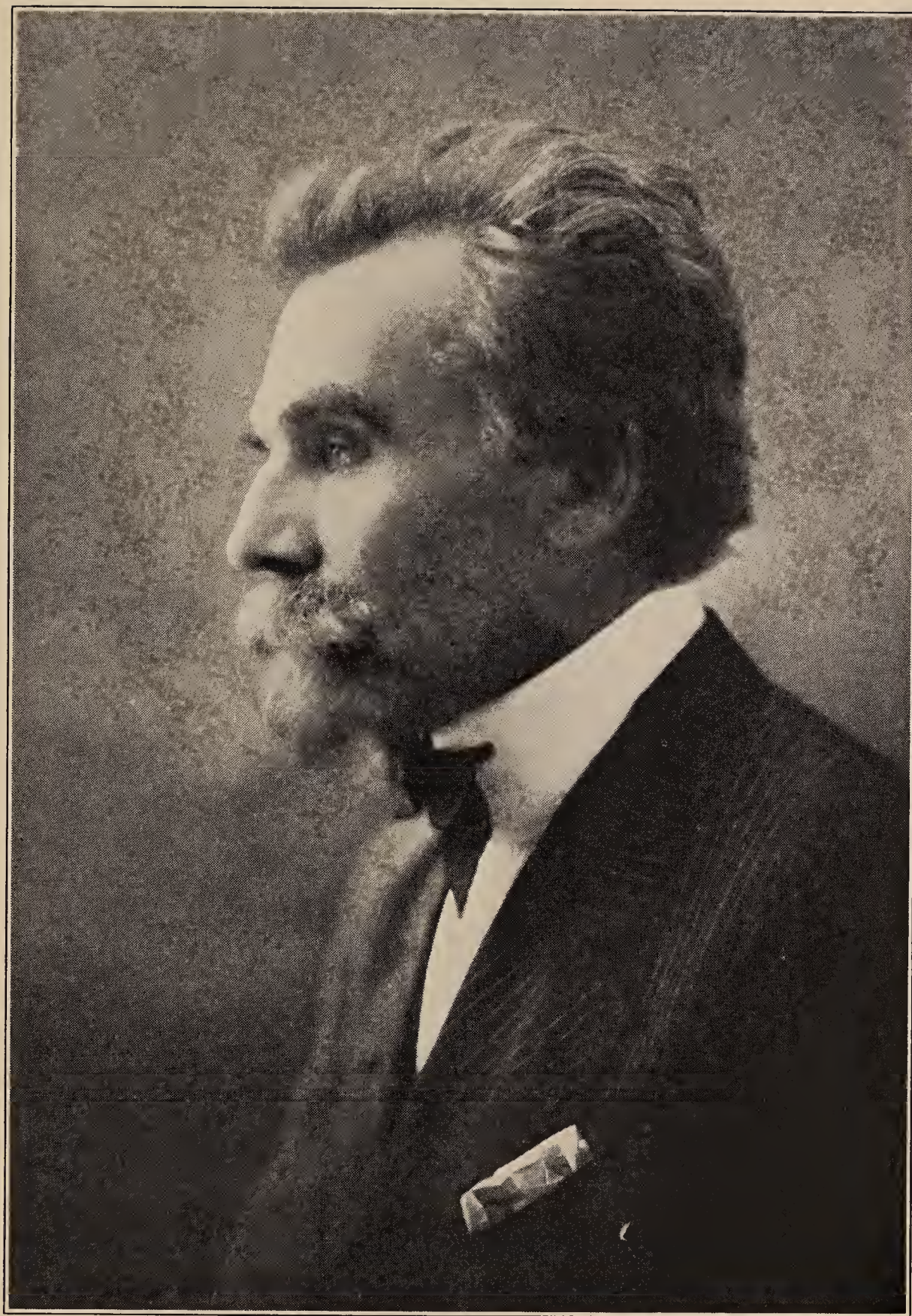
So the ninety-ninth year of Colby came to an end. The spring season of 1936 was ushered in by Lois Sargent and Genevieve Millar with a fishing expedition to Pleasant Lake on the fifteenth of April. They were fortunate enough to land a four and a six pound salmon. The summer of 1936 saw the addition of a second wing to Burpee Hall and the construction of a President's House on the west side of the highway. Miss Mary Colgate made the latter possible, thus supplying a much needed improvement. But it was the last of the numerous gifts of this princely donor, for she was taken suddenly ill in New London and died at her home in Yonkers, New York, on the twenty-fourth of October. Her many benefactions and the continual interest which she felt in the school will be remembered gratefully through the years. Only a short time before William C. Colby of the trustees died at his summer home across the way from the Colby mansion.

More than three hundred girls arrived in September, including students from Argentina, Norway and China. The new dean, Miss Amelia E. Clark, was there to greet them all. New faces were seen among the faculty but several of the regular teachers were on leave of absence. The teachers oriented themselves with several days of intensive conference before college opened. S. A. Spiller, former editor of *The Highlander*, a New London weekly, and now of the monthly, *The Speaker*, kept the towns-

people informed of the changes that were taking place. Five hundred parents and friends brought their greetings at Parents' week-end. The opening reception of the year was held in the gymnasium, Mountain Day was celebrated in October, the freshmen were duly hazed, and college was launched into another year.

Already more than one of the alumnae of the junior college had made her mark in the world of business or education, and deserved a place on Colby's roll of honor. Helen Starbuck '30, Harriet Gott '31, Prudence Potter '31, and Genevieve Millar '32, were all enrolled on the executive staff of the college. Several members of the class of 1931 have won promotion as teachers. Barbara Clough was for a time instructor in French at New Hampshire University, then joined the teaching staff of the George School in Pennsylvania; Katherine Bonney taught French at St. Christine's School in Cooperstown, New York; Jane Tilden, daughter of Freeman Tilden, the novelist, was elected French teacher at Thomas School in Rowayton, Connecticut; and Doris Phillips became head of the art department in the high school at Orange, New Jersey.

Music claimed a number of the graduates. Ruth Shields '33, became instructor in the music department of Goddard Junior College, Barre, Vermont. Mrs. George Gilbert of the same class has been soloist with the Fall River Symphony Orchestra, and received honorable mention in the Mason and Hamlin piano competition. Margaret Creighton '35, had the title role with Dartmouth College players in the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, "Iolanthe"; she was one of the principals in "Ruddigore," and took a part in a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta at the University of Michigan. Mildred Messer of the same class won a scholarship at the New England Conservatory of Music, sang at Jordan Hall, Boston, as soloist with the W.P.A. Chorus and Orchestra and took



WILLIAM COLGATE COLBY

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a part in a nation-wide broadcast from Station WEEI.

One girl, Melva Swartz '32, entered journalism by becoming a reporter on the staff of the *Hartford Courant* in Connecticut; three have become librarians, Barbara Barrow '29, assistant librarian at Colby, Barbara Mason '30, in the Melrose Public Library, and Josephine Wardrobe '31, in the Medford Public Library.

Medical service has attracted several of Colby's recent graduates. Gertrude Ball, '32, is connected with the Maine General Hospital at Portland, and Beryl Moulton '30, now Mrs. R. G. Kramer, practised physiotherapy. Medical secretarial work captured Dorothy Knowles '32, as secretary for two physicians in Boston; Betty Pond '36, who became technician in a doctor's office in Skowhegan, Maine; and Barbara Melendy '36, technician for Dr. Norris in New London. Three went into training as nurses: Helen Amazeen '34, in Boston, Natalie Bradstreet '34, at Bridgeport, and Jane Barker '35, at the Hartford Hospital.

Thus fared they bravely forth,
Daughters of ancient Colby,
Not on mere pleasure bent,
Or lusting for fame or shekels,
But sharing the spirit of service,
Keeping traditions old
That guided older alumni.
So as the century new
Breaks over new horizons,
The glory of suns that have set
Is reflected for those who come after,
Such are the waymarks of progress,
And such is the hope of the future.

As eras of prosperity and depression have followed one another in the history of the American people, so Colby has had its ups and downs of fortune. As New London Academy it blazed forth in the educational sky in 1837, as a meteor flashes into brilliancy in the darkness and

THE FIRST CENTURY OF COLBY

almost as quickly vanishes from sight. Appearing once more in 1853 under its new designation as the New London Literary and Scientific Institution, it attracted numerous students from the outset but threatened to languish until the large brick building was erected on the hill. With that event and the benefactions of the 'seventies it prospered and in 1878 was rebaptized as Colby Academy, only to fall into a serious decline in the 'nineties under the combined influence of fire and fateful finance. Again it was raised from the depth of depression with the new century, broadening its activities and strengthening its resources, only to be caught again in the perplexities of the period over the wisest policy for enrollment of students. It was a hard decision for the trustees to make to shut the boys out of Colby. They had carried Colby to victory on the platform of debate and in athletic competitions. They had brought honor to the old school in business and the professions. But it is a law of nature that sacrifice is the nurse of progress. And so in 1928 the academy became a school for girls only and presently emerged as a full-blown junior college. Under the wise administration of President Sawyer the curve of prosperity has risen sharply on the graph of the years. In material equipment the institution was never before so fortunate. The disheartening poverty that dogged the academy and clogged the wheels of progress for ninety years has been banished.

It is midnight on the rocky summit of Kearsarge. The old year of 1936 is dying, and the New Year is waking in its cradle. The moon rides just past the full in a cloudless sky. By its light the watcher can discern the piles of brick that mark the college on New London hill nine miles away. Once more it is a time for memories, for ghosts to walk and spirits of the past flit by. But it is a time for the future as well as the past, for the promise of a second century for old Colby that will outshine the

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first, and for a world that will mellow and sweeten, let us hope, as it learns the way of mutual service and sacrifice and faithful endeavor as Colby boys and girls have been learning it on New London hill. Hail and farewell! Long live Colby, Academy and College!

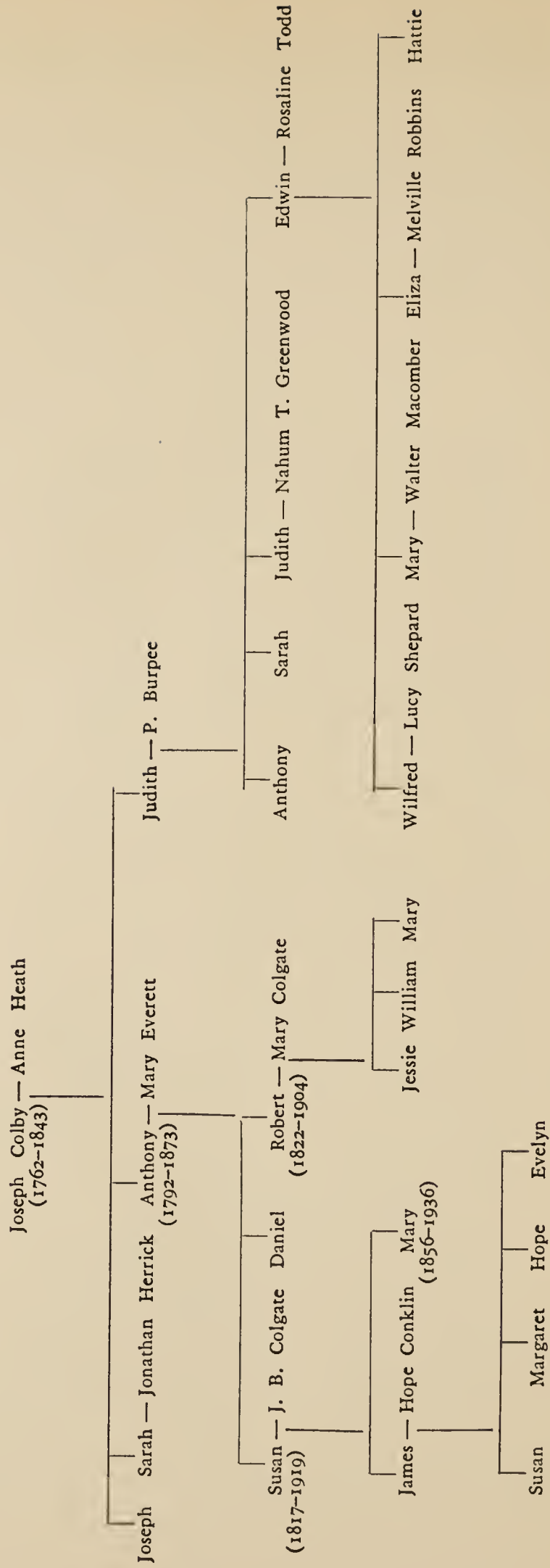
COLBY

LURA M. DEAN, '97

Many eyes have looked upon it,
Many feet have crossed its threshold,
Many minds have struggled bravely
With its mysteries and its problems.
Many youth have trod its pathways
With uncertain, eager longings,
Looking forward, looking backward,
Sighing o'er the fleeting present;
And their hopes and aspirations
Have grown brighter as they journeyed,
Till they bore away the laurels
In the world's broad field of battle.
Many storms have beat upon it,
Fire and flood have raged against it,
Yet it stands as firm as ever,
With a truer, nobler aspect;
Stands to be a grand reminder
That our strength is in our union,
That the right and truth must conquer
Till their foes are crushed forever.
Many hearts have thrilled with pleasure
O'er its progress and advancement,
Many prayers are still ascending
To the throne of the Eternal —
Prayers of earnest, fond entreaty,
Prayers that rise from deep affection —
That a grand and glorious future,
Full of peace and sweet contentment,
Full of influence, pure and Godlike,
May be held in store for Colby.

THE COLBY FAMILY AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

1837-1937



APPROACHING THE CENTENARY. 1934-1937

THE ADMINISTRATIONS

1837-1853	Susan F. Colby
These	{ Dyer Sanborn Truman K. Wright Curtis C. Meserve Averill Comings Alvah Hovey Joseph B. Clark V. J. Walker
averaged	
two	
years	
each	
1853-1861	George W. Gardner
1861-1864	George B. Gow
1864-1869	Artemas W. Sawyer
1870-1872	Horace M. Willard
1872-1874	Laban E. Warren
1874-1875	Asa L. Lane
1876-1878	James F. Morton
1878-1879	Elias J. McEwan
1879-1890	James P. Dixon
1890-1891	Albert L. Blair
1891-1893	Samuel C. Johnston
1893-1898	George W. Gile
1898-1899	LaRoy F. Griffin
1899-1905	Horace G. McKean
1905-1919	Justin O. Wellman
1919-1922	Gaius H. Barrett
1922-	H. Leslie Sawyer

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